

THE
HISTORY

Of the REIGN of
Queen ANNE,

Digested into
ANNALS.
YEAR the SIXTH.

CONTAINING,
The most Memorable Transactions, both
at Home and Abroad; Particularly an
exact Account of the late intended *In-
vasion*; And in which are inserted fe-
veral Valuable Pieces never before
Printed,

L O N D O N;
Printed for *Margaret Coggan*, in the *Inner-
Temple-Lane*. 1708.

W. Musgrave.



Printed for Margaret Ogden in the Tower
Temple-Lane. 1708.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY BOYLE,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

S I R,

WHatever Pretences other Writers may have to the *Patronage* of Great Men, I look upon it as a Duty incumbent on Me, and, at the same Time, as the greatest Satisfaction I can procure to Myself, in the Prosecution of this *Annual History*, to dedicate the several Parts of it to such Persons, as have the *Principal Share* in the Transactions I relate. For, over and above the Discharge of my Obligations to the *present Age*, This will abundantly secure to

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THE DEDICATION.

Posterity the Authentickness of these Papers: Since 'tis not to be imagin'd, any Author can be so void of Sence, as to dare to obtrude Falsities, on Men in Power, his Contemporaries.

Every Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign has produc'd *Great and Wonderful Events*: And tho' in the *Sixth*, of which this Volume contains the History, our *Arms Abroad*, thro' the *Dilatoriness* of some of our Allies, and other unhappy Circumstances, have not met with the like Success as before; yet has Her Majesty's Administration been crown'd with *Two Extraordinary Blessings at Home*: The Perfecting the Difficult Work of *Uniting England and Scotland*, whereby the *Protestant Succession* is firmly secured; And the Disappointing the Enemy's intended *Invasion of North-Britain*, whereby the *Pretender's Hopes* were dash'd, and nipp'd in the Bud.

But, SIR, tho' the large Share You have had in the *wise Counsels* that
that

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that procured these *Signal Blessings*, may seem to excuse this Address, yet a more prevailing Motive prompted me to it. These *Annual Memoirs* being chiefly intended for the *Use and Benefit of Posterity*, labour under the Disadvantage of Relating present *Occurences impartially, without* any Prospect of *Humouring Parties*; and therefore it was my Ambition to shelter them under the Powerful Protection of a Person, whose Actions are ruled and animated by a noble *Spirit of Liberty, absolute Disinterestedness, and exquisite Justice and Moderation.*

On the other hand, I was not unsensible, That the best Com-
posures only can merit your Patro-
nage; and therefore, that I should
still want an Apology, for Pre-
suming to put this weak Perfor-
mance under the Umbrage of your
Great Name: But then again, I was
encouraged by your indulgent Di-
position, and that generous Love
of Learning, and Regard for Men
of

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of Letters, which is Hereditary in your noble Family.

And here, SIR, the Opportunity seems fair to acknowledge the immortal Obligations the *Learned World*, and *Religion*, have to your illustrious Uncle, the famous CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER BOYLE, whose Name will live, as long as *solid Reasoning*, *sound Morals*, and *true Piety*, have any Credit amongst Men: But as you shine with *unborrowed Lustre*, so I shall resist that Temptation, as well as a stronger of Attempting your Character, out of a Consciousness of my Unequality to so great a Task. Yet, as I make it my Business to collect Materials for future Historians to work upon, so I think it my Duty to transmit to them a *Rough Draught* of your Lineaments, by acquainting them, That your *Youth* was early imbibed with the *Politer Parts of Learning*; That a few *Campaigns*, under the Heroe of the XVIIth Century, (King *William III.* of never-dying

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dying Memory) *completed* the Gentleman, whom the University had begun; That your *unwearied Application* to Business, firm *Adherence* to the *Revolution*, and the *True Interest* of your Country, and the *Brightness* of your *Parts*, soon gave You a distinguish'd Rank, both among the *best Patriots*, and *best of Subjects*; insomuch, that at the same time You were employed about the great Concerns of the Nation in the *Senate-House*, his late MAJESTY (an *unerring Judge* of Merit) committed the chief Management of his *Exchequer* to your Care, even at an Age when most Persons of your Birth are wholly intent upon *Pleasure*; That Her present MAJESTY the *Wise, Pious and Victorious* Queen ANNE, not only approv'd the late King's Choice, but has since bestow'd additional Marks of Favour on your Person, by confiding with You Her most important Affairs of State; That You discharge that great Trust with so much Zeal, Calmness,

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Calmness and Expedition, that like *Pomponius Atticus* of Old, your Time is admirably well divided between your *Business* and your *Friends*; insomuch that you are never wanting to either; And, to crown an Excellent Character, that like the same Celebrated Roman, amidst the unhappy Divisions which have of late distracted this Nation, you have behav'd your self with so much Moderation, and Integrity, as to be Beloved of all Parties.

I am,

Right Honourable,

Your most humble and

most Faithful

obedient Servant,

July the 15th 1703.

THE
ANNALS
OF
Queen ANNE's Reign.
Year the Sixth.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Vulgar Saying, *That Years follow, but do not resemble one another*, is fully verified, by the *Various Events* of this present War; in which a constant Vicissitude of good and bad Fortune, has interchangeably attended the Arms of the contending Parties, without determining their Quarrel. 'Tis true, the Odds of Success have, all along, been greater on the side of the High Allies; and that the Exorbitant Power of *France*, with the Additional Forces of the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy, has receiv'd terrible Blows at *Schellemburg*, *Steinheim*, *Ramillies*, and *Turin*; But yet, notwithstanding these great Overthrows, the *French* have still found Means to rise again, and Spirited by Dis-

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The ANNALS of

appointments, have so far improv'd their Defeats, as to make them Incentives to greater Efforts. 'Tis therefore Matter of Doubt, which of the two is most to be wondred at, either the great Victories gain'd by the Confederates over the immense Power of *France*, or the incredible Diligence with which *France* has so far repair'd her Losses, as not only to stop the Progress of the Allies, but even to obtain several Advantages. But, at the same time, 'tis highly necessary to observe, That the latter is, in great Measure, owing to the Want of Unanimity in Counsels and Designs: or, at least, of equal Forwardness and Activity, in the Execution of them; which is almost unavoidable among several Confederates; and, much more, to a fond Opinion, begot by Prosperity, of the Weakness and low Condition of the Enemy, which naturally produces Supinuity and Negligence.

To fetch Instances of all this, no farther than the Battle of *Bleinheim*, in the Year 1704: 'Tis certain, that in all the preceding Wars, in which *Spain* was in the Grand-Alliance, no Advantage was ever gain'd, either so great in it self, or so extensive in its Consequences, as that ever-famous Victory proved to be, since in one day, *France* lost all her Interest in the Empire, for the getting whereof she had been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasures.

After so Glorious and Memorable an Event, which rescued, if not all *Germany*, at least, the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, from the *French* Yoke, it was reasonable to expect, that those, who reap'd the immediate Advantages of that Victory, would make proportionable Efforts, with their Deliverers, against the Common Enemy. Upon this just Expectation, we were forward to entertain the Hopes of Conquering, not only *Saar-Louis*, and *Thionville*, but even *Mentz* and other Places in the very Heart of *France*. Yet we had the Mortification to see our Hopes miserably baffled, in the Year 1705, both by the Enemy's Activity and Diligence, and by the Slowness and Dilatoriness of the *Germans*, who were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the *Moselle*. This Disappointment broke all the Measures on that side, and occasion'd the Loss of precious Time, which the Enemy improv'd by the retaking of *Triers*,
Homburg,

Homburg, and some other Posts; and would have gain'd greater Advantages on the *Maese*, had not his Grace wisely turn'd short, and, with incredible Speed, return'd to *Brabant*, where, immediately upon his Arrival, he oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind their Lines; and having forced and razed those Intrenchments, he laid the Country under Contribution, and took some important Posts. In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* was driven from Place to Place, into his Capital City; to divert the Siege whereof, Prince *Eugene*, by a wonderful Forecast, ventured the Battle of *Cassano*, and carried his Point so far, as to disable the *French* from Besieging *Turin*. In *Portugal*, our Enterprize against *Badajoz* proved abortive; and tho' in *Catalonia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces of *Spain*, our Successes far exceeded our Expectations; yet, by those very Conquests, the Allies, particularly *England* and *Holland*, were oblig'd to be at greater Expence, in order to maintain King *Charles* in his Growing Dominions, and endeavour the Recovery of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy.

On the other hand, *France*, whose Resources were never yet thoroughly known, had, by this time, so well recover'd the Loss she sustain'd in 1704, as to be every where Superior, at least in Numbers, at the Opening of the Campaign in 1706. In *Italy*, besides the Reduction of the Castle of *Nice*, she had made formidable Preparations for the Siege of *Turin*; and the Duke of *Vendosme*, with wonderful Celerity and Secrecy, had surpriz'd the *Germans*, and driven them from several important Posts, before Prince *Eugene* was arriv'd. In *Germany*, the *French* assembled a numerous Army, which threatned the Empire with a new Invasion, and whose early March, at first, occasion'd the Raising of the Blockade of *Fort-Louis*, the Abandoning of *Bischweiler* and *Drusenheim*, and afterwards the Loss of *Haguenau*. In the *Netherlands*, *France* had gather'd the Choice of her own Troops, increas'd by those of King *Philip*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, and she had taken such Measures in *Spain*, to attack King *Charles* both by Sea and Land, that his Affairs were brought to the last degree of Despair. But, by a wonderful Turn of Overruling Providence, 'twas

in Spain where the ambitious Designs of France were first defeated: King Philip was obliged shamefully to raise the Siege of Barcelona, by the seasonable Arrival of the Confederate; and the precipitate Retreat of the French Fleet; Then reduced to the Necessity of going about thro' France and Navarre, to reach Madrid, and afterwards forc'd to leave that City, upon the Approach of the Confederate Army from Portugal. Nor had he, perhaps, ever been able to return thither, or even to keep any Footing in Spain, had King Charles vy'd in Activity with his Competitor, and hearken'd to the pressing and repeated Solicitations of the Earls of Peterborough and Galway. In the Low-Countries, the Gain of the famous Battle of Ramillies was attended with the Recovery of all Brabant, and the best part of the rest of the Spanish Netherlands, and with the important Conquest of Menin. And in Italy, the brave and successful Prince Eugene, having forc'd the Intrenchments on the Adige, and baffled all other Opposition he met in his Way, with incredible speed, join'd the Duke of Savoy, and relieved Turin, by one of the compleatest and most Glorious Victories that ever was gain'd, and which was soon after crown'd with the Reduction of all the Spanish Dominions in Lombardy, between the Alps and the Apennine.

After so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) That the French King would never be able to retrieve so many, and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be obliged to lay by his Pretensions to Spain, to obtain Peace; which his Subjects begg'd of him, not in soft Murmurs, but in solemn Speeches, and Orations from the Pulpits. Among the rest, it is remarkable, That the Clergy of France, being assembled according to that King's Orders, they waited (a) on that Prince, to whom the Cardinal of Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, and President of the Assembly, made the following Speech.

(a) March
23d. N. S.

S I R,

THE Clergy, ever ready to obey your Majesty, and inviolably devoted to your Service, do here by their Deputies come, with equal Earnestness and Zeal, to receive your Commands. Happy, if they may be capable of giving you new Marks of their sincere Affection, and how entirely they are devoted to you: Happy if their Example may confirm the other States of your Kingdom, in the Obedience and Submission they owe you: Happy, if by their Credit, being destitute of other Means, they may be able to assist you in the Defence of Religion and Justice, of which you are the only Protector.

The Archbishop of Noailles's Speech to the French King.

'We all know how both the one and the other are attack'd in this Bloody War you are forc'd to maintain.

'Endeavours are used to violate the most natural Rights, and to tear from a Nation, that has always acted by the Rules of Honour, Justice and Loyalty, a lawful Prince, whom Nature and Laws had bestowed upon her. Instead of receiving Kings from God's Hand, as his first People did heretofore, the Matter is now determined by Force, Violence, the Policy of the Prince of Darkness, and the Interest of private Persons, ofier than that of the People.

'The Catholick Church, without doubt, is no less aimed at. Her Enemies, buoy'd up with their Successes, rise up against her with fresh Fury. But let them do their worst, the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against her. If the Divine Husband of that sacred Spouse, does sometimes seem to sleep, and suffers her to be in Danger, it is only that he may deliver her with greater Glory, when-ever he thinks fit to do it. It is only, that he may the better manifest the absolute Power he has over the Seas and the Winds, and shew, That he alone can command them to be Calm and Silent, when he thinks fit.

'It is by your Majesty he intends to work these Miracles, who, for a long time, have been the most faithful Instrument of his Power and Goodness towards his Church; and it is to render you

the more worthy of him, and the more useful for his Ends, which are equally hidden from our Eyes, and worthy our Adoration, that he seems sometimes to forsake you. It is to augment your Faith, to purify your Virtue, give it a greater Lustre, and after a glorious Reward, that he tries it by some ill Successes. It is in order to make you still more truly Great.

For being Great in good Fortune and Prosperity, is an easy Matter: Nature is at no Expence in that Case: But to continue equally firm when she is disturb'd, and when she is pleas'd to remain unshaken, under the heaviest Stroke (I will say, of Fortune, since it is not lawful for a Christian, much less a Bishop, to use so Heathenish an Expression;) to be Proof against the severest Tryals of Divine Justice and Mercy, that Wounds but to Cure, to receive every thing equally from God's Hand with the same Faith, and the like Submission, and to preserve the same Courage in either Condition, that is, being truly Powerful and truly Great.

Therefore that great King in the Old Testament, who so well understood it, declares clearly, *That he that ruleth his Spirit, is better than he that taketh a City*, Prov. 16. 32.

Your Majesty is an Instance of both. You have for a long time appeared, not only taking Cities and Places that were thought impregnable, but conquering whole Provinces, and vanquishing the strongest Armies; and now you are seen mastering Your Self, and ruling the Sentiments of Nature, both in Prosperity and Adversity.

Nothing, Sir, can go beyond Your former Victories; they are such as Posterity will hardly believe: But it is a much more glorious Achievement to subdue a Heart accustomed to conquer, to support it under the Disappointments, and unavoidable Losses of War, with as much Manhood as if it had been prepared for it by Custom; and to be able to say with *David*, (that King after God's own Heart, raised to so high a Pitch of Glory, and tried by so many Afflictions;) *I am ready, and not troubled*.

It is an Object much more worthy the Admiration and Praise of the Ministers of *Jesus Christ*,

to see Your Majesty submitting to God, Master
of Your Self, and above any Event, than to see
You subduing Your Enemies, and laying them at
your Feet, as You have so often done.

'This is a New Glory, wherewith God crowns
Your Majesty, and the only One that Faith allows
us to value. None is more true, none more solid
than that which leads to Eternal Glory. All o-
ther is but a Shadow, a Smoak that vanishes in
an Instant.

'And so do we behold Your Majesty with a still
greater Veneration, seeing Your Merit so greatly
increased by Your Faith, and Your Courage un-
der the greatest Misfortunes, and we come, edified
by Your great Example, to offer You all the Assi-
stance that the Credit of Your Clergy can afford
You.

'We know that your Majesty desires nothing of
the Church, whose Possessions are all Sacred, but
when an urgent Necessity requires it. We are
sensible of Your Honour and Your Piety, and we
throw our selves upon it with the greatest Confi-
dence, being trusting in the Goodness, the Religiouf-
ness, and the Word of a King, *who keeps his Faith
even with his Enemies, who maintains the War with
no other Design than to obtain a Peace, which he is
always willing to purchase at the Expence of his
own particular Interests, being always more con-
cerned for the Calamities of his People, than for
his own Glory.*

'It is working for their Quiet, and serving the
Church to assist Your Majesty in the putting an
End to a War, by which Religion suffers equally
with Your Kingdom.

'May it please Almighty God, Sir, to give You
the Comfort of bringing it to a speedy and happy
Conclusion, to bless Your Just and Pious Designs,
to put You into a Condition to ease Your People,
*who for a long time have born with great Affection and
Loyalty, but no less Pain and Uneasiness, the Weight
of Your Glory, and of the Envy it has raised in Your
Enemies.* May God, who is the Lord of Hosts as
well as the God of Peace, grant that Victory to
You, which You desire for no other End than
that you may grant Peace to Mankind. But

above all, may He preserve, as we desire, Your Life and Your Health, which is now more necessary than ever; that you may yet enjoy for many Years, that sweet and solid Pleasure you receive amidst Your August Family, so entirely devoted to You, and so deserving of Your Love: May you see the Children of the New-born Prince, and may they learn from You to establish the Kingdom of God in your Dominions. and to preserve for ever to Your Throne, the Glorious Title of *Most Christian King*, which you have so worthily maintain'd.

This Speech, which, indeed was an undeniable Demonstration of the great Streights the *French* Nation was reduced to, and of their earnest Desires for Peace, was industriously publish'd in *England*; But, yet, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707. proved almost the entire *Reverse* of the preceding: *France* having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This did most sensibly appear in *Spain*, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer to secure the whole Kingdom, after King *Philip's* Retreat from *Madrid*, was the Primary Cause of the Advantages that Prince gain'd in that Years Campaign, with the Account whereof I shall begin this Annual History.

A. C.
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The Cam-
paign in
Spain.

IN a general Council of War held by King *Charles* at *Valencia*, in *December* 1706. about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, it was agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as likewise those that were expected with the *Earl Rivers* should act in one Body, and enter *Castile*, by the Way of *Arragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable; And that for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemies Magazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortresses for their Security, when the Army should march away; and, if possible to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was assembled. This Resolution was not generally approved; for the

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' Earl of *Peterborough*, whether, as some would in-
' sinuate, out of a Pique for being * dismiss'd from
' the Command of the Army: or, which is more
' probable, out of a publick Spirit, and Zeal for the
' Common Cause, did, in a Council of War, held
' at *Valencia* the 4th of February, N. S. give in Wri-
' ting his Opinion, concerning the Management and
' Conduct of the ensuing Campaign, as follows.
' An offensive War is of *Eclat*, and Reputation
' to the Generals and the Troops; but the Defen-
' sive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

' Our Circumstances require Vigorous Efforts in
' *Italy*, or *Spain*. In the last, the Defensive secures
' us the Crown of *Arragon*; but the Troops in *Italy*
' can only give the Mortal Blow; that is, enter
' *France*. Neither can it be doubted, if the French
' desist from their hopes in *Italy*, but that the great
' Force in that Country, will be usefully employ'd,
' by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

' No positive Opinions can be given, without
' knowing the Condition of the Fleet, without the
' Assistance of the Sea, the best Dispositions in *Italy*
' are useless. If that were wanting, all must be ha-
' zarded in *Spain*; the War there being of an incon-
' ceivable Expence to the Allies. But the Difficulties
' of subsisting Armies in *Castile*, are sufficiently ap-
' parent by the last Campaign: And the Dangers are
' evident of putting the whole upon the risque of pas-
' sing to *Madrid*, before an Army so superior in Cavalry.

' The *Tage* must likewise be passed, before the
' Enemy, (in marching by *Murcia*) without *Pontoons*,
' or the necessary Preparations for such an Attempt.
' The Precipices of that River are natural Forti-
' fications: If there are Plains near *Aranjues*, it is
' almost equally impossible to pass them, before an
' Army in Battalia, without a great Superiority in
' Artillery. And nothing is more easy to a Body of
' Horse so numerous, than to cut off the necessary
' Provisions in a Country, where they are so scarce.

' If the Troops advance into *Castile* towards *Ma-
drid*, without taking the necessary Precautions for
' the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* must fall
' into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted,
' whether the possession of *Madrid* (without the
' Defeat of the Enemies Army) be decisive; but the

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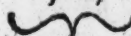
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* See the
Account of
the E. of
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177. and
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The Earl of
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‘ loss of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are
 ‘ not better Fortified, and Provided: And if Forces
 ‘ are not sent into that Province, or those parts of
 ‘ *Arragon* near that Frontier, which may serve at
 ‘ the same time for the Defence of the Fortify’d
 ‘ places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the
 ‘ Succours from the side of *Navarre*.

‘ If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in
 ‘ these Seas, which may be superior to the Enemy,
 ‘ there does not appear the least Necessity for rash
 ‘ Measures: And the least Disgrace, or great Fa-
 ‘ tiques alone, may give our Troops that Inclina-
 ‘ tion to desert, which the Enemy will not fail to
 ‘ improve, when in a proper Situation.

‘ Above all things, the Defence of *Catalonia*, and
 ‘ what we have, is Necessary. Our Intelligences
 ‘ assure us, that great Numbers of Troops assemble
 ‘ in *Roussillon*, and that great Magazines are forming
 ‘ there for Foot and Horse, and Warlike Necessaries.
 ‘ But to conclude, what better Opinions can be of-
 ‘ fer’d, than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince
 ‘ *Eugene*? Who have doubtless communicated them
 ‘ to the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick
 ‘ Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers. Soon
 ‘ after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left *Spain*, and
 ‘ went a second Time to *Italy*, from whence he
 ‘ press’d more earnestly, and explain’d more at
 ‘ large the same Advice, he had given in the Coun-
 ‘ cil of War, in the following Letter to the *Portu-
 gueze* Ambassador.

The E. of
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 ter to the
 Portu-
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 bassador,
 dated Tu-
 rin, April
 21. N.S.

My Lord,

‘ I Assure you, I am with a particular Inclination
 ‘ your Servant. I look upon you, as my
 ‘ Friend, and Companion in all the Miseries, and
 ‘ Mortifications of the *Spanish* War; in all places I
 ‘ shall be a Witness of your Conduct and Pru-
 ‘ dence, and of the Steadiness you have shewn
 ‘ upon so many extraordinary Occasions.

‘ Would to God you were free from Uneasiness,
 ‘ when I hope to be in quiet! It seems to me as if
 ‘ Storms were threatning *Spain*: and I am the more
 ‘ concern’d, because of the Probability of your Ge-
 ‘ nerals continuing in a Disposition of rash Measures.
 ‘ It is certain, they are only in a Condition for a
 ‘ Defensive;

' *Defensive*; and that suffices for the Publick: Since
' the *Preparatives* against *France* are so terrible in *Italy*, and in *Flanders*. You know my Opinion, in
' the Councils of War held at *Valencia*: But the
' Succours which are coming, and the Person of the
' Duke of *Orleans*, are certain Proofs of the great
' Efforts the Enemy will make in the Beginning of
' the next Campaign. If we prevent their first Im-
' petuosity, whilst *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia* may
' be secured, Peace will give us all we can desire.
' I am oblig'd to give you notice, that no Endeavours
' can prevent the Imperialists from marching
' towards *Naples*; if it is impossible to hinder that
' Diversion of their Troops, it is our Interest to give
' the necessary Help towards bringing that Affair to
' a speedy Conclusion. And methinks, one might
' hope, upon the Success of that Enterprize, that
' those Troops might be solicited, and obtain'd for
' the Succour of *Spain*.

' But, my Lord, pray consider the Consequences
' of a *lost Battle* in the Spring: Perhaps a Disgrace
' were less fatal in *Flanders*. By a *Superiority of Horse*,
' such a Misfortune may happen to the best Foot in
' the World, which will be cut off entirely in case
' of a *Defeat*, and all *Spain*, at the same time lost,
' for want of Garrisons in the strong Places we
' possess. If we defend well what we have, their
' great Number of Horse will consume it self for
' want of Forrage, or destroy that part of the Coun-
' try, which is ill-affected; and be called for their
' pressing Necessities else-where; since we have in
' this Country near 70000 effective Men, for the
' vigorous Measures that are concerted.

' I know my Reasons, tho' good, will have little
' Force with the Generals; They have the *last Cam-*
' *paign* in their Thoughts, and have not, perhaps,
' the same Tranquillity of Mind, and Quiet, which,
' I thank God, I enjoy. Being well content with
' the Beginnings I have made, only wishing a happy
' Conclusion to this great Affair: Assuring your Ex-
' cellency, that *nothing Private shall ever mix with*
' *my Thoughts for the Publick*. But I justly lay a Stress
' on the great Credit you have with every Body;
' and am well assur'd, that the Interest of your
' Country requires Measures of the utmost Precau-
' tion;

A. C.

1707.

tion; since your best Troops are in *Spain*, and that a Defeat would expose *Portugal*, before Succours can arrive; since *England* has left her self almost unprovided with Troops; and that the Forces in *Italy* being design'd for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the Circumstances pressingly require it. I therefore entreat your Excellency, to think again of the Consequence of a *lost Battle*. God be praised, we are not in a Necessity of a Victory: That is the Circumstance of *France*.

I told you, when I went away, that I would send you the Measures I had propos'd to the King, which to me seem'd certain of Success; but any Division of the Troops would never be listen'd to, which, however, was the only way possible to secure *Madrid*. Quick Motions were requisite, before the Succours could arrive from *France*; and those are never taken with great Bodies. My thoughts were, to defend the Entrance into *Valencia*, with 2000 Horse, and 8000 Foot, which were easie with less Force; and with 11000 Foot and 5000 Horse to have gain'd the Head of the *Tage*, by a stolen March. We might have had as many *Arragoneses*, as we could desire; who, for the Mountains, and defending the Passage of that River, would have equal'd our best Troops, and have been better for long, and speedy Marches. Thus we might have put the *Tage* betwixt us and the Enemy; *Madrid* had been found without Defence; and the Duke of *Anjou* oblig'd to a second Journey towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have hinder'd the Junction of any Succours from *France*: The Troops left in *Valencia*, would have follow'd the Enemy at a proportionable Distance, when they march'd towards the *Tage*; and I assure you, such Resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently have perplext the Enemy. Another time I will explain more distinctly this Project to you, in giving you Answers to all the Objections might be made.

At present, I have nothing to propose to your Excellency, nor to wish, but that the Troops might not be fatigu'd, in the impossible Views of gaining *Madrid*; half the Army being expos'd to Destruction.

struction, by Diseases and Famine, or the whole, in a very improper time, by an unequal Battle. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for Spain: that, in the after-Season, we may push our Affairs. I desire you to assure the King of my inviolable Attache to his Interest, which nothing can diminish. Present my Service, &c.

PETERBOROW.

A. C.

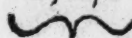
1706.

This Letter, as the Earl of Peterborow's * Apolo-
gist remarks, *shews*, indeed, how well his Lordship ^{Seethe Account of}
judg'd of the Posture of Affairs; but before that Scheme ^{his Lord-}
could reach Spain, a critical Point which that Au- ^{ships Con-}
thor has (I suppose designedly) over-look'd, the ^{duct, p. 182}
Confederate Generals were forc'd to pursue other
Measures, both by Necessity, and in Discharge of
the repeated positive Orders they receiv'd, to en-
gage the Enemy before the Duke of Berwick had
been join'd by the French Succours.

About the † beginning of February, Sir Cloudesty † Feb. 8.
Shovel, and the Earl Rivers, arriv'd at Alicant, with ^{N.S. See the}
the Land-Forces, which having, for above Six ^{last Years}
Months, been expos'd to all the Inconveniences that ^{Annals, p.}
usually attend long Voyages, did hardly make up ^{314.}
Seven thousand effective Men, fit for Service; And
the English, soon after their Landing, were reduced
to about 4500 Men. The Earl of Galway, the more
to strengthen the Army, sent Orders to the Lord
Tyravley's Regiment, and the Two Battalions of Ma-
rines, that were quarter'd in Catalonia to come and
join him; but the Viceroy of that Principality,
would not suffer them to march from their Quarters;
or part with any Troops out of the Province, with-
out the King's Order; which was often solicited to
no purpose. Moreover, towards the End of Fe-
bruary, the King was perswaded by his German Coun-
sellors, (with whom Count Noyelles concurr'd in all
Things, meerly with a Design to thwart the other
Generals) to declare his Intention of going into Ca-
talonia; and, accordingly, a fews days after, his
Majesty proceeded on his Journey thither; taking
with him the Regiment of Dragoons of Winterfeldt,
consisting of Four Squadrons, and Count Falais's
Regiment of Dutch Foot. However, at parting, he
assur'd

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See the Or-
der of Bat-
tle in the
Appendix.

The Castle
of Villena
unsuccess-
fully at-
tack'd.

See the Ap-
pendix.

affur'd the *British, Dutch and Portugueze* Generals, That whenever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*, which, with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons, and 14 Battalions. (A)

All the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and Fifty three Squadrons of Horse, *English, Dutch and Portugueze*, making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot effective. With these Forces the *Marquis das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April*, N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Caudette, Yeala, and Montagre*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be surpriz'd, and taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But *Monsieur de Grostest*, Captain of the Regiment of *Blaisois*, who commanded in it, made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers, and some Peasants; that before the Breach was accessi- ble, the Enemy's Army was form'd, and join'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, (d) and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's were various

(A) A LIST of the Troops King Charles had with him in Catalonia, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza.

HORSE.		Squadrons	FOOT.		Battalions.	
{	Winterfeldt's Dragoons	— 4	{	St. Amand	1	
	Nabot's Horse, Spanish	— 5		Palmi	} Dutch	1
	Zinzendorf's Dragoons,	} 5		Falais		1
	Germans			English Marines	— 2	
	Pedro Moras's Horse,	} 5		Fusiliers	— 1	
	Spanish.			Noyelles, Spanish	— 1	
	Arragon, New Regiment	— 5		Catalan Guards	— 1	
Sobia's Horse	— 5	Ciudad	— 1			
		29				
			{	Deputation	— 1	
				Saragossa	— 1	
			Don Juan Taraga	— 1		

Considerations upon which the Confederate General resolved to attack the Enemy.

The Battle of Almanza, April 25. N. S.

various and uncertain; but all Informations agree in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*: or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence they receiv'd all their Provisions. They consider'd betimes, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his way to join the Enemy's Army; That 7 or 8000 of the *French* Forces were also coming up: That on the contrary, the Confederate Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*: And that they had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, King *Charles*, having since his Departure, declared his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Rousillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, for the Security of those Provinces: Upon all these weighty Considerations in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of *April*, N. S. it was unanimously agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to the Fury of an incens'd Army; the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next day, in four Columns towards *Almanza*; and upon the Appearance of our Vanguard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our march till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since Break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But the Enemy having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the *Portuguese* Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalia*, to double into our First Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Gal-*

way

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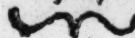
way posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons, and marched to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being ordered to take the Charge as it should come to them gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engaged. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a rising Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left Wing was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their stronger Squadrons, forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces: But Colonel *Southwell's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlined with the Horse of the First Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the same time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder through their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this time the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and Baron *Fresheim*, were sharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the Enemy's First and Second Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Success did not last long; for the Enemy's Squadrons of the Second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loss: Whereupon Colonel *Hill's* and the Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiments, who had been interlined with the Horse of the Second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to favour their Retreat. The Enemy observing, that the *Portuguese* Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*; and their Line followed slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to engage;

engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken Prisoners. Two *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and killed and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing; the Enemy still charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success: For our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a rising Ground in the Rear of their Line; but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose, to break our Left with Horse only, sent for Nine Battalions, most of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Maine*) commanded by the Chevalier d'*Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Montjoy's* Regiments, and was reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Second Line. At the same time, the Enemy brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: For the Count d'*Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave way; at which time the 9 *French* Battalions charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke 'em. The Two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyrrawly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy

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my's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time gave no Quarter. At the same time, Major General Shrimpton, Brigadier Macartney, Colonel Britton, Colonel Hill, with several other Officers, who had engaged in the Center, assembl'd the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and join'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count de Dhona, and Don Juan Emanuel, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated Two Leagues; the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' often repulsed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudete*; But the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provisions, were unable to march farther: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by Two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Count (k) d' *Hasfelt*.

(k) See the
Life of the
English
Prisoners
in the Ap-
pendix.

Bravery
and Con-
duct of the
Earl of
Galway.

† See the
Appen-
dix, Kill'd
and Woun-
d of the En-
GLISH.

The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portuguese* bravely seconded the *English* and *Dutch*, who, with unparalleled Resolution and Undauntedness, attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the Opinion of many that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate side, or, at least, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat; and, considering the vast Disproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at last broke, and exposed to the Enemies Cavalry, were most of them kill'd, wounded or taken † Prisoners. The Earl of Galway, during the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was so closely engaged with the Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd Two Cuts in the Face, near the right Eye, which, for some time, made him incapable of Acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, expos'd himself among the thickest of the Enemy; till being over power'd, and like to be surrounded, he was forc'd by those about him to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of

Carpeuter's

Carpenter's *English* Dragoons. Brigadier Killigrew being wounded in the first Onset, still kept the Field, and was kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Roper, of Major General Harvey's; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, of Brigadier Carpenter's; Lieutenant Colonel Dormer, of the Lord of Essex's; Lieutenant Colonel Deloches, of Colonel Pierce's; and Lieutenant Colonel Green, of the Lord Peterborough's, were kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, after having behaved themselves with signal Courage and Intrepidity; And Colonel Pierce, and Mr. Hara, Son to the Lord Tyravly, wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant Austin, of the Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Mac-Neal, of Southwell's; Lieutenant Colonel Woollet, and Lieutenant Colonel Withers, of Blood's; Lieutenant Colonel Ramsey, of Mackartney's; Colonel Arskin, and Lieutenant Colonel Arskin, of Mark-Kerr's, were among the Slain; and the Lord Mark-Kerr was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel Clayton in the Body. The *Dutch* Infantry perform'd Wonders, but, amongst them, the Regiments of *Weldren* and *Cavalier* suffer'd most. Colonel *Cavalier* himself gave repeated Proofs of that Bravery, by which he had before made his Name so famous in the *Cevennes*, and having receiv'd several Wounds, and lain some time among the Slain, made his Escape by the Favour of a Horse an *English* Officer gave him. Mr. Prat, his Lieutenant Colonel, with five Captains, six Lieutenants, and five Ensigns, were left dead upon the Spot, and most of the other Officers wounded or taken Prisoners. After the Action, the Earl of *Galway* retreated with the broken Remains of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse and Dragoons, to *Alcira*, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicant*, march'd with the *Portuguese* Cavalry, (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*, had, betimes, consulted their own Safety) to the other side of the *Ebro*, near *Tortosa*, in order to joyn the rest of King *Charles's* Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*. The Preservation of that Province was, in great Measure, owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Places most expos'd in a good Posture of Defence, and what with Recruits,

A. C. 1707. *The Earl of Galway's Conduct censured.* what with some new Levies, form'd a small Army, and made a shift, soon after, to appear again in the Field: But yet, as all Men's Actions are generally judg'd of by Success, his Lordship did not escape free from Censure, either for his Want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Numbers at *Almanza*, or for his Venturing an Engagement, upon so great a Disparity of Forces.

The Duke of Orleans arrives in the Enemies Army. The Duke of Orleans, who arrived in the Enemy's Army the 26th of April (N. S.) could not forbear expressing his Concern, at his being detain'd a day too long in *Madrid*, without which Delay he said, *He might have had the Happiness to give Proofs* (in the Battle that happen'd the Day before,) of his Zeal for the Service of the two Kings: But, at the same time, his Royal Highness extoll'd the Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Berwick*, who with a becoming Modesty, made him Abundance of Excuses, for being oblig'd to fight without him. The News of the Success at *Almanza*, being brought to the Court of *France*, the most Christian King wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*.

The French King's Letter to cause Te Deum to be sung for the Victory.

COUSIN,

NONE could rejoyce more than I did, at the News I receiv'd of the Victory which my Troops, in conjunction with those of my Grand-Son, the King of *Spain*, under the Command of my Cousin the Marechal Duke of *Berwick*, gain'd the 25th of the last Month, in the Plain of *Almanza* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The Enemy, who were busy about the Siege of *Villena*, being inform'd that he had made a Motion to relieve that Place, march'd up to him, with a resolution to fight him, before the Arrival of the fresh Troops he expected. Their first Attack was very vigorous, and the Fight obstinate on both sides; but the French and Spanish Troops equally animated with a noble EMULATION, charg'd the Enemy with much Valour and Intrepidity, that in less than two hours, they entirely defeated them, and kill'd a great many of them on the spot. They robb'd from them 120 Colours or Standards, and all the Cannon, which they abandon'd, with part of the Equipage.

A. C.

1707.

Equipage. Besides a great number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the Action, 13 entire Battalions that retired into the Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender at Discretion, with all their Officers, and all the Generals that commanded them; so that 'tis reckon'd that above 8000 Men are Prisoners of War, besides 800 Officers, among whom are 6 Mareschals de Camp, 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be hoped, that so complete a Victory will be attended with more happy Consequences; and that the Provinces of *Spain* that were forced to side with the Enemy, seeing themselves in a capacity to return to their Duty, will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who have had the Happiness not to abandon their Lawful Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer returning Thanks to God for so great an Event, and therefore I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the day, and at the hour which the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies will signify to you from Me. Whereupon I pray God to have you, Cousin, in his Holy keeping. Written at *Marli*, the 10th of May, 1707.

LOUIS.

The Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon him the Command of the *French* and *Spanish* Army, sent (d) April (d) a Body of Foot towards *Valencia*, encamp'd 27. N. S. the 30th of April, at *Alborea*, with 50 Squadrons and 30 Companies of *Grenadiers*, and the next day pass'd the *Xabriel*. His Royal Highness came before *Requena* the 2d of May (N. S.) and the Duke *Requena* of *Berwick* having, that very Night, summon'd the Governor to surrender, threatening in case of Resistance to give no Quarter, he yielded, the next Morning, with his Garrison, consisting of two weak Battalions of *Valencians*, who were made Prisoners of War. After this easie Conquest, the

C 3

Duke

A. C. Duke of Orleans march'd to *Bunol*, from whence he sent a Trumpet to summon the City of *Valencia*, and advanc'd to *Cheste*, the 7th of May, N. S. The Inhabitants of *Valencia*, who were left defenceless, by the Conde de la *Corzana*'s Retreat from thence, two Days before, with the Remains of the Confederate Cavalry, **Valencia** sent on the 8th, a Deputation to the Duke of Orleans, *submits,* declaring, that they resign'd themselves to King *May 8.* *Philip*'s Clemency, and beseeching his Royal Highness to intercede with him in their behalf. They desired likewise, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon his Royal Highness sent in Don *Antonio del Valle*, Major-General, with Ten Battalions of *Spaniards*, Two of *French*, and Six Squadrons of the Regiments of *Pozoblanco*, and *Cerezan*, who, notwithstanding the Duke of Orleans's Prohibitions, committed great Disorders and Exactions in that City; and a few days after, Don *Antonio del Valle* caus'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd, and a Cittadel to be built, to keep them the more in Awe.

After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of Orleans divided his Forces; part of which, and such as he design'd to command himself, were order'd towards *Sarragossa*, and the rest, which were left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; though by very easie Marches, for want of Provisions, Forrage, and other Necessaries. His Royal Highness taking Post from *Cheste*, arriv'd the 13th of May at *Buen-Retiro*, and two Days after set out for *Arragon*. He was no sooner arriv'd (e) with his Army within a League of *Sarragossa*, the Capital of that Kingdom, than the Conde de la *Puebla* abandon'd the Place, and, with all the Horse and Foot he had with him, retir'd over the *Ebro* towards *Monçon* and *Lerida*. Hereupon, the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to the Duke of Orleans, to make their Submission, and intreat his Royal Highness's Intercession with King *Philip*, which that Prince readily promised; and immediately sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the Three Gates of the City. The next day (f) his

(e) May 25th N.S. *Sarragossa submits,* *May 5th.*

(f) May 26th. Roy.

Royal Highness entred the Place, and having caus'd A. C. several Corps-de-Guard to be placed in divers Parts 1707. of the City, order'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd. Some of the Burghers having, contrary to these Orders, conceal'd their Arms, two of the most considerable were put to Death; which Severity intimidated the rest into a ready Compliance. This done, the Duke of Orleans impos'd upon the Inhabitants of that City, a Tax of 45000 Pistoles, and 4000 Sacks of Corn, and oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of Arragon, and the Clergy that had appear'd zealous for King Charles, were assesse'd 90000 Pistoles.

On the other hand, the Duke of Berwick having, on the 19th of May, detach'd Don Joseph Carillo, with some Horse and Foot, to go and view the Bridge of Tortosa, advanc'd thither the 23d, with his Forces, and immediately made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the Head of the Bridge, which the Earl of Galway having caus'd to be fortified, and furnish'd with Troops, the French and Spaniards met with a more vigorous Resistance than they expected, being repuls'd in Two Attacks, wherein they lost a abundance of Men. At the same time, the Chevalier d'Hasfelt carried on the Siege of Xativa, from the 20th to the 25th of May, N. S. when the Breach was large enough to make an Assault upon the Town. He first summon'd the Garrison and Inhabitants to surrender, threatening otherwise to give them no Quarter; but the greatest Part of them persisting in their Resolution to defend themselves, the Place was storm'd, and the Grenadiers who enter'd first, kill'd all they found in Arms; the rest, few in number, retired into the Castle, by means of some Intrenchments they had made between Four Monasteries. But not long after, that Fortress was oblig'd to surrender to Count Mahoni, who granted the Garrison very honourable Terms, allowing them two Pieces of Cannons, and to be conducted to Catalonia. After this Conquest, Count Mahoni attack'd the Town of Alcyra, which being a Place of small Defence, Colonel Stewart, who commanded in it, and had not Provisions for above 5 or 6 days, was soon oblig'd to capitulate; and all the Articles he

The Duke of Berwick repuls'd at the Bridge of Tortosa.

The Town of Xativa taken by Storm, May 25th. N.S.

The Castle surrenders.

Alcyra likewise taken.

A. C. (k) demanded being readily granted, the Town
1707. was surrendred accordingly. However, 'tis to be
observ'd, that (upon what Pretence I know not)
contrary to the Capitulation, the Enemy detain'd the

(k) ARTICLES demanded by Col. Stewart, for the Gar-
rison of Alcyra, from Count Mahoni, which were agreed to.

I. THAT all the Garrison shall march out with all the Marks of Ho-
nour, their Baggage, Arms loaded, Drums beating, Colours fly-
ing, and 24 Shots of Powder and Ball to each Man.

II. That the said Garrison shall be safely conducted by Land, the best
and the shortest Way to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, their
March not exceeding 3 or 4 Leagues a day, or as Col. Stewart shall think
fit, and to halt every third Day; and that the Commanding Officer, or
Guard that is to conduct them, shall neither commit, nor suffer to be com-
mitted any Hostility against them, on any Account whatsoever.

III. That the Garrison shall have two Pieces of Cannon, with twelve
Shot of Powder and Ball to each of them, and be furnish'd gratis, with
Mules and Carriages for that purpose, the Cannon being such as Col. Stew-
art shall chuse.

IV. That he shall have 4 cover'd Waggon along with him, that shall
not be search'd, and which the Besiegers are to furnish, and Mules to draw
them, gratis.

V. That such Officers that want Mules or Horses, for the carrying of
their Baggage, or their own riding, shall be furnish'd with the same, gratis;
and nothing shall be taken from them on any Pretence whatever.

VI. That the Ingenieurs, Officers of Artillery, Commissaries of Stores,
Chaplains and Surgeons, shall enjoy the same Liberty as the rest of the Offi-
cers.

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, that are fit to be transported, shall
be provided, gratis, with necessary Carriages; and the others left in the
Town, and Care taken of them until their Recovery, and then convey'd
to the nearest of the Garrisons of the Allies, by the best and shortest Way,
and furnished with Mules or Horses, and Victuals, gratis.

VIII. That the Garrison shall be provided with Bread all along their
March, till they come to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, gratis.

IX. Than no Horses or Mules taken on either side, before this Capitula-
tion, shall be returned.

X. That the Prisoners made during the Siege, shall be return'd.

XI. That Xativa Gate shall be deliver'd on Sunday the 5th of June
N. S. at 10 in the Morning. The Commissary of Vivres (or Stores) ad-
mitted at the same time, and no Troops of the Besiegers to enter the Town
until Tuesday the 7th at six of the Clock in the Morning, at which time
the Garrison shall march out, being first provided with the aforesaid Necess-
aries. All Granted.

the Garrison of that Place, for several Months. The Court of *Madrid* thinking now all things secure, and acting upon the despotick Maxims of *France*, gave dreadful Examples of their Severity, by causing *Xativa* to be burnt to the Ground, and by suppressing the ancient Privileges of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon*.

Not long after the Reduction of *Alcira*, the Chevalier *d'Hasfeld* laid Siege to *Denia*, a Town which had but bare Walls, without any other Fortifications than some Intrenchments and Coupures cast up behind them, by the Direction of Ingeneer *Charde-loup*. The Garrison consisted, at first, only of Seventy English Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, of the Marquis *de Montandre's* Regiment, and the like number of Spaniards and Portuguese, with some Militia of the Neighbouring Countrey; but being seasonably reinforced by the Governour of *Alicant*, first with a Detachment sent from thence under the Command of a Captain of Sir *Charles Horham's* Regiment, and another of Colonel *Sibourg's*, and soon after with 200 Spaniards raised in *Portugal*, with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, they made so resolute and obstinate a Defence, that they repulsed the Besiegers in two Storms, and forced them to give over their Enterprize, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, after they had lain three Weeks before the Place. Captain *Moody*, Commander of the *Lancaster*, who with four Men of War was going to join the Grand Confederate Fleet, contributed not a little to preserve that Town. For being off of it, and hearing the Report of Guns, he sent his Boat ashore to know the meaning? Answer being returned, that there were 3000 Men before the Place, and that the Garrison could not hold out above that night, he immediately went in, landed Guns, provided that City with about 400 Men, and raised Batteries against the Enemy, who in two days after rais'd the Siege.

The Duke of *Orleans* having, some time before, been join'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon he divided his Forces into three

Xativa burnt.
The Privileges of *Valencia* and *Arragon* suppress'd.
Denia besieged.

The Siege raised about the middle of July.

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three Bodies, to oblige the Confederates to do the like, and sent one of them to attack *Mequinenza*, a Place situated on the Angle formed on the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*. The Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall, the Allies quitted the same as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retired into the Castle, which they were soon after oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy had the good Luck to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd; whereupon the Duke of *Orleans* caused the rest of his Army to pass that River the first of July, N. S. with Intention to attack the Confederates posted under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over; and the Earl of *Galway* having provided for the Security of that Place, retired towards *Barcelona*. The Duke of *Orleans* having pass'd the *Segra*, without any Opposition, every body expected that he would have besieged either *Tortosa* or *Lerida*; but wanting a Train of Artillery, and other Necessaries for such an Enterprize, the Heats being excessive, and his Troops fatigued, he march'd up along the *Segra*, possessed *Balaguer*, an open Place, which the Allies had abandon'd, and put his Army into Quarters of Refreshment. On the other hand, the Duke of *Noailles* lay still about *Figueras*, on the further side of *Catalonia*, (vainly expecting that the Duke of *Orleans* would have made a great Progress in that Principality) till the Invasion of *Provence* by the Duke of *Savoy* obliged him to detach the greatest Part of his Troops for that Country: So that upon the whole matter, the Enemy made very little Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*.

King *Charles's* Ministers being justly apprehensive that the Loss of that Battle would, in a great measure, be charged upon their ill Counsels, endeavour'd to palliate the matter, both in *Great Britain* and *Holland*. Accordingly, about the beginning of June, Count *Gallas*, the Imperial and Spanish Envoy-Extraordinary in *London*, presented the following Memorial to the Queen.

M A D A M

MADAM,

HIS Catholick Majesty having learn'd the unhapp' News of the entire Defeat of his Allies at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it by the Count *de Fuencalada*, his Lieutenant-General, thought fit immediately to dispatch the said Count by the Way of *Italy*, to represent (as having been an Eye-witness) as well to his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, as to the States-General, and principally to Your Majesty, all that pass'd in the said Action, and what in his Majesty's pressing Necessity may be done for putting a Stop to the Progress of his Enemies, till fresh and powerful Succours, which his Majesty has Ground to hope for from the Goodness of Your Majesty, and of the other Allies, can be provided and transported to *Catalonia*. But his Majesty, upon sending away the said Count, reflecting on the cross Accidents to which Voyages by Sea are subject, and on the Time that the said Count must spend in the other Courts, dispatch'd at the same Time another Express by the Way of *Lisbon*, who arriv'd a few days ago with Letters of the 7th of *May*, by which his Majesty has transmitted to the under-written Ministers the Instructions given in Charge to the said Count, with an Order, in case they should come to Hand before his Arrival, to lay them before Your Majesty, without any Loss of Time, as they do accordingly by the present Memorial, with all the Submission they ought.

The under-written Ministers will not enter into the Particulars of the ill Success at *Almanza*, not doubting but Your Majesty has been already fully inform'd thereof by your own Generals, from whom the King receiv'd no Account, neither before nor after the Battle, the last Letters he had from them being dated the 6th of *April*. What his Majesty regrets most, is, That the Enemy, by the Superiority of their Numbers, should wrest the Victory from the Bravery of your Majesty's Troops, and that an Action of so great Consequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Affairs. His Ministers will only represent what follows.

Count Galas's Memorial to the Queen, in relation to the Affairs of Spain.

Viz. Mr. Zinzerling.

His

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‘His Catholick Majesty being thoroughly sensible of the great Ardour with which Your Majesty has hitherto employ’d all your Cares to put him into Possession of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, fully perswaded, that this Blow, so fatal and unexpected, must have affected you with the greatest Grief; but that far from shaking your Constancy, it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the most speedy, and most effectual Means to the redressing a Misfortune that sets so far back again the Hopes we had of suddenly attaining the proposed End. And his Majesty being again threatned with the same Danger from which he was so happily deliver’d last Year, cannot forbear representing it to Your Majesty, to the end, that by Your generous Assistance, the Consequences of this Disaster may be prevented. For the Disaster was so general, that his Majesty is apprehensive the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* will be subdued, and that all the Enemies Forces will from all sides pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*.

‘1. The King would not have been wanting to cause the 6000 Men of his own Troops to act at the opening of this Campaign, could the Subsidies which Your Majesty has so generously granted him, have been brought sooner; (for the first Remittance came so late as by Vice-Admiral *Bingley* Squadron) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other things, order’d by your Majesty for the said Troops, been detain’d to this very time in *England*. Your Majesty may, however, be assured that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he shall receive; having already given necessary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places, and will make all farther possible Dispositions for stopping the Progress of the Enemy on the Frontier of the said Principality.

‘2. The Infantry of your Majesty, and of the other Allies being entirely ruin’d, the King finds it necessary to raise forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot to defend the Places and Passage of most Importance; to execute which Design will not be difficult to find Soldiers, *Catalonia* being

ing every where well peopled, and abounding in Men proper for War. But as your Majesty will by your own Prudence and Penetration judge, that the Subsidies granted, will not be sufficient for this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the Goodness to augment them in Proportion to his Necessities, which will be increas'd by the retiring of Numbers of Persons of all Sorts and Conditions out of *Valencia* and *Arragon* into *Catalonia*, as well to save their Lives, as to give Proof of their Zeal and Fidelity, by repairing in Person to their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig'd to make some Provision for them.

3. His Majesty, considering that the Number of Officers who lost their Lives in this unfortunate Battle, is very great, and that besides many are wanting, as well to command in the Places of Strength, as at the Head of the Troops that must be posted in several Places, he desires your Majesty to send him forthwith some Officers of Experience and Reputation, to be employ'd where Occasion shall require.

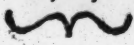
4. His Majesty, not doubting but Admiral *Shovel* is already furnish'd with your Majesty's necessary Orders and Instructions for transporting the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, most earnestly intreats you to order that Admiral likewise not to retire with the Fleet out of the *Mediterranean*, during this unhappy Situation of Affairs, till *Catalonia* is sufficiently secur'd against the Insults of the Enemy, and that for this Purpose he may enter into proper Measures with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*; because it cannot be doubted, that the Enemy will again besiege the Capital City of that Principality, as soon as the Fleet shall leave those Seas. And tho' the King would not fail to defend it as heartily as he did last Year, yet 'tis to be fear'd, that all his Efforts might prove ineffectual, and that with *Barcelona*, all would be lost in *Spain*.

5. Experience having shewn, that the King arriving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, that whole Principality presently declar'd for him, that the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* follow'd its Example; and that all those Countries ani-

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‘mated by his Presence, have given him all possible Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service, his Majesty is entirely of Opinion that his Presence with the Army might have been this time again of some Advantage to the common Cause, as well in respect of the good Order and Discipline he would have endeavour’d to keep up, as of the Care he would have taken that the Military Operations might have succeeded better: But seeing himself so little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg’d himself useless there. Wherefore the King having very great Reason to fear, that the future Efforts your Majesty will please to make, will have no better Success, unless the Command be entirely settled; he promises himself, from your Majesty’s Wisdom, that you will regulate an Affair of that Consequence, as he has already besought you several Times; assuring you anew, That if your Majesty will honour him with some Trust and Confidence in that Respect, he will endeavour to make the best Use of it, and will constantly have the Deference for the Concurrence of the Principal Officers, and for all other Formalities, that an exact Circumspection, and not only his own Service, but that of your Majesty, and of the whole Common Cause, can require. The said Command being once regulated, the King intreats your Majesty to rely upon it, That he will never quit the Country; but as he did last Year, will maintain himself in it, for the Defence of his faithful Subjects, for the Glory of your Majesty, and for the Welfare of all *Europe*, till the Succours from *Italy*, and your Majesty’s Kingdoms, can arrive.

‘In Conclusion, the King leaves it entirely to your Majesty, to order the Number and Quality of Troops for the said Succours, as also whatever relates to the Time and Place where they may be landed; being assured, that your Majesty will easily perceive the Impossibility of the King’s maintaining himself a long Time with so few Troops as are remaining, and those he can joyn to them, against the entirely superiour, and victorious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the

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Queen A N N E's Reign.

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great Wisdom by which you have hitherto so gloriously reign'd, and in that Reign so gloriously protected the Interests of the Common Cause, and with so much Tenderness supported those of his Catholick Majesty in particular, you will not lose one Moment, nor omit any Means of redressing the Affairs of Spain.

Done at London the $\frac{8}{19}$ (or $\frac{6}{17}$) of June, 1707.

John Wenceslaus Count de Gallas,

J. H. Hofman.

Franc. Adolph de Zinzerling.

The Allies in Spain did fondly expect, that the Portuguese would favour them by a Diversion, but were miserably disappointed: For, on the contrary, the Duke of Ossuna on one side, and the Marquis de Bay on the other, enter'd their Territories. The Marquis first in his march to joyn the other, made himself Master of Serpa, wherein the Portuguese had 900 Men who surrendred Prisoners of War; and laid siege to Moura, which, for want of Provisions, surrendred in few days upon honourable Terms. At the same time the Marquis de Bay possessed himself of the Bridge of Olivenza, and threatned, with the Assistance of the Duke of Ossuna, to besiege that important Place; but the Portuguese, who began to move on their Frontiers, being seasonably reinforc'd, and spirited by the Arrival of Four English Battalions, the Marquis de Bay thought fit to lay aside that Enterprize, and retired to Badajoz, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of Olivenza. Hereupon the Marquis de Fronteira march'd with a Body of Portuguese, with a seeming Design to retake Serpa and Moura, but not having Forces and Necessaries equal to that Undertaking, he was obliged to send his Men into Quarters of Refreshment, tho' that Step was colour'd by the Pretence of the excessive Heats.

Serpa and Moura taken by the Duke of Ossuna.

The Portuguese unactive.

The Affairs of the Confederates had not a better Aspect in Germany: The Empire, whose united and well-managed Strength might alone suffice to cope with the Power of France, did once more fall into those Misfortunes occasion'd by the usual Backwardness

Affairs of Germany.

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The
French
pass the
Rhine,
and possess
themselves
of the Lines
of Buhl
and Stol-
hoffen.

ness and Negligence of some of its Members ; And the Remonstrances and Complaints that had been made to the Emperor and the Diet at *Ratisbone*, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, whilst Prince *Lewis* was yet alive, were as ineffectual as before when the Markgrave of *Barcith* took upon him the Command of the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The German Forces were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy, who, under the Conduct and Command of the active *Mareschal de Villars*, open'd the Campaign by an Enterprize, the Success whereof depended on the extraordinary Secrecy with which it was executed. As soon as the General arriv'd in *Alsace*, he went and view'd the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Strasbourg* down to *Neubourg*, between *Lutterbourg* and *Hagenbach*, where he took notice of an Arm of the *Rhine* on its left Side, which was then full of Water, but which is dry when the Stream is low ; and he judg'd Boats might be plac'd there without being perceiv'd. Hereupon he caus'd a Bridge of Boats, which he had taken care to have made some Months before, to be brought in Waggon from *Strasbourg* to *Lutterbourg*, and resolving to attempt to pass the *Rhine* at that Place, he committed the Execution of his Design to the *Marquis de Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, and the Count *de Broglio*, Major-General. To deceive the Enemy, he order'd false Attacks to be made, one on the Island of *Marquisat* before *Fort Louis* by *M. Pery*, and another over-against the Island of *Talonde* by *M. Lee* ; reserving for himself a Body of Horse and some Battalions, with which to march towards the Lines of *Buhl*, as if he design'd to attack them. This Disposition being made, 20 Battalions, and 45 Squadrons, with the portable Bridge, arriv'd the 20th of *May* N. S. below *Lutterbourg*, as he had contriv'd, at six a Clock at Night, which was the Time concerted for the Attack. The Count *de Broglio* who had the Care of making the Descent, fill'd 60 Boats with Grenadiers, and landed on the Island over against *Neubourg*, which is divided from the first Land by a narrow and shallow Branch of the *Rhine*. He sent back the Boats immediately to fetch over more Foot, and then advancing

advancing to the Enemy, who were few in Number, drove them out of the Island, and follow'd them to the firm Land, where he intrench'd himself to wait till the Bridge of Boats was finish'd. Two thousand of the Enemy came and attack'd him, but he repulsing them, and receiving Reinforcements, kept Master of the Passage. In the mean time, M. Lee made an Attack by the Island of *Talonde* with four Battalions, and to draw the greater Number of Enemies that Way, caus'd Men to appear busie with Boats about *Drusenheim*, as if they design'd to pass the *Rhine*. M. *Pery* made a more vigorous Attack by the Island of *Marquisat* with nine Battalions, making a great Fire from several Pieces of Cannon from the Enemy's Intrenchments. The Marshal *de Villars* on his Side, advancing to the Lines of *Buhl*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, kept in Play Four small Bodies of the *Germans* that were posted behind the Lines towards the Mountains, and caus'd Falcines and Ladders to be got ready, to drive thence those Troops who appear'd to be in Confusion. The 23d, at Break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans*, whose Tents were standing, and who fired some Cannon-Shot, continued behind their Intrenchments; But as soon as it cleared up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being attack'd in the Rear. Hereupon, at 5 in the Morning, the Mareschal *de Villars* entred, without any Loss, the Lines which the *Germans* look'd upon as the Rampart of their Country; and in which he found a great Number of Pieces of Cannon, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same Day he advanc'd to *Rastad*, took Possession of the Castle belonging to the Princess of *Baden*, and prepared to follow the flying *Germans*, with all possible Diligence.

Not many Days after, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* gave the States General an Account of that Action, in the following Letter.

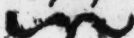
High and Mighty Lords, my particular dear Friends,

Our High Mightinesses have, no doubt, receiv'd already a particular Relation of the Enemy's passing the *Rhine* the 22d Instant, and breaking into the Lines on this side: yet I think it proper to

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neral.

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send you an Account of it my self, and, in brief, acquaint you, That the 19th, the Enemy came over to Fort *Kehl* with 13 Regiments of Horse and 10 Battalions of Foot, and encamping not far from *Sontheim*, lay there till the 20th. In the mean time, they sent down a great Number of Boats by Land to Fort *Louis* and *Lauterbourg*, on and by Water to *Drusenheim*, and caus'd a considerable Number of Foot to march down the other side of the *Rhine*: From all which Preparations and Motions, it was presum'd, that they design'd to attack our Intrenchments in several Places, namely from the Island of *Dahlund*, from *Drusenheim* with Boats, and from Fort *Louis* by the *Sollingerweert*, where the Water was so low, that their Horse and Foot might easily pass: Wherefore, on the 20th, I caus'd two Batteries to be planted on the said *Sollingerweert*, one of six, and the other of nine Cannon. The 21st, the Enemies Troops that came over at *Kehl*, mov'd near to *Grisen*, and encamp'd there; the 22d they advanced to *Ottersweiler*, within half a League of *Buhl*, and thence came on, and attempted to possess themselves of the rising Grounds of *Buhl*; but the Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*, General of the Artillery of this Circle, oppos'd them with some *Swabian* Foot, and maintain'd the Dispute till 5 in the Morning of the 23d. In the mean time, the Enemy not only cannonaded our Lines and Redoubts in that Part call'd the *Havelusgies*, but caus'd 12 Battalions to advance from Fort *Louis* to the *Sollingerweert*, and had Boats ready for them; so that it was absolutely believ'd their fiercest Attack would be in that Part where I had my Station; and therefore I made all possible Dispositions for a vigorous Defence, and firmly resolv'd to spend the last Drop of my Blood, in opposing them with the Regiments I had under my Command.

But while I was in this Posture and Resolution, I had unlook'd-for Information at Eleven a Clock at Night, That the Enemy had pass'd in another Place, namely near *Au* by *Neubourg*, without any Loss. I could not imagine how they gain'd their Passage so easily, or how those who were plac'd to defend that Part of our Intrenchments, came to quit their Posts so shamefully. However, I kept

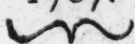
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my Post till Seven a Clock in the Morning of the 23d, when I receiv'd an Account from the Margrave of *Bareith*, how things stood. Had I not taken proper Precautions, I should certainly have been cut off with the Troops I commanded, by the Enemy; or at least, must have left all the Artillery behind me; but I had made such a Disposition, that I drew off from the Island of *Dahlund* 1000 Men, who must else have been lost, and of the Cannon that was in that Island, and in the Lines, caus'd 43 Pieces to be drawn off, and sav'd them all but a few Pieces, which, for want of Draught-Horses, I was forc'd to leave behind. I made my Retreat in sight of the Enemy, (who had almost surrounded me) in very good Order, and without Loss; and took my Way by *Rastad* to *Etlingen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach* retired likewise with the Troops he commanded, through *Gerispacher-Dale*, in very good Order, and with great Firmness; of which his Highness, as also Baron *Reischagh*, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal of this Circle, and the rest of the Generals, gave good Proofs during the Action, and last Night joyn'd me here near *Pfortsheim*. The Field-Marshal the Margrave of *Bareith*, is, with some Regiments, near *Bretten*, two Leagues from hence; and, no doubt, intends to draw all the Forces into one Body, and, with me, take Post in some Place, to cover this Circle of *Swabia* from being put under Military Execution by the Enemy.

From these Particulars I hope your High Mightinesses will judge, that I acted as became me, not only in the Defence of that Part of the Lines assign'd me, tho' it was a dangerous Station, and with Respect to the small Number of Men I had, was of too great Extent; but likewise that in my Retreat, with the Imperial *Wurtsburg*, and *Swabian* Regiments under my Command, together with my own Household Troops, I made as good a Disposition as the Conjunction of Time and Affairs would permit. And I intreat you to believe, that for the future, I shall not be sparing of my Person, Territories, People, and Troops, to promote the Service of your High Mightinesses, and to oppose the farther Progress of the Enemy. At the same

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'time, I hope your High Mightinesses and the
'High Allies will consider the Danger I and the o-
'ther Princes and States of this Circle are in, of
'being invaded by the Enemy, and will think of
'taking Measures by which this Part of the Coun-
'try may be reliev'd, and the Enemy's farther
'Enterprizes, by a Diversion, or otherwise, frustra-
'ted.

I am, &c.

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

From the Camp near
Pfortsheim, the
27th of May, 1707.

Everard Lewis,
Duke of Wirtemberg.

† May 28.
N. S.

The Mareschal de Villars lost no Time in prosecuting his Success: For, after he had stay'd four Days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Waggon and Artillery, he left a Body of Troops to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and another to cover the Workmen employ'd in rebuilding and fortifying the Head of the Bridge of *Fort Louis*, and march'd, with his main Army to *Etlingen*, where he found a considerable Quantity of Provisions. The same Day, he defeated a Body of 4 or 500 Cuirassiers, and the next continued his March half a League beyond *Durlach*. Here the French General had Intelligence, that there was a Division between the Markgrave of *Bareith*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who mutually charged on each other the Fault of not hindring the Enemy from passing the *Rhine*. Whereupon, in order to improve their Misunderstanding, and not to give them Time to consult for their common Safety, by intrenching themselves, he march'd the 30th of May (N. S.) from *Kretzingen*, leaving the heavy Baggage at *Durlach*, to make the more Expedition. He had an Account, in his March, That the Germans broke up at Four a Clock, the same Morning, from *Pfortzheim*, with such Precipitation, that they left there 600 Bombs, and a great Number of Bullets; and had by that time reach'd *Malacher* on the *Entz*. In the Evening, the French Army advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, where they were oblig'd to halt, to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Louis*. The 31st, the Marshal de Villars march'd before, with the Horse of

of the Right Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Enemy, and observe their March; And on the 1st of June, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stutgard*; whereupon the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Wirtemberg*, who would not leave the City, ſent a Gentleman to deſire Safeguards, which were granted her; and two Deputies of the Regency of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* came to treat with him about the Contributions which that Dutchy were willing to ſubmit to, and which were ſettled at two Millions 200000 Livres payable in three Months; and the Imperial Town of *Etlingen* agreed to pay 110000 Livres.

The Magiſtrates of *Ulm* having detain'd ſome French Officers, as Hoſtages for the Debts contracted by the deceaſed Marquis of *Blainville*, when he commanded in that City, during the late Troubles in *Bavaria*, the Marſhal de *Villars* wrote to them the following haughty Letter.

Gentlemen,

YOur hard Uſage of Mr. *Argelos*, and other Priſoners, would deſerve ſevere Punishment, were I diſpoſed to treat you with the Rigour that Juſtice demands; ſince, againſt all manner of Equity, you have detain'd M. d' *Argelos*, and ſome other Frenchmen, notwithſtanding a Capitulation made with Baron *Thungen* the Emperor's Field-Marſhal General. If you do not immediately obey the Commands I give you to ſend me back M. d' *Argelos*, and the other Priſoners detain'd contrary to the Capitulation, I will leave in your Territories ſuch Examples as are neceſſary for People, who being intoxicated with a little Proſperity, forget Juſtice. To be plain, I will lay your Cities, Towns and Villages in Fire and Blood. Do Juſtice your ſelves, and avoid mine.

To this Letter the Magiſtrates of *Ulm* return'd the following Answer.

My Lord,

WE have, with all Reſpect, perceiv'd, by a Duplicate from you of the 11th inſtant, that you would have M. d' *Argelos*, his Servants, and

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and those of M. de *Plancy*, releas'd. We first declare, with all Sincerity, that the Letter, from which the Duplicate was copied, was not deliver'd to us; and that we neither us'd, nor offer'd to use, any Violence towards the Courier of *Stutgard*, who was to have deliver'd it to us; being thoroughly sensible what Respect we ought to have for a Letter from so illustrious a General as your Excellency. As for our detaining M. d'*Argelos* and M. de *Plancy*, your Excellency may please to be inform'd, that they were stop'd by express Order from the King of the *Romans*, at present his Imperial Majesty our Sovereign, for the Sum of 222000 Livres, which (over and above our Quota of Contributions) the late M. de *Blainville* had borrowed of us, to subsist the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty; and which he engaged himself to repay by selling his Equipage, if other Means should fail him. And tho' in the Capitulation made with General *Thungen*, without our Knowledge, Mention of this was not expressly made, nor indeed could be made, because it was a particular Affair, yet from the Reasons we have alledg'd, your Excellency may be pleas'd to see our Innocence. As for our Usage of these Gentlemen, they were at first treated very honourably, being allow'd the Liberty of going all over the City without Guards, till M. de *Plancy* made his Escape, in Breach of his Parole, and M. d'*Argelos* would have escaped likewise in a Disguise; which occasion'd his being confined more closely, that we might not make our selves answerable for him to his Imperial Majesty: And tho' we cannot tell how his Majesty will take the Resolution we have pass'd, to send back that Colonel and his Servants to you; yet we would not be wanting to satisfy your Excellency's Desire, being mindful of the Civilites, and Favours we have formerly receiv'd from you. So having readily set at Liberty M. d'*Argelos* and his Servants, we have desired the Markgrave of *Bareith* to give Order that M. d'*Argelos* and his Servants, and those of M. de *Plancy*, may be safely sent you, accompanied with this Letter, by which we have the Honour to recommend our selves to your Favour, and to assure your

Queen ANNE's Reign.

your Excellency, that we are, with entire Submission, and the profoundest Respect in the World,

39
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My Lord,

Your most humble and obedient Servants, the Burgo-masters and Senate of the Imperial City of Ulm,
June 12, 1707.

On the 7th of June, the rest of the French Army arriv'd from Pfortzheim in the Camp near Stuttgart; and the same Day, the Mareschal de Villars march'd with a Detachment, towards Schorndorf; whereupon the Germans, who lay encamp'd there, retired to Bargaen, two Leagues beyond the Imperial Town of Gemund, and the French General, who design'd only to make them remove to some distance from Schorndorf, return'd to his Camp; from whence he march'd again the 13th of June, toward Schorndorf which he caus'd to be invest'd by the Marquis de Fremont. The next day, the Mareschal de Villars came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong, both by its Fortifications and advantageous Situation, and had formerly baffled the Mareschal de Turenne, after two Months Siege, yet the Inhabitants refusing to assist the Garrison in the Defence thereof, the latter, to the Number of about 500 Men, surrendred the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. After this easie Conquest, the Mareschal de Villars detach'd the Marquis d'Imecourt, with 3 or 4000 Men, to raise Contributions on the other side of the Danube, which he did so effectually, that he settled the same as far as Memmingen.

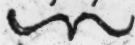
Schorndorf taken by the French, June 15th N. S.

The Imperial Generals having thought fit to post 3000 Men, under the Command of General Janus, in an advantageous Post, near Lorch, the Mareschal de Villars, with great Secrecy and Expedition, march'd up (d) to them, attack'd them, and totally defeated them, killing or taking Prisoners about 600 Men, and among the latter General Janus himself. Flush'd with this Success, the French advanced to attack the Imperial Army posted near Gemund, of which they came in sight the 22d of

(d) June 21st N. S. General Janus defeated and taken Prisoner.

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June (N. S.) but the Imperial Generals, who were much inferior in Numbers, thought it adviseable to decline a Battle, rightly considering that their Troops would never be able to make a stand against the Enemy, as long as they were separated; and so they resolv'd to return towards the *Rhine*, and join the Body posted near *Philipsburgh*, under General *Thungen*. They judg'd also, (and this good Counsel was principally owing to General *Heister*) that this March would oblige the *French* to abandon their Design against *Ulm*, and other Places which they threatned with a Siege, and to return to the *Rhine*, for fear of having their Communication with *Strasbourg* cut off. According to that Resolution, the Imperial Army decamp'd the 22d in the Night from *Gemund*, and march'd with so much Diligence, that the *French* could not, overtake them. They arriv'd at *Rhinehausen* near *Philipsburgh* the 3d of July, and encamp'd under the Cannon of that Place. The *French* pursued them, and encamp'd at *Durlach*, and from thence made a Shew, as if they would pass the *Rhine*, but on a sudden seiz'd *Heidelberg*, posted themselves on the *Neckar*, from whence they put all the Country between that River and the *Main* under Contribution; and sent Summons to *Darmstat*, *Mentz*, and *Frankfort*, to send Commissaries to agree about Contributions; But the Magistrates of *Frankfort* sent back the Letter, and put themselves in such a Posture of Defence, that the *French* did not think fit to attack them. Those of *Ulm* refused also, at first, to submit to Contribution; but the *French* having burnt down several Villages belonging to that City, they were contented to pay them 40000 Rixdollars.

Heavy
Contribu-
tions ex-
acted by the
French
from Ger-
many.

All this while, the *French* were labouring to engage the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* into a Neutrality; and the Mareschal de *Villars* demanded a Pass for the Marquis de *Chamillard* to repair to their Assembly, and make them some Proposals; but the Markgrave of *Bareith* refusing to grant the same, the Country of *Swabia*, and great Part of *Franconia*, were forc'd to agree to such Contributions as the *French* exacted of them. The Electorate of *Mentz*, the Landgraviate of *Darmstad*, the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, the *Bergstraat*, and other Countries, under

went

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went the same Fate: And, indeed, it seem'd but
 ist, That People who had, all along, been so re-
 ardlless of their own Securiry, should feel most the
 ire Effects of an Invasion. Marechal de Villars
 ad, certainly, greater Designs in View; No less
 an the Restoring the Elector of Bavaria to his
 Dominions; But having been obliged to send con-
 siderable Detachments towards *Provence*; and on the
 other hand, the Army of the Empire being season-
 ably reinforc'd by 45000 Saxons taken into the Pay
 of Great Britain and Holland, and by other Troops,
 whereby the German Army became superior to the
 French; And that brave, wise, and experienc'd
 Prince, the Elector of Brunswick and Hanover,
 having been prevail'd with to accept the Command
 of the First, and to augment it with some of his own
 Forces, the Face of Affairs began to change on that
 side; For, on the sudden, the French abandon'd Hei-
 elbergh, and several other Places, and encamp'd at
 Gotsau, near Durlach. The Germans lay at Kretzin-
 en, in sight of the Enemy; and the two Armies be-
 ing parted only by a River, they cannonaded each
 other for several Days, with little execution on either
 side. At last, the French decamp'd in the Night, and
 posted themselves behind the little River Murch,
 where they strongly intrench'd themselves; and
 the Imperialists follow'd them, and pitch'd their
 Camp at Etlingen. Some time before, the Prince
 of Hohenzollern, Velt Marechal of the Emperor's
 Forces, sent to desire an Interview with the Mare-
 chal de Villars, between the Guards of the 2 Camps;
 to which the French General readily consented, send-
 ing, at the same Time, to that Prince, a Cart loa-
 ded with French Wine. The next * Day, at Ele-
 ven in the Morning, they went to the Place ap-
 pointed, attended with most of the Generals of both
 Armies; But tho', in all appearance, nothing but
 mutual Compliments and Civilities pass'd in that
 interview, yet many could not forbear to think,
 That something else was design'd in it; And there-
 fore, some of the Confederate Ministers of the Con-
 gress at the Hague, express'd their Dissatisfaction
 with that unpolitic Step, in the Imperial Generals,
 which, at this Juncture, seem'd to justify the Jeal-
 ousies

The
French
send great
Detach-
ments to-
wards Pro-
vence.

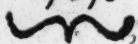
The Elector
of Hano-
ver accepts
the Com-
mand of
the Army
of the Em-
pire.

* Aug. 20.
N. S. An
Interview
between the
Prince of
Hohen-
zollern
and Maref-
chal de
Villars.

A. C. lousies that were already entertain'd of the Court of
1706⁶/₇ Vienna.

On the 3d of September (N. S.) the Markgrave of Bareith quitted the Army of the Empire, the Command whereof he left, in Writing, to the Baron de Thungen, and, in his Absence, to General Gronsfeldt. The same day, the Elector of Hanover left the Place of his Residence; arrived, the 13th, at Philipsburgh, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue, and, on the 15th, at the Imperial Army at Etlingen, which was drawn up to receive him. His Electoral Highness view'd the two Lines and the Train of Artillery, consisting of 71 Pieces; and afterwards continued, for some time, on a rising Ground, while the Army made a Triple Discharge for his Reception. He was conducted afterwards to his Quarters, by all the Generals; and in the Evening, the Baron de Thungen, as General of the Infantry, and Count Gronsfeldt, as General of the Horse, waited upon their Generalissimo, to receive the Word. On the other hand, the Mareschal de Villars, being inform'd of his Electoral Highness's Arrival in the Imperial Camp, sent one of his Officers to compliment him, with a Present of 4 Hogshheads of Burgundy.

The Elector of Hanover had not been long in the Camp, before it appear'd, That his Presence would occasion an advantageous Alteration in the Scene of Affairs, and inspire the Germans with some Vigor. That Prince, having the next Day after his Arrival, view'd all the Posts about the Army, and given several Orders for the better Discipline of the Troops, in which they were very much wanting, held a Council of War, wherein Three Points were debated; 1. Whether the Army should attack the French, before they had receiv'd all their Reinforcements: 2. Whether it was fitting, in case the first Proposal was not agreed upon, to pass the Rhine, and endeavour to attack the Lines of Lauterburgh, as the best Expedient to oblige the French to repass that River: And 3dly, Whether it was more advisable, to endeavour to secure some convenient Posts, in order to make a new Line for Covering the Country from the Invasion of the Enemy. The two former Points were resolv'd in the Negative; the

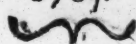


French being already superior to the Germans, by reason the Detachments made for Provence, were by Time return'd to their Camp; and the Imperialists wanting Magazines to subsist on the other side of the Rhine; and therefore it was resolv'd to march immediately on a Line from Daxlant to Etlin- and in the mean time, to endeavour to attack the Enemy in their separate Camp. Orders were sent to the Troops of Franconia and others, to hasten their March, as much as possible, to reinforce the Army.

The Elector of Hanover being inform'd, That the French had Seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd near Offemburgh, under the Command of the Marquis de Vivans, Lieutenant-General, which were to be join'd by 16 Battalions, in order to retake Hombergh, and make a new Incurfion into Swabia, on the other side of the Danube, his Electoral Highness detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers, to surprize the Enemy, and made choice of Count Mercy, a General of great Experience and Vigilance, who had a perfect Knowledge of the Country, to put that Design in Execution. That Detachment march'd the 19th from the Camp, with all possible Secrecy; and at the same time, some Troops were order'd to make a Motion another way, to deceive the Spies of the Enemy. Count Mercy executed his Orders with great Conduct, and on the 24th, fell upon Monsieur de Vivans by Break of Day, and entirely defeated him, killing 800 Men on the Spot, and amongst them several Officers. As the French knew nothing of the March of the Germans, they had appointed that Day for a Forrage, which facilitated their Defeat. Their General had much ado to make his Escape through the Vineyards, and his Men, finding themselves closely pursued, quitted their Horses, to make their Escape among the Hedges; so that the Germans brought away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Horses; having had only 2 Lieutenants and 30 private Men kill'd. The Germans got a good Booty, and amongst other Things, 5000 Pistoles in Specie, and the Plate of Monsieur de Vivans, whose Detachment was hardly defeated, when the Vanguard of

Count
Merci de-
feats a Con-
siderable
Body com-
manded by
the Mar-
quis de
Vivans.

A. C
1706.



The Elector
of Hano-
ver's Pro-
positions to
the Depu-
ties of the
Circles.

of the Infantry, which was to join him that Day appear'd in sight.

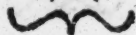
After this Success, nothing material happen'd on the *Upper Rhine*, save only that the Elector of *Hanover*, by a wise Forecast, having summon'd the several Deputies of the Imperial Circles, to attend him, he offer'd to their mature Consideration, the following Propositions.

I. 'That effectual Care be taken, That the whole Body of the Troops be quarter'd as near as possible to the present Camp, for the ensuing Winter, and by that means lie in a Readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy.

II. 'That the Circles provide for that End, Quarters, Subsistence, and Forrage; and make necessary Magazines for the Service of the next Year; but the want of which, they have suffer'd great Inconveniencies this last Campaign.

III. 'That they would immediately go into Methods for throwing up new Lines, in as many Places as shall appear necessary; for which his Electoral Highness desires to be furnish'd with four thousand Pioneers, who may lye ready with proper Instruments to work on the aforesaid Lines in the Winter Season, whenever the Weather will permit.

IV. 'That the Circles would please to provide at their own Expence, Forrage for the *Saxon* Troops; and also for a Regiment of Horse belonging to his *Prussian* Majesty; a Regiment of the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*; a Regiment of Foot of the Bishop of *Munster*; One Regiment of Foot and Two of Horse, of his Electoral Highness: All which Troops being sent in by their respective Princes, besides their appointed Quota, it is thought reasonable that they should be subsisted at the Expence of the Circles. His Electoral Highness is sensible, that the Circles have already agreed to this Article; but their Methods of Supply having prov'd deficient, he offers to their Consideration, Whether it would not be a good Expedient to appropriate for that Service, part of the Tax call'd the *Roman Months*.



V. ' That the Circles contract with Persons capable of furnishing the Army for the future with Forrage and Provisions at a reasonable Rate.

VI. ' His Electoral Highness earnestly recommends to the Circles, That the Recruits of each Circle may be rais'd with such Expedition, as to pass in Review in *February* next, at farthest, and that all the Regiments may be complete at that time; it being of the last Importance, that the opening of the next Campaign may be early in the Year.

VII. ' His Electoral Highness presses the Circles, in regard to their common Safety, to furnish the Chest or Bank for the War, with a hundred thousand Rixdollars above their Quota; the said Bank being, at present, in a very low Condition.

The Diet at *Ratisbone* having taken these Propositions into Consideration, resolv'd, That within a Month after the Emperor's Ratification, the Circles of the Empire should furnish 200000 Rixdollars to the Chest of the War on the *Rhine*, the disposal of which Sum was entirely left to the Elector of *Hanover*. On the 20th of *October*, his Electoral Highness, attended by several Generals, arriv'd at *Frankfort*, where the Elector of *Mentz* came the day before; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having been detain'd a day longer than he thought on the Road, by reason of a Conference he had with the Elector *Palatine*, could not arrive till the 21st. They had several Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded till the * Arrivall of Count *Wratislaw*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary; nor even then neither, because the latter declared, that he was not fully instructed; whereupon the Conferences broke off, and on the 29th of the same Month, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, set out from *Frankfort*; the first for his Residence, the second for the Imperial Army, and the last for the *Hague*, whither he was accompanied by Count *Wratislaw*. Those Princes debated several Schemes for the next Campaign; but 'twas observed that none of the Ministers of the States General had any share in those

Conferences
at Frank-
fort be-
tween the
Electors of
Mentz
and Hano-
ver, and
the Duke of
Marlbo-
rough, &c
* Oct. 27.
N. S.

A. C.

1707.

*The French
repas the
Rhine,*

Oft. 28.

N. S.

† Oct. 30.

N. S.

*The Impe-
rial Army
Separates.*

The Duke of

Marlbo-

rough ar-

rives in

Holland,

April 16.

N. S.

(d) April

28. N. S.

His Confe-

rences with

the States

Deputies.

those Consultations, the Count of *Rechteren*, who was come from *Vienna* for that purpose, finding himself indisposed before he could reach *Frankfurt*. The Day before the Elector of *Hanover* left the Place, the *Mareschal de Villars* took the Opportunity of his Absence to repass the *Rhine* undisturbed which he did by the Ways of *Fort Louis* and *Fort Kehl*; of which his Electoral Highness being inform'd, upon his † Arrival in the Camp, he went the next day, to view the Lines from *Daxlanden* the Mountains, and having order'd some new Works to be made for their better Defence, separated his Army, and disposed them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters, that they might draw together in Eight and Forty Hours, upon any sudden Emergency. Thus by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct, the Face of Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*, was entirely changed towards the End of that Campaign, and seem'd to promise fair for the next.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in all our preceding *ANNALS*, made so shining a Figure by his glorious *Military Achievements*, bespeaks, this Year, our Attention, chiefly by his important Negotiations. His Grace having been detain'd 9 or 10 days at *Margate*, by contrary Winds, embark'd there the 13th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, designing to reach *Ostend*; but the Wind changing again, his Grace landed at the *Brill* the 16th of Night. The next day, his Grace arriv'd at the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Ministers of the Allies, who expected him with the utmost Impatience; and having dined with Mr. *Stepney*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary who was lately return'd from *Brussels*, the Duke made a Visit to the great Pensionary, and another to the President of the Assembly of the States General. The next (d) Day, his Grace receiv'd and return'd several Visits, went in the Afternoon to the Congress of the Foreign Ministers, to whom he signified, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would hearken to no Peace, but what might firmly secure the general Tranquillity of *Europe*; and the Deputies of the States came to confer with him at his Lodgings, where on the 19th in the Evening, he

another long Conference with them, on the Affairs of the present Juncture, and among other things, told them, "That the Troubles of Saxony occasioning a great Distraction in the Empire, which brought infinite Prejudice to the Commonwealth, the Queen, his Mistress, had thought fit to send him thither, to pay a Compliment to the King of Sweden, and endeavour to engage him to remove the just Jealousies his long Stay in the Heart of Germany, gave to some of the High Allies: For which purpose, he had the necessary Powers from Her Britannick Majesty, and desired to have the same from the States. The Pensionary having on the 20th of April, N. S. acquainted the States of Holland and West-Friesland with the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough's Journey, they readily concurr'd in those Measures, and his Grace set out the same Evening for Leipsick, by the Way of Hanover. Monsieur d' Auverquerque, Velt-Mareschal of the States Troops, having had several Conferences with the Duke of Marlborough, set out the day before his Grace's Departure, for Brussels, in order to assemble the Confederate Troops, in their respective Cantonments, and observe the French, who began to be in Motion about Namur.

He sets out from the Hague for Germany, April 20. N. S.

The Duke of Marlborough, took his leave of the Court of Hanover, the 24th of April, N. S. in the Evening, came away from thence at four the next Morning; and lay that Night at Halberstad, where he was complimented by the Magistrates. The 6th in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journey to Hall, where he was met by Mr. Robinson, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Britannick Majesty, Count Zinzendorf, the Imperial Envoy, and Monsieur Cranenberg, the Dutch Minister. After Dinner, his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magistrates, and of the University; and then proceeded to Alt-Ranstad, the King of Sweden's Head-Quarters, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Monsieur Cranenberg. He went directly to Count Piper's Quarters, and after some Conference with that prime Minister, came to the Quarters his Swedish Majesty had order'd to be prepared for him. The next * Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Arrival by the Ministers and General Officers, and, about

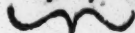
His Journey to Alt-Ranstad.

* April 27. N. S.

Ten-

A. C.

1707.



His Grace's
Compliment to the
King of
Sweden.

Ten-a-Clock had his first Audience of the King, whom he presented a Letter from the Queen of Great Britain, and made him the following Compliment in French.

SIR, I present to Your MAJESTY a Letter not from the Chancery, but from the Heart of the QUEEN my Mistress, and written with her own Hand. Had not Her Sex prevented it, She would have crossed the Sea, to see a Prince admired by the whole Universe. I am in this Particular more Happy than the QUEEN, and I wish I could serve some Campaigns under so Great a General as Your MAJESTY, that I might learn what yet want to know in the Art of War.

The King of Sweden, who spoke with the Duke by an Interpreter, return'd his Grace's Compliment in very obliging and gracious Expressions; and in a Conference which lasted near two Hours, assured his Grace, that he would never do any thing to the Prejudice either of the Common-Cause in General, or of the Protestant Religion in particular. After Dining with his Majesty, the Duke had a second Audience, at which were Count Piper, and Monsieur Harmelin, the two chief Swedish Ministers, and Mr. Robinson; and which being over, his Grace spent the whole Evening in Visits to Count Piper, and the other Ministers and General Officers. The same Afternoon, Count Wackerbach, Lieutenant-General of King Augustus's Forces, waited upon the Duke of Marlborough, with a Compliment from his Master, intimating, that he would be that Night at Leipsick, where he should be glad to see his Grace. According to this Invitation, the Duke went from Alt-Ranstad to Leipsick, to wait on King Augustus, with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then returned to Count Piper's Quarters, where he dined. In the Evening his Grace supped with Velt-Marshal Reinschild; and on the 29th was visited by Count Piper, Velt-Marshal Reinschild, Velt-Marshal Ogilvy, and several General Officers and Persons of Quality; and after having dined with Baron Gortz, had his Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden. Before it was ended, King Stanislaus came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, went to Leipsick, and thence, without making any Stay, proceeded

A. C.

1707.

King, in his Journey to *Berlin*, very well satisfied with his Reception and Negotiations at the Court of Sweden. On the 30th he arrived at *Charlottenburgh*; the King of *Prussia* having sent Monsieur *Grumbow* to desire his Grace would pass that Way. His Grace supp'd that Night with the King, and was lodg'd in the Apartment belonging to the Markgrave. On Sunday, May the First, his Grace went to Divine Service with the King, who had given particular Orders to Monsieur *L'Enfant*, to preach in *French* on that Occasion. On the 2d, his Grace left *Charlottenburgh*, Thence to an order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived on the 3d; and the Day following, after a private Conference, he dined with his Electoral Highness. In the Afternoon, he set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 8th of May, N. S. having received the highest Marks of Esteem and Distinction in the several Courts through which he passed, since his first Departure from thence. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Return by the foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality; and in the Evening was in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he communicated the Assurances he had received from the King of Sweden. This entirely dissipated the Jealousies some of the Allies had entertain'd of his Swedish Majesty's Designs; which were industriously fomented by the Emissaries of France; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the Young Northern Heroe, in an open Rupture with the Emperor.

Nor did the King of Sweden want plausible Pretextes to fall out with the Imperial Court: One of which was an unlucky Quarrel, between the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of Sweden, and Count *Zobor*, a Hungarian Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Sachsen*. Being both at Dinner at Count *de la Tour's*, and speaking of the Affairs of Europe, Count *Zobor* said, That Three Rogues occasion'd a great Deal of Mischief in the World. Tho' he named but Prince *Agotzi* for one, and King *Stanislaus* for another, yet he used such Expressions, as plainly shew'd he meant the King of Sweden for a Third; whereupon the Swedish Envoy thought himself oblig'd to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented the

And returns to the Hague, May 8. N. S.

The French endeavour to engage the King of Sweden in a Rupture with the Emperor.

Quarrel between Baron Strahlenheim, and Count Zobor.

A. C. the farther Consequences of that Quatrel, and Count
 1707. *Zobor* was confined by Order of the Emperor, and
 shortly after sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz* in
Stiria; the Commissaries appointed to enquire into
 that Affair, having reported, That he was guilty
 of Disrespect towards the King of *Sweden*. The
Swedish Envoy having inform'd his Master of that
 Affair, his *Swedish* Majesty sent him Orders to de-
 clare, that his Master approv'd his Conduct, and
 that he was order'd to forbear appearing at Court
 till he had received a just Satisfaction on that Sub-
 ject; and likewise for the Affront offer'd to some Of-
 ficers of his Troops, who were lifting Men at *Breslau*
 and were insulted by the People. The Imperial
 Ministers were willing at this ticklish Juncture, to
 give the Crown of *Sweden* all reasonable Satisfa-
 ction; but as to the Affair of Count *Zobor*, they
 thought, that the *Swedish* Envoy having given
 Blow to a Person of that Quality, and the Em-
 peror having since confined him close Prisoner, they
 thought that the *Swedes* ought not to insist upon
 farther Satisfaction. But this was not the most ma-
 terial Point that made the Imperial Court uneasy.
 For, about this Time, the *Swedes* started some Pro-
 tensions of a more nice Nature; and in a † Decla-
 ration (or Memorial) which Count *Piper* com-
 municated to Count *Zinzendorf*, his *Swedish* Majesty
 insisted on the Delivering up of the *Muscovite*
 Troops, who escaping, the Year before, out of *Saxony*,
 were entertain'd in the Imperial Army on the
Upper Rhine: Urging, 'That the Treaty made
 with King *Augustus* at *Alt-Ranstad*, gave his *Swedish*
 Majesty an unquestionable Right to those
 Troops. Count *Piper* added, 'That the *Swedes*
 would not have ceased to pursue them, when they
 fled out of *Saxony*, till they had overtaken them;
 'had not the Truce which interven'd at that Ju-
 cture of Time, prevented their farther Progress;
 'and that at that Time none of the Princes of Ger-
 many, nor even the Emperor's own Generals
 would have receiv'd or shelter'd the *Muscovite*
 well knowing they could not take them into Pro-
 tection, without contracting the Guilt of concealing
 and defending the King's Enemies. And
 afterwards his Sacred Imperial Majesty entertain'd

† Dated
 March
 30th N. S.

Count Pi-
 per's Me-
 morial to
 Count Zin-
 zendorf,
 about some
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 vite Troops.

them as vagrant and abandon'd Troops, and allow'd them Subsistence, lest they should perish for Hunger, it was just he should cause them to be restor'd to his Sacred Royal Majesty, demanding them as Men who having been yielded up to him, had afterwards fled away, because no Person ought to enrich himself with another's Loss: That the Time drew near in which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to march with his Army on an Expedition, but could not well move off before he had received, in this Particular, the Satisfaction stipulated by the Treaty. That if the Time for performing this be protracted, whatever Inconvenience should arise from that Delay, could not be charg'd upon him: Wherefore 'twas left to his Imperial Majesty's Choice, whether he himself would send back the said *Muscovite* Forces, or fix a certain Day and Place for their being deliver'd up quietly to the *Swedish* Troops which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to send expressly to bring them to *Alt-Ranstad*, concluding, That the King of *Sweden* having dictated what was hereby signify'd, would have Care taken, at the same Time, that by divulging his Purpose, an Opportunity might not be given to the *Muscovites* to disband.

Contrary to this last Caution, the *Muscovite* Troops having private Notice given them of what was said in relation to them, disbanded themselves, and in Companies of about Twenty Men, moved through *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*; At which the King of *Sweden* was so exasperated, that he renew'd to Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Minister at his Court, his positive Demand of the Surrender of those Troops; adding, That he expected greater Satisfaction for the Affront given to Count *Blenheim*, by Count *Zobor*, than the Imperial Court had offer'd; and also, Satisfaction for the Troops, which being raised for him in *Silesia*, were taken from his Officers at *Breslau*. The Express by which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated these Demands to the Imperial Court, arriv'd at Vienna the 12th of May; and the same Day Baron *Blenheim* received Orders from the King his Master to repair to him forthwith, without taking

The *Muscovite* Troops make their Escape thro' *Bohemia* and *Moravia* into *Poland*.

A. C. 1707. Leave of that Court: Yet at the Request of the latter, he staid till the 16th, to take with him the Emperor's Answer to his *Swedish* Majesty's Three Demands, but that Answer not being then ready, he set out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Answer was sent, and imported, 'That the Emperor had not the *Muscovites* in his Power to deliver up; That Count *Zobor* should be prosecuted as a Criminal by the Fiscal in Course of Law; And that as for what was done in *Silesia*, with Respect to the Levies for his *Swedish* Majesty, sufficient Satisfaction should be made, after due Examination into the matter of Fact. Nor was this all the Tendernefs and Caution the Imperial Court used, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them for when they heard the *Muscovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was ordered to detach a certain Number of Horse from the River *Marck*, to pursue and seize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And those detached Horse not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards solemnly declar'd, That the Escape of the *Muscovites* from the *Rhine*, was done without the Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swedish* Envoy who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting some of the said Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Augustus's* Service, there frankly owned to him, that their Escape was concerted with the Imperial Court, which the King of *Sweden* was more inclined to believe, than the Assurances given to the contrary; And thereupon peremptorily insisted upon full Satisfaction as to the three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being resolv'd, by all possible means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes* who might, on a sudden, over-run his Hereditary Countries, appointed Count *Wratislaw* to go to the King of *Sweden* to adjust all Differences. The Lord writ to Count *Piper* on the Subject-matter of his Journey, to know whether he should be well received: But the *Swedish* Minister intimated in his Answer, That if he came empower'd to give a Satisfaction to his Master, he should be welcom.

but that he ought not to take the Trouble of that Journey, if he came to discuss the Pretensions of his *Swedish* Majesty. The Imperial Court seem'd surpriz'd at this Answer, and sent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf* to press Count *Piper* to declare what Satisfaction his Master would have, seeing he refus'd to allow his Ministers to discuss the same; and to assure him, That his Imperial Majesty was ready to give him Satisfaction, and to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*. Her Majesty wrote to the same Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hostilities; but his Answer was, *That seeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he should be oblig'd to take it himself; especially, since his Delaying to do himself Justice had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts.* Which last Expression related to the Escape of the *Muscovites*.

The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of *Sweden's* Demands, as to the Delivering up both Count *Zobor* and the Imperial Officers, who hindred the Raising of the *Swedish* Levies in *Silesia*, as Preliminaries to the Admission of Count *Wratislaw*, as Envoy from the Emperor; but declared, moreover, That the City of *Breslaw* should pay 4000 Crowns to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occasion'd by the Seizure of those Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully satisfy the King of *Sweden*, who upon Count *Wratislaw's* Arrival at *Alt-Ranstad*, refused to admit him to his Audience; so that that Minister must be contented to confer with Count *Piper* and the *Sieur Hermelin*, about the Escape of the *Muscovites*, which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjust'd. But the Protestants of *Silesia*, the Exercise of whose Religion had been suppress'd by the invading Zeal of Popery, having made secret Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch generously resolv'd to restore them to their lawful Religion and Privileges; and having sent Four Regiments of Horse into that Country, to protect them provisionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following. 1. That the Emperor should give it under his Hand, That he knew nothing of the

The King of
Sweden's
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March of the Twelve Hundred *Muscovites*, who escaped through the Hereditary Countries. 2. That he should forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of *Lubeck* in Favour of the Administrator of *Holstein*, and confirm the Agreement between that House and the Chapter for the two next Generations. 3. That the Country of *Hadeln* be sequester'd into the Hands of his *Swedish* Majesty, till the Right of all the Pretenders to it be decided. 4. That the Protestant Religion in *Silesia* be restor'd, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*. 5. That his Imperial Majesty should renounce all Pretensions to the Quota which the King of *Sweden* had not furnish'd during this present War, and should draw no Consequence from the Crowns of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the Dominions they have in the Empire since the Year 1664. And 6. That the whole *Swedish* Army in their Return thro' *Silesia* into *Poland*, should be maintain'd at the Emperor's Charge. These new Demands occasion'd several Conferences between Count *Wratislaw* and Count *Piper*; and the first being convinc'd of the Necessity of preventing a Rupture, which would have proved fatal to the Common Cause, pass'd over several Formalities, and granted some Points, which, at any other time, would have been rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. The Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland* did not a little contribute towards the Success of that Negotiation, by their Offering the Guaranty of Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States General, for the Treaty that should be agreed upon, *sub spe rati*, as they express'd it; that is, in hope that what they offer'd, should be approved. The Confirmation of the Treaty between the Chapter of *Lubeck*, and the Ducal House of *Gottorp*, in the Year 1647, and the Restoration of the Exercise of the Protestant Religion in *Silesia*, were the Two Articles that met with the greatest Difficulty. The *Swedes* insisted, that they should be allowed to keep some Troops in *Silesia*, till the Churches of the Protestants were re-built, which the Imperial Court would not consent to; and on the other hand, they would not approve and ratifie the Treaty about the Bishoprick of *Lubeck*, till that Affair was

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duly examin'd; but the Guaranty of the Queen of Great Britain and the States General removed all those Obstacles: And on the last Day of August, N. S. Count *Wratislaw* communicated to the Ministers of those Powers, that his *Swedish* Majesty being fully satisfy'd with the Declaration they had made on that Subject, all Matters were agreed upon, and that they were engrossing the Treaty, in order to be signed the next Morning. The Conclusion of this Affair occasion'd great Joy amongst all the Well-wishers to the Common Cause; for the Imperial Ministers gave out in plain Terms, That if the *Swedes* would not be satisfy'd with the reasonable Concessions made by the Emperor, that Prince would be oblig'd to recal his Forces from *Italy*, to defend his Hereditary Dominions, which would have proved a great Prejudice to the Grand Alliance, and an advantageous Diversion in Favour of *France*, who had entertain'd the Hopes of seeing a War break out between those two Powers.

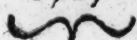
A Treaty concluded between the Emperor and the King of Sweden. See the Appendix.

This important Affair being brought to a Conclusion, the King of Sweden decamp'd the 1st. of September very early, from his Quarters at *Alt-Ranstad*; and Count *Wratislaw* having waited upon his Majesty, the Treaty was sign'd at *Wolkwitz* that Day; and the Imperial Minister set out the 3d. for *Vienna*, to have the Agreement ratify'd. King *Augustus* being indisposed, and consequently unable to take his leave of the King of Sweden, the latter went to *Dresden* the 6th of September, attended only by five or six Gentlemen, and made a Visit to King *Augustus*, with whom he had a long Conference. His *Swedish* Majesty took afterwards his Leave of the Electress Dowager, and the Electoral Prince; and being return'd to his Army, continued his March for *Silesia*; where, on the 12th of that Month, the Imperial Ratifications of the Convention sign'd by Count *Wratislaw*, were deliver'd to him. That Prince was so well pleas'd with the Dispatch us'd at the Imperial Court in this Affair, that he resolv'd to quit *Silesia* immediately, and march into *Poland*; so that all his Forces were on the other side of the *Oder* before the 25th of September. His *Swedish* Majesty left the Baron de *Stratzenheim* in *Silesia*, to see the Execution of the Treaty

The King of Sweden leaves Saxony, and marches into Poland.

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concluded ; and before his Departure from *Leignitz*, that Prince had the Satisfaction to see several Churches restored to the Protestants, which was a great Mortification to the Jesuits, and other Popish Priests and Fryars. The Bishop of *Breslau*, fearing the Resentment of the Pope, took a Pre- tence to absent himself from that City, to avoid Signing and Approving the Orders given for Re- storing the Protestants to their former Rights ; but the King of *Sweden* being justly displeased with the Disingenuity of that Prelate, signify'd, that he ex- pected that he should sign and approve those Or- ders ; which Formality he thought necessary, be- cause the Bishop of *Breslau* is the chief Person in the Regency of *Silesia*, next to the Emperor, and that his refusing to subscribe the said Orders, might after- wards be drawn into ill Consequence against the Protestants. As for Count *Zobor*, whom the King of *Sweden* had sent Prisoner to *Stetin*, his Swedish Majesty set him at Liberty, with great Marks of Generosity.

The Cam-
paign in
Flanders.

† May 21.
N. S.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough* ; his Grace arrived at *Brussels* the 13th of May, N. S. and ha- ving immediately held a Council of War with Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the States, Orders were sent to the Confederate Troops to march to their Rendezvous at *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*. Eight Days † after, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *Brussels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and the Mem- bers of the other Courts of that City, who came to wish him a happy Campaign ; and in the Evening joyn'd the Army, which, the same Day, moved from *Anderlecht*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Bellingen*, the Left at *Lembeck*, and *Hall* in the Rear. Upon Intelligence that the *French*, who had been drawing together about the same time, conti- nued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd nearer to them, in order to meet them half way for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer to the Confederates ; or, if they de- clin'd it, to lay Siege either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*. But on the 24th of May, his Grace received unex- pected Information, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*,
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St. Paul, and Peronne, where the Elector of Bavaria, and the Duke of Vendosme took a Review of their Army the 25th. Hereupon the Confederate Army advanc'd, the next (d) Morning, to Soignies, their Right being at Louvignies, and their Left at Naest: And the Enemy, who by this Motion of the Allies, thought they would take the Camp of Bois-Seigneur-Isaac, march'd, at the same time to Pieton, placing their Right near Meling, and their Headquarters at Goffeliers. The 27th, the Duke of Marlborough, accompanied by several Generals, advanc'd with Twelve Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemies Camp; and upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of Flerus, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolv'd to march to Nivelles, in order to attack them; And accordingly a Detachment was sent to view the Pass at Ronquieres, through which they were to pass. The Generals who were sent thither, reported, That the Enemy, suspecting the Design of the Allies, had made a Detachment to secure that important Post, and would, undoubtedly, advance upon the first Motion of the Confederates, to hinder them from marching through that Pass; or else would charge the first Troops that should pass, with so much Advantage, that it was not advisable to move that Way. This Report being maturely weigh'd in a Council of War, and the Generals wisely considering, at the same Time, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garrisons, and muster'd all their Forces, with no other Design than to plunder the open wealthy great Cities of Brabant, particularly Louvain and Brussels, in case the Allies should undertake any Siege, which they might have done in less time than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require: it was resolv'd to march back to Brussels. This prudent Counsel was pursu'd with so much Diligence, that the 28th the Confederate Army return'd from Soignies to the Camp at Hall; pass'd, the next Day, the Canal of Brussels at Diggem, and encamp'd at Beaulieu, where they rested the 30th; march'd the 31st to Bethlehem; laid Bridges over the Dyle, which they pass'd the 1st of June, and posted

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(k) See the
Order of
Battle of
both Ar-
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posted themselves at Meldert. The French seeing their Design disappointed, advanc'd to the strong Camp of Gemblours, without daring to venture an Engagement with the Allies, tho' much (k) superior to them; And so both Armies continued, above Two Months, in their respective Camps; during which Time no Action, worth recording, pass'd between them.

At last, upon certain Advice that the French had detach'd Thirteen Battalions and Twelve Squadrons from their Army, towards Provence, the Duke of Marlborough, in Concert with Monsieur d'Auverquerque and the States Deputies, resolv'd to march from Meldert towards Genap, from whence he might with less Disadvantage, attack the Enemy in their Camp at Gemblours. Accordingly, on the 9th of August, N. S. the Disposition was made for the Army to pass the Dyle at the Abbey of Florival; and late in the Evening, Orders were given for the march of the heavy Baggage towards Brussels, and the laying of Four Bridges on the Dyle; And, at the same time, the Troops encamp'd near Louvain, under Major General Week, and the Regiment of Bothmar were order'd to march to Florival, and the Battalions in Brussels to advance to Waterloc. The 10th in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the Dyle at St. Forisweert; and about three in the Afternoon the Duke of Wirtemberg march'd with Fourteen Squadrons to Pieterbais, with Orders to stay there till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and afterwards to make the Rear-guard. At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from Meldert, and, according to the Disposition that had been made, pass'd the Dyle at Florival; and having march'd all Night, was the 11th at Break of Day about the Heights of Waveren, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their March towards Genap, where they encamp'd with their Right at Promelles, and their Left at Devieres; having made a March of seven Leagues. Here they had Intelligence, That the Enemy, upon the News of the Duke of Wirtemberg's advancing with his Detachment to Pieterbais, and that the Confederate Army was in Motion, were extremely alarm'd; that their Troops were immediately order'd to their

Arms

Arms; and that they cut down several Trees in the Roads and Passages that led to their Camp, having no certain Information which Way the Allies were gone, till about Midnight, when they began their March, with all possible Haste, towards *Flerus* and *Hespenay*, intending to be that Evening at *Gosseliers*, and gain the strong Camp at *Picton*. The 12th, early in the Morning, the Confederate Generals received Advice, That the French Army had made but a short Halt at *Gosseliers*, and were advanc'd to *Seneff* about Midnight, the Elector of *Bavaria* taking his Head Quarters in the Castle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* in the Farm-house of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Picton* before them. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* having conferr'd thereupon, it was resolv'd to march directly to *Nivelle*, in order to attack the Enemy; and, accordingly, the Confederate Army march'd about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp the same Evening, their Right being to *Valianpont* and their Left to the River *Sonne* at *Arquennes*. It being too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made to do it the next Morning; and because it was rightly foreseen, That the Enemy would endeavour to retire in the Night, to gain the Camp at *Cambron*, all possible care was taken to prevent their Retreat. Count *de Tilly*, with Forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major Generals Count *d'Erbach* and *Ross*, and a Detachment of between 5 and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant General *Scholten*, and Major General *Zoutend*, was order'd to post himself between the two Armies, with the Left at *Corneliz*, and the Right towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; and in case the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their Rear, and keep them in Play till the whole Confederate Army could come up. Those Troops march'd with all imaginable Alacrity, notwithstanding which they could not reach their respective Posts before Midnight; And, on the other hand, the French foreseeing the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and judging that it would be impossible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in that Camp till the

A. C. the next Day, resolv'd to decamp in the Night

1707.

*The Duke
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They made the necessary Dispositions for it about Seven of the Clock, at the Time when the Confederate Army was coming into the Camp at Nivelles, and about Nine their Left began to retire towards Marimont, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. The 13th, a little before break of Day, Count Tilly advanc'd with his Detachment directly to the Camp of the Enemy, saw their Army on a full March, and observ'd that they made their Retreat in very good Order from Hedge to Hedge, and that the Country being very Difficult, it was scarce possible to come at them. He sent notice thereof to the Duke of Marlborough, and that he was marching to endeavour to attack their Rear, as he was directed; whereupon 20 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of General Count Lottum, were detach'd to support Count Tilly. The Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-General Dopst, the Sieur Schuylenburgh, and the Earl of Athlone, Majors-General; and the Infantry by Lieutenant-General Fagel, and Major-General Welderen. Count Tilly march'd with all possible speed, and had several Skirmishes with the Enemies Rear, but having pursued them Three or Four Hours as far as the Plains of Marimont, and observing that it was to no purpose to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to the Camp. The Country being cut by many deep Roads, was very favourable to the Retreat of the Enemy, who posted therein some Infantry, which hinder'd the Confederate Horse from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of Marlborough, who was advanc'd with a Detachment, being return'd to the Camp, resolv'd to continue that Day in the same Place, to give time to the Troops to rest themselves, after the fatiguing March they had made; and because it was uncertain whether the Enemy marched towards their Lines or Cambray, Monsieur d'Auverquerque sent one of his Aids de Camp with 150 Hussars, to post himself on the Hills of the Great Roulx, from whence they plainly discovered the March of the Enemy, being about half a League from them. That Officer reported, that the Vanguard was advanc'd to St. Dennis, having the River Haine behind them, which was con-

firm'd

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firm'd by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of Bavaria had his Quarters at St. Dennis, and the Duke of Vendosme at Castiaux. The Generals concluded from this March, that the Enemy did not design to retire within their Lines, but rather to possess the advantageous Camp at Cambray; whereupon, the Confederate Army decamp'd from Nivelles the 14th about Six a-Clock in the Morning, and had all the day a most violent Rain, which rendred the Roads so bad, that it was very late when the Right came to Soignies; nor could all the Left come up till the 15th in the Morning, altho' one Thousand and Pioneers had been at Work ever since the 12th at Night, to repair the Roads from Arquennes to Soignies. The Soldiers of the Confederate Army suffer'd very much in this March; but the Enemy suffer'd still a great deal more, for having lain on their Arms at St. Dennis all Night, (August 14th) they press'd on their March early the next Morning in the same Confusion as before, to Chievres, where they arriv'd at the time the Allies came to Soignies. Besides the Fatigue, this precipitate Retreat occasion'd a wonderful Desertion among the French; For their Soldiers being without Bread for above two Days, and without Rest for Three, not having time to put up their Tents between Senef and Chievres, above 1000 of them went over to the Confederate Camp, and, at least, as many to Brussels and other Places. The Enemy wanted likewise all sorts of Necessaries during their whole March from Gemblours, their Baggage being sent off from thence, with their Artillery, to Charleroy, upon their first Motion to avoid an Engagement. The great Rains, which continued for some days, having made the Ways, altogether unpassable, obliged the Duke of Marlborough to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, and confin'd the Confederate Army to the Camp of Soignies; and in the mean time, the Enemy fortify'd the Avenues to theirs, in the best manner the Weather would permit; And tho' their Army was soon after reinforc'd with 6 Battalions and two Regiments of Horse, from the Flying Camp of Count la Motte, yet they retired farther behind the Marque, with their Right at Pont-Tresin, and their Left under the Cannon of Lisle: Whereupon the Allies ad-
 * Sep. 7.
 vanc'd N. S.

A. C. vanc'd towards them, and encamp'd with their
 1707. Right at *Rollegem*, and their Left at *Helchin* near
 the *Scheld*; subsisting all this while upon the French
 Territories. Eight Days after the Allies came to
 this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice,
 † Sept. 15. that the French had made a Disposition to forrage
 N. S. that † Morning at *Templeuve*, and the Villages near
 it, march'd out at Break of Day with Twenty Thou-
 sand Foot, Five Thousand Horse, and Twelve Pie-
 ces of Cannon, in order to attack the Guard that
 cover'd them; and endeavour, by that Means, to
 bring them to a general Action; of which the Ene-
 my being inform'd, they did not think fit to ven-
 ture out of their Camp. His Grace thereupon or-
 der'd his Troops to forrage those Places, which
 was done without the least Opposition, tho' under
 the Canon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Ene-
 my's Camp, and Three from the Confederate.

The Duke of The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it impossible
 Marlbo- to bring the Cautious Duke de *Vendosme* to an En-
 rough gagement, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the
 goes to the 4th of October, N. S. and upon his Arrival at the
 Hague. *Hague*, the 6th of that Month, at Nine in the Mor-
 ning, he made a Visit to the Great Pensionary, and
 Monsieur de *Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council
 of State. In the Afternoon, his Grace had a
 Conference with the Deputies of the States-General,
 wherein he communicated the Orders he had re-
 ceiv'd from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, his Mistress,
 to repair to *Francfort*, and confer with the Electors
 * Oct. 7. of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the
 N. S. He re- next Campaign. The next * Morning, his Grace
 turns to the had another Conference with those Deputies, and
 Army. in the Evening set out for the Army, to give the
 (d) Oct. 10. Necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-
 N. S. Quarters. Immediately after his (d) Arrival, the
 Troops design'd for the Garrisons of *Menin*, *Cour-*
 (e) Oct. 11. *tray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into those Places; and
 N. S. the next (e) Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*,
 with intent to pass the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*; but the
 Rains continuing with such Violence, as to render
 the Passing there impracticable for the Horse, the
 Foot encamp'd the 12th of October, N. S. with the
 Right at *Steyne*, and the Left at *Aspre*, and pass'd
 the River the 13th at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing

with the Horse and Dragoons to *Zwinhaerde*. The same Day, the Foot continued their March through *Westrem*; and the next day the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued till they heard that the French Army † was separated, upon which the Confederate Troops went into their respective Winter-Quarters, which were much the same as the Year before. The Duke of Marlborough set out for Germany the 15th of October, N. S. in the Morning; lay that Night at *Liere*; the next at *Grave*; the 17th at *Wesel*, and the 18th at *Dussel*. An Alarm of several of the Enemies Parties being come over the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at *Grave*, having made his Grace alter his intended Rout, and pass thro' this last City. The 19th, his Grace was met by the Elector Palatine at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle of *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highness gave his Grace a splendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Persian* Tent; after which his Grace continued his Journey, about 20 Miles farther to *Weert*, being conducted thither by the Palatine Guards. On the 20th, his Grace lay at *Limbourg* on the *Laune*, and the 21st reach'd *Frankfort*, from whence, (as has been mention'd before) he set out again the 29th for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 3d of November, and having concluded several Important Affairs with the States General, embark'd a few Days after for *England*, and came to *St. James's* the 7th of that Month, O. S.

During his Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the States General, what pass'd at *Frankfort*; and their Deputies having had several Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, their High Mightinesses resolv'd to use all possible Means to engage the Empire to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had done heretofore. In order to that, they wrote a pressing Letter to the Diet of *Ratisbone*, importing in Substance: 'That the Campaign being now at an end, it was of absolute necessity, before all other things, that all the High Allies should exert all their Strength, and make in due time such Preparations, as that they might carry on the War the next Campaign, on all sides, with all imaginable Vigour, and take care they might be no more prevented by the Enemy.

That

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† Oct 20.

N. S. Both

Armies in

Flanders

Separate

and go into

Winter

Quarters.

The Duke of

Marlbo-

rough goes

to Germa-

ny.

Returns to

the Hague

Nov. 3.

N. S.

Arrives in

London,

Nov. 7.

O. S.

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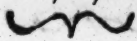


' That their High Mightinesses, considering that this
 ' War was begun, and had been carried on for
 ' maintaining and preserving the Liberty of all Eu-
 ' rope in general, and of every Prince and State in
 ' particular, against the Exorbitant Power of France,
 ' who had seized upon the whole *Spanish* Monar-
 ' chy, had, from the beginning of the said Com-
 ' mon War, made greater Efforts than could be de-
 ' sir'd or expected from them in Reason and Equity,
 ' or by Vertue of their Alliances. That notwith-
 ' standing through those great Efforts their Power
 ' was much weakned, yet they were willing, and
 ' entirely and heartily disposed to continue, with the
 ' same Vigour and Zeal, duly considering the ab-
 ' solute Necessity thereof, to make all possible Efforts
 ' to conclude this War with Honour and Safety,
 ' and obtain the Aim and End for which it was be-
 ' gun, in hopes and expectation that every one of
 ' their High Allies would do the same, and chiefly
 ' that the Common Cause should on the side of the
 ' Emperor and Empire, be heartily and with more
 ' Reality and Vigour helped and carried on than
 ' heretofore. That their High Mightinesses (and
 ' the other Allies) had reason to complain, that
 ' while they had made great Efforts, they had, on the
 ' contrary, on the side of the Emperor and Em-
 ' pire, diminished theirs, and were fall'n into a kind
 ' of Numness and Lethargy, except those Circles
 ' and States whose Territories were exposed to the
 ' Enemy, which having suffered more than the rest,
 ' and therefore had a better Pretence of Excuse, had
 ' however, in a most glorious manner, exerted
 ' themselves above the rest. That this Deficiency
 ' of Troops, and the Delays and Difficulties of bring-
 ' ing the Imperial Army into the Field in the Spring,
 ' were the Chief cause of the Misfortunes which be-
 ' fel the Empire in the Beginning and Process of
 ' the last Campaign, by the Invasion of the Enemy,
 ' whereby the Empire was again brought into the
 ' utmost Danger; and the Consequences whereof
 ' would have prov'd more fatal, had not the Diver-
 ' sion occasion'd by the Expedition in *Provence* re-
 ' duc'd the Enemy to the Necessity of retiring.
 ' That their High Mightinesses having jointly with
 ' her Majesty of *Great Britain* taken into their Service

5000 Saxons, sent them to reinforce the Imperial Army, upon the earnest Instances that were made to them, to testify thereby their constant Affection for the Empire, and the Members thereof; but that there was so little done on the side of the Empire it self, that Posterity would not believe, that while the Enemy had penetrated with an Army into *Germany*, neither the great Extremities of the States, whose Territories were ruin'd by the Enemy, nor the visible and imminent danger the rest of the Empire was expos'd to, should not have been able to move all the Members of so powerful a Body as *Germany*, and induce them to contribute with all convenient Diligence, towards freeing themselves from those Extremities and Dangers; and that the Deliberations of the Diet of the Empire for a whole Summer, in so pressing a Danger, should have had no other effect than forming a Resolution to furnish 100000 Rixdollars for the Military Chest for the Operations of War, and that it should be yet uncertain, whether the said Sum should be all paid in, while the Enemies had raised several Millions in the Empire by Contributions, which would have been better employ'd for the Defence of their Country, and to protect them against those Vexations. That it being impossible to change what was past, their High Mightinesses hop'd that the difficulties and danger the Empire had laboured under the last Summer, would rouse up the States and Members of the Empire, and especially those who were more powerful, and oblige them to take such Precautions, that they might not fall again into the same, to the Ruin of themselves, and the detriment of the Common Cause; and that therefore they would not only send their respective Quotas, according to the Constitution of the Empire, with all convenient speed, but also that they would take care to reinforce the Army of the Empire, by taking into their Service the *Saxon* Cavalry offer'd them by King *Augustus*, which were ready at hand, and other Troops; provide the Military Chest, Artillery, and all other things that were requisite to enable the Army to act with Vigour. That the said Diet of the Empire should be desired

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‘ to make the necessary Provisions for these Ends,
 ‘ that the Effect might answer the Resolution, and
 ‘ all things be put into such a readiness against the
 ‘ beginning of the next Spring. that the Enemy,
 ‘ who made all possible Efforts for the next Cam-
 ‘ paign, might not have an opportunity, through
 ‘ the want of those necessary Preparations, to ex-
 ‘ ecute their Designs with a greater Force than ever,
 ‘ and by preventing the Allies, get new Advantages
 ‘ over them; but on the contrary, that all, and
 ‘ every one of the Allies, contributing their utmost
 ‘ for the Good of the Common Cause, wherein
 ‘ they were wanting on the Parts of the Emperor
 ‘ and the Empire, the Enemy might be so vigo-
 ‘ rously attacked in all parts, that after the Expence
 ‘ of so much Blood and Treasure, they might be
 ‘ reduced to such Terms as might procure a lasting
 ‘ and honourable Peace. Concluding, that their
 ‘ High Mightinesses would contribute their utmost
 ‘ to that great Work, but expected the like from
 ‘ his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, seeing they
 ‘ were obliged to it by their Alliances and common
 ‘ Interest; and in case of Non-performance, their
 ‘ High Mightinesses protested against all the ill
 ‘ Consequences thereof.

The Cam-
 paign in
 Italy and
 Provence

The Confederate Forces were, this Year, most
 active, and raised the greatest Hopes and Expecta-
 tions, on the side of *Italy*, where the *French*, instead
 of Retrieving their Defeat before *Turin*, gave up all
 the States and Places they possessed in *Lombardy*, in
 the Name of King *Philip*. 'Tis true, they might
 have stood their ground there some time longer;
 but they prudently chose, rather to preserve their
 Troops, for which they had occasion in *Spain* and
 elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them
 either to subsist or succour, than run the Hazard of
 losing the same, by an ill-timed and unprofitable Re-
 sistance. Upon this Motive, the *French* clapt up
 the Capitulation or Treaty of *Milan*, † pursuant to
 which they withdrew their Troops from the Castle
 of *Milan*, *Cremona*, *Valencia*, *Mirandola*, *Mantua*,
Sabionetta, *Sestola*, *Final*, *Modena*, &c. and retired to
Dauphiné. The Allies had no less Reason than the
French, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*,
 by which they recover'd several Places, that would

† See
 Num. XX,
 in the Ap-
 pendix to
 the Annals
 for the 3^r
 1706.

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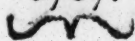
have kept them, a long while, in Play; and their Hands being at Liberty on that side, they had now an Opportunity, which never offer'd before during this War, of making the Enemies Country feel the immediate Calamities of it. Hereupon the Queen of Great Britain, the States General, and the Duke of Savoy, form'd the Great Project of invading Provence, in order, either to take or destroy Toulon and Marseilles; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of France, would have been of infinite Advantage to Great Britain and Holland, by Securing and Enlarging their Trade; and to the whole Confederacy, by Depriving the Enemy of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the West-Indies, which, alone, enables them to prosecute the War. On the other hand, the Court of Vienna, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Design of Reducing the Kingdom of Naples, wherein they had Reason to hope to be seconded by the Affections of that fickle Nation, whom Cardinal Grimani, had, beforehand, prepared to shake off the French Yoke. But as this Project tended to divide the Confederate Army in Italy, and, in great measure, clash'd with the Enterprize against Toulon, so it was warmly oppos'd not only by Great Britain and Holland, but also by the Duke of Savoy, who, no doubt, propos'd to himself a particular Advantage from the Conquest of Provence.

The Allies divided in their Projects.

His Royal Highness had no sooner receiv'd Intelligence from Milan, That Prince Eugene had Orders from Vienna to make a Detachment of about 14 or 15000 Men for Naples, but he order'd his Council to be summon'd, at which assisted the foreign Ministers; and wherein the Duke declared 'his Dissatisfaction with the Resolutions of the Imperial Court, as tending to weaken an Army, which, in all humane Probability, would be attended with Victory; and would affect France in the most sensible Part, if it should enter her own Territories. This was seconded by the Marquis de St. Thomas, his Royal Highness's first Minister of State, who represented, 'That the Kingdom of Naples must fall of Course into the Hands of the Imperialists, if the Confederate Forces should meet with Success either in Dauphiné or any other contiguous

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contiguous Province of *France*; That such an Expedition, which required a very numerous Army, would give the Enemy a great Diversion, and not only oblige them to weaken their Forces in *Spain* and *Flanders*, but put a stop to the Ravages *Maréchal de Villars* made in *Germany*; And that his Affection to the Common Cause, of which the Duke his Master was so glorious an Affertor, oblig'd him to move, that a Courier should be forthwith dispatch'd to his Royal Highness's Envoy at *Vienna*, with Instructions to remonstrate to the Imperial Court, the Necessity there was for the Detachment design'd for *Naples*, to join the Grand Army in order effectually to prosecute the Designs against *France*. The Foreign Ministers were all of the same Opinion with the Duke of *Savoy* and his Council, except the King of *Spain's* Envoy Extraordinary, who not only oppos'd the Resolutions that were taken against the March of the Imperialists into *Naples*, but insisted strenuously, that other Detachments ought to be made from the Grand Army to support his Master's just Pretensions to the Possession of that Kingdom. But Matters were so fully carried against him, that Instructions were drawn up for those in Publick Characters at the Court of *Vienna*, to make such Representations to his Imperial Majesty, as were agreeable to the Consultations held at *Turin*, and Couriers were dispatch'd, with Orders to wait upon Prince *Eugene* at *Milan*, with his Royal Highness's Desire, that he would give him his Presence, and those of his General Officers, at a Grand Council of War to be held at a Time prefix'd. Prince *Eugene* came accordingly * to *Turin*, attended by General *Tauma*, and brought with him his Imperial Majesty's last and positive Orders for the March of the before mention'd Detachment towards *Naples*; the Council at *Vienna*, being so earnest for the Conquest of that Kingdom, that both the Solicitations of her Britannick Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the repeated Endeavours of Count *Rechteren*, and the Marquis de *Prie*, the Dutch and Savoyard Envoys, proved ineffectual, the Imperial Court insisting, That the Forces of the Allies in *Italy*, were sufficient to carry on both

* April
22. N. S.

The Court
of *Vienna*
persists in
the Resolution
of Reducing the
Kingdom
of *Naples*.

these Enterprizes at once. The only thing the Council of Vienna would yield to, was the appointing Count Taun to head the Forces design'd for the Neapolitan Expedition; Prince Eugene having declined that Command; and, at the Desire of Great Britain and Holland, been prevail'd with to assist the Duke of Savoy, in the intended Invasion of France.

The Point now to be discuss'd was, which way they should enter that Kingdom, either by Provence or Dauphiné? Prince Eugene was wholly for the latter, urging, 'the Probability of succeeding in that Enterprize, from his Royal Highness's prosperous Expedition into those Parts in the late War, which would have given him the full Possession of that Province, had not the hand of Providence interposed, and visited him with Sickness, to the Disappointment of that glorious Project. To this it was objected by the British and Dutch Envoys, That as it could not be denied, but his Royal Highness had then gain'd such Advantages, as, in all humane Probability, would have ended in the entire Conquest of Dauphiné, so it was not to be supposed, but the Enemy had taken Precautions to prevent any future Invasions on that side; and that they were Masters of too much Circumspection not to make use of so many Years as were elaps'd since that Expedition, in strengthening their Avenges, providing for the Security of their Passes, and fortifying their Towns, so as to enable them to disappoint any future Attempts. They added, that it was otherwise with Provence, which was more unprovided, and must of Course be under less Apprehensions of an Invasion, because such Hostilities had never been committed against it; urging withal, the Riches and Fertility of the Country; the great Stores that had been gather'd there for the Sea and Land Services; the multitude of Shipping that would fall into their Hands by the Reduction of Thoulon and Marseilles: And whatever else might be of any Weight to forward an Enterprize that would be attended with such glorious Consequences, as hindring the French from putting a Fleet to Sea again, or appearing with any Naval Armament on their Neighbouring Coasts, which they had more than once insulted to the fatal Experience of Genoa, and other Maritime Towns. These Arguments car-

But the British and Dutch Envoys propose, and insist upon the Invasion of Provence.

A. C. ried such Conviction with them, especially with
 1707. the Duke of Savoy, who began to flatter himself with
 the hopes of enlarging his Dominions by the Acces-
 sion of Provence, that his Royal Highness declared,

*The Duke of Savoy and under to the Queen of Great Britain, and the States
 Prince Eugene vi. ld Powers had given him in his last Necessities, so im-
 portant in the Success, that was the Consequence of it;
 iothu. Sen- timents.* That the Obligations he and the whole Confederacy lay
 upon him, were so very great; and the Assistance those two
 Powers had given him in his last Necessities, so im-
 portant in the Success, that was the Consequence of it;
 that he would yield up his Sentiments, whatever they
 might be, to those of her Majesty and their High Mighti-
 nesses, and shew his utmost Regard to such Councils, as
 were deservedly famous through all Europe, for the Happy
 Events that flow'd from them. Prince Eugene, and the
 rest of those that were of a contrary Opinion before,
 waved all manner of Opposition, and not only ac-
 quiesc'd in his Royal Highness's Resolves, but were
 so fully convinc'd of the Wisdom of those Poten-
 tates that propos'd the March into Provence, as to
 move for drawing the Troops together immediately
 for that Purpose. Accordingly, the Rout of the Im-
 perialists and Milaneze was fix'd; a Rendezvous for
 the Conjunction of the whole Army appointed, and
 every thing dispos'd for entring upon Action, as
 soon as Opportunity should offer it self; and suffi-
 cient Preparations be made to carry on so glorious
 an Undertaking.

In pursuance of the former Resolutions, the Here-
 ditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel gave Orders for the
 Troops under his Command, to leave their Quar-
 ters; Colonel Wartman did the like to the four Re-
 giments of Saxe-Gotha, during the Absence of the
 Prince of that Name, who was then in Germany;
 and all the National and Auxiliary Forces in the Mi-
 laneze and Piedmont, march'd to the several Camps
 that had been mark'd out for them near Ivrea, Ri-
 voli, and Coni, in order to give the Enemy Un-
 ease and Uneasiness on all sides. In the mean time,
 an Express having on the 12th of June N. S. brought
 Advice to Turin, of the Arrival of the Confederate
 Fleet, commanded by Sir Cloudesly Shovel, on the
 Coast of Genoa, all the Generals were summon'd to
 Court, to hold another Great Council of War, in
 which assisted the Earl of Manchester, who arriv'd
 at Turin the 6th, and Sir John Norris Rear-Admiral

of the Blue Squadron, who came there (d) three Weeks before, with Dispatches from King Charles, the Earl of Galway, and Sir George Bing. The next (e) day, Prince Eugene arriv'd from Milan, and on the 15th an Express was dispatch'd to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, to acquaint him with the Resolutions taken. The 16th, the Fleet came to an Anchor before Final, to the number of 43 Men of War, and 57 Transports; several other Men of War and Transports, being sent to Leghorn and Genoa, to take on board the Artillery and Ammunition design'd for the Operations of War concerted with the Duke of Savoy. The same day (f) another great Council was held at Turin, from whence Sir John Norris (g) set out the 18th for Final, and brought word to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, that Prince Eugene was to come two days after to confer with him. The Admiral went on Shore accordingly the 20th, and Prince Eugene arriving at Final few Minutes after, they had a Conference which lasted four Hours. They were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Governor, and the Admiral having taken his leave of Prince Eugene, return'd on board. His Highness continued two or three Hours longer in Final, to view the Fortifications, and having given some Orders relating thereto, set out for Turin, where he arrived the 23d. He had the same Day, another Conference with the Duke of Savoy, and the Earl of Manchester; and the latter having seen all things agreed upon for the Execution of the Design he was sent about, set out the 24th for his main and extraordinary Embassy to Venice.

For the greater Secrecy of the intended Expedition into Provence, the Duke of Savoy propos'd, that part of the Army should break up for Susa, under General Visconti, to make a Feint, as if the main Design was to invade Dauphiné, which was generally approved, and that Body was afterwards left to cover Turin, and the flat Country, against the Excursions of the Garrison of Susa. At the same time, General Kriekbaury, with a body of Piedmontese, was ordered to advance into the Valley of Aosta; and all the Preparations for the Operations of the Troops by Land, under the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, being compleated, and all the Forces

A. C. 1707.
(d) May 16. N. S.
(e) June 13. N. S.
(f) S. Cloudesly Shovel with the Confederate Fleet comes before Final.
(g) June 16. N. S.
June 18. N. S.
Sir Cloudesly Shovel has a Conference with Prince Eugene, June 20. N. S.
The Earl of Manchester sets out from Turin to Venice, June 24.

A. C. come to their Rendezvous, at Ivrea and Busca, the greatest part to the last Place, Prince Eugene

1707.

* Busca.

Prince Eugene and the D. of Savoy begin their march towards Provence, June 30.

went thither * the 30th of June N. S. and forthwith put himself on his March towards the Col de Tende. The same Morning the Duke of Savoy's Servants and Baggage set out, part taking the Road of Susa, and part that of Coni, in order to amuse and puzzle the Enemy; and his Royal Highness having settled the Affairs of the Regency during his Absence, and received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, who came to wish him a successful Campaign and safe Return, mounted on Horse-back, and took the Road of Susa, being attended by his Dutches, the Princes of the Blood, and the whole Court, several Miles out of Town. His Royal Highness lay that Night at Villa d'Amores, a stately House belonging to the Count de Vernon, who accompanied him; where he was entertained with the Mask of Jupiter and Lycaon, by way of Allusion to the Tyrannies of Lewis XIV. and nobly treated at the Expence of that Lord. From hence, after he had Notice, that in Obedience to his Commands, part of his Equipage that was order'd to the Marquis of Visconti's Army, had fil'd off for the County of Nice, he cross'd the Country with his Guards and Attendants, and lay that (b) Night at a House belonging to the Marquis de Talaffes, call'd Campagna Fortunata. Here his Royal Highness had Intelligence, that the Army, which consisted of about 40000 Men, was in full March towards the Col de Tende, in order to penetrate into Provence; and that the Confederate Fleet lay at Anchor off of the Port of Nice (or Nissa) having taken in at Final and Genoa, great Stores of Provisions, Ammunition, Cannon, Mortars, and other Warlike Implements, in order to act in concert with the Land-Forces.

(b) July 1.

Upon the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet on the Coast of Genoa, Monsieur d'Iberville, the French Envoy at Genoa, used all his Endeavours and Application to discover their Strength, and penetrate into their Design. He was inform'd, That they were gathering great Quantities of Meal, Shovels, Spades, and other Instruments to break Ground, and that 'twas whisper'd among them, that there

was a princip upon d'Iberville serv'd Inform the Int of the spread and ob ed the vide his garriso ranean. Thirte about of Pro with Antibe to Gra betwe rais'd, pearan ginabl that F Sea an ing a Lieute de St. the L Up from in the but t anoth two i Duke from Bodie where were Days. Saspel was g histur was

was a great Project in hand against *Provence*, and principally upon *Toulon*, the Loss whereof was look'd upon as irreparable to *France*. Hereupon, Mr. d'Iberville redoubled his Attention, carefully observ'd the Motions of the Land-Forces, and gave Information of all that pass'd, to Count *de Grignan*, the Intendant of *Provence*, and to the Governours of the Places along the Coast. This Intelligence spread an universal Alarm from *Nice* to *Marseilles*, and oblig'd the *Mareschal de Tessé*, who commanded the *French Army* in *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*, to divide his Forces, and send several Detachments to garrison the Towns and Forts upon the *Mediterranean*. Four Battallions were posted at *Nice*, and Thirteen Companies of *Catalans*, who arrived there about this time, were distributed into several Parts of *Provence*; the Garrison of *Monaco* was reinforc'd with 400 Men; Three Battallions were put into *Antibes*, and the Royal Regiment of *Montferrat* into *Grace*. Four Companies were posted at *Frejuls*, between which Place and *Antibes* the Militia was rais'd, and order'd to be in a readiness at the Appearance of the Confederate Fleet; And all imaginable Precautions were taken at *Toulon*, to put that Place in a Posture of Defence, both on the Sea and Land side; the Marquis of *Langeron* being appointed to command the Marines, as Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and the Marquis de *St. Pater* in the Place, as Lieutenant-General of the Land Forces.

Upon the Motion of the Confederate Army from *Busca*, Monsieur *de Paratte*, who commanded in the County of *Nice*, abandon'd that Country; but threw one of his Four Battallions into *Monaco*, another into *Villa-Franca*, and brought the other two into *Antibes*. On the 2d of July, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy* came to the Head-Quarters at *Borgo*, from whence the Army march'd the 3d in Four Bodies, to *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains, where they halted the next Day, and Provisions were distributed to the Horse and Foot for Four Days. Here the Duke of *Savoy* had Advice, That *Saspello*, a strong Post two Marches beyond *Limon*, was garrison'd by 100 *French*, which being like to disturb the March of the Army, some Miners, Field-

The March
of the Con-
federate
Army into
Provence.

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Field-Pieces. and Mortars were sent for. The 5th, the Duke of Savoy, attended by Prince Eugene, the Prince of Hesse, and General Zunjungen, put himself at the Head of the Troops, and led them up the steep Ascent of the *Col de-Tende*; and after a most difficult March of Ten Hours, through narrow Defiles, Rocks, and Precipices, reach'd the Town of *Tende*. The 6th the Army decamp'd before Break of Day, and having gain'd a Defilee, march'd Nine Hours, and encamp'd at *Broglio*. The Castle of *Sospello* was block'd up by a good Number of the Militia of the County of *Nice*, and two Companies of the Garrison of *Saorgio*, commanded by the Marquis de *Cenant*, besides which 400 Men under Lieutenant Colonel Baron *Tscheka*, were commanded to cover the March of the Army by *Sospello*; or if need were, to block it up more closely. The 7th in the Morning this Detachment reach'd *Sospello*; whereupon, the Enemy, without firing a Shot, offer'd to capitulate; but the Offer being rejected, they yielded at Discretion, to the Number of Seven Officers and Ninety Soldiers. The same Day the Army advanced to *Sospello*, where they halted the 8th. On which Day the Dutch Vice-Admiral died, and was buried at *Nice*. The 9th the Army continued their March, and passed the Mountain *Escarana*, from whence they discovered the Confederate Fleet, riding at an Anchor at the Mouth of the *Var*. His Royal Highness receiv'd Advice from the British Admiral, that the Enemy were hard at work on the Entrenchments along that River: Whereupon, Orders were sent to the Troops of the Rear to march with all speed; and the Vanguard advanced the 10th before Break of Day, to *Nice*; but were obliged to leave the direct Road, because the Enemy might have annoyed them in their March from the Castle of *Montalban*, of which they were possess'd. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene advanc'd immediately with a Detachment as far as the *Var*, and saw the Enemy working on their Entrenchments, from the Hills above *St. Lawrence*, down to the Sea along that River. Count *Beaufort*, Adjutant of the Imperialists, was sent at the same time, two Leagues higher up to view a Ford, and reported, that he had found

First Interview between the Duke of Savoy and Sir Cloudestly Shovel.

river passable, and had rid through it; and that the Enemy had no Troops on the other side; whereupon his Royal Highness resolved to attempt the Pass of the *Var*, the next Day, that the Enemy might not have time to perfect their Entrenchments. Upon his Return to Nice, the Duke of Savoy found there the Chief Commanders of the *British* and *Dutch* Fleet, waiting his Royal Highness's Orders and Pleasure. He gave them all Marks of his Favour and Esteem, express'd his Satisfaction at their Arrival in these Parts; and turning to Sir Cloudestly Shovel, with a very obliging Air, told him, That he had waited for this happy Conjunction of Affairs for above Fourteen Years; and since the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General had done him the Honour of sending their Fleets up so far into the *Mediterranean*, to act in concert with him by Land, nothing should be wanting on his Part to make *France* feel, in the most sensible manner, the Effect of such a Conjunction, and of those Resolutions that had been taken by him, and his High Allies. Sir Cloudestly Shovel, in return, gave him Assurances of the Queen his Mistress's Friendship for his Royal Highness, acquainting him withal, 'That she had been pleased to lay her Commands upon him, to follow his Royal Highness's Directions in any thing that should be thought of Use by Sea, to forward the Operations by Land. After this, the *British* Admiral begg'd the Favour, that his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals would honour him with their Company on Board the Fleet; which was very readily comply'd with. Sir Cloudestly, with Captain *Convent*, (who, upon the Death of Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, took upon him the Command of the *Dutch* Squadron) receiv'd the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, under a Discharge of all the Guns of the Fleet, and gave them so noble and splendid an Entertainment, that his Royal Highness, in a kind of Surprize, told the Admiral, That if he had paid him a Visit at *Turin*, he should scarce have had it in his Power to give him a more magnificent Reception. After this, his Royal Highness fell into large *Epanouissements* of the Riches, Power, and Conduct of the *British* and *Dutch* Nations; and Dinner being over, a Council

A C. of War was held, wherein it was resolv'd to force
 1707. the Passage of the *Var*, before the Marquis de Saily,
 a Lieutenant-General, who guarded the Enemy's
 Intrenchments with seven Batallions, two Squadrons
 of Horse, one of Dragoons, and some Militia, was
 reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Dillon*, an *Irish* Man,
 who 'twas said, was marching up to his Assistance
 with Twelve Batallions. In order to that, it was
 concerted, That his Royal Highness should march
 with the main Body of the Army to attempt the
 Passage at the Place view'd by the Imperial Adjutant,
 though the Enemy had already posted some
 Troops to defend the same; and the Prince of
Saxe-Gotha was ordered with a great Detachment to
 alarm the Enemy over-against *St. Laurens*, and make
 Dispositions to lay a Bridge at that Place; but not
 to make a real Attack, being directed only to send
 his Foot in Boats, to take Post on the other side, if
 he found a favourable Opportunity. The Admiral
 was to send, at the same time, several Men of War
 and Frigats, to cannonade the Intrenchments of the
 Enemy, and land some Troops, if it were found
 practicable. According to these Resolutions, the
 Troops march'd the 11th with a great deal of
 cheerfulness, but the Way being difficult, it was
 almost Three-a-clock in the Afternoon before they
 came to the Banks of the *Var*; by which time four
 British Men of War, and one Dutch, commanded
 by Sir *John Norris*, and attended by about 600 Sea-
 men and Marines, in open Boats, had sail'd into
 the Mouth of that River, and being advanc'd with-
 in Musket-shot of the Enemy's Works, made such
 a terrible Fire upon them, that their Cavalry, and
 many of their Foot quitted the Intrenchments. Sir
Cloudesty Shovell himself followed Sir *John Norris* to
 the Place of Action, and observing the Enemy's
 Disorder, commanded him to land with the Sea-
 man and Marines, and flank the Enemy in their
 Intrenchments; which Service Sir *John Norris* per-
 form'd with so good conduct, and his Men advanc'd
 with such Undauntedness and Resolution, that the
French had not Courage to make a stand; but fear-
 ing to be surrounded fled, in great Confusion, from
 their Works, of which Sir *John Norris* took Posses-
 sion. This gave an Opportunity to the Prince of

The Confe-
 derate Ar-
 my pass'd
 the *Var*,
 July 11th,
 N. S.

to force de Saily, Enemy's quadrants, tia, was ish Man, assistance t, it was d march mpt the al Adju- ed some Prince of hment to and make, but not y to send er fide, if Admiral n of War nts of the re found ions, the deal of t, it was fore they time four mmanded 600 Sea- ail'd into nc'd with- made such alry, and nents. Sir e Norris to e Enemies the Sea y in their Norris per a advanc, that the but fear ion, from ok Posses Prince of Saxe-Gotha, to send his Grenadiers in Boats to St. Laurens, a wall'd Town, where they took Post, the Enemy retiring likewise from thence, with great precipitation. Upon Notice of this Success, the Duke of Savoy order'd the Main Army to pass the Var, at the Ford view'd the Day before by Count Beaufort, which they did with so great Eagerness, that about a Hundred were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and Ten of them drown'd, among whom was the Baron de Gersdorf, a Captain of Hussars in the Emperor's Service: And this was all the Loss the Confederates sustain'd in Forcing a Pass where they expected to find the most vigorous opposition. Two Detachments, under Count Breuner and Count Beaufort, were immediately in pursuit of the Enemy, but the Country being very difficult, they could not overtake them, so as to fall in with their Rear. They took, however, several Prisoners, who, as well as the Deserters, reported that the Enemies Consternation was beyond Expression; That the Troops that were beaten out of their Intrenchments, met with Lieutenant Dillon, who was coming towards them, within two Leagues of the Var; and that Monsieur de Saily, having thrown two Battalions into Antibes, retreated with the rest of his Forces towards Grace, and from thence to Toulon. The 12th of July, Count Beaufort return'd with his Party, and the same Day Orders were given for finishing the Bridge, begun over the Var by the Prince of Saxe-Gotha's Body: The Troops in the mean time, being allowed a few days rest about St. Laurens, by Reason some of them had march'd 6 days together, and could not be seasonably supplied with Bread in the Mountains; and besides, it was necessary to wait for the rest of the Cavalry, not above 600 Horse being come up, when the Army pass'd the Var.

This Delay proved of infinite Advantage to the Enemy, who with great Activity and Vigilance, provided for the Security of Toulon: For when it could no longer be doubted, that the Allies had Design upon that important Place, the Mareschal de Tessé, who while he was in suspense, which way they would bend their Forces, had divided his, to secure the Passes of la Tuile, and Conflans, on one side;

A. C.

1707.



Mareschal
Tessé pro-
vides for
the Security
of Toulon

side; those of *Susa*, *Fenestrelle*, and the Valley of *Pragelas*, on the other; and lastly, those of *Chateau Dauphin* and *Tournos*, in the Valley of *Barcelonnette*. That Mareschal, I say, ordered Monsieur de *Raffetot*, and Mr. *Destouches*, who commanded two Battalies of Infantry, to march with all Expedition to *Riez*, in *Provence*. Count *Dillon* was directed to follow them with the Troops of the Valleys of *Quierasco* and *Barcelonnette*; and in the mean time Mareschal *Tessé* went Post to *Toulon*, to give the necessary Directions. He arrived there the 10th of July, N. S. and finding that the Fortifications of the Land-side could not maintain a Siege of five Days, he order'd the Walls to be terrass'd, and Cannon to be planted upon them; a Cover'd Way to be made; and a Camp with Intrenchments, to be mark'd out, in order to post in it the Troops that were upon their March: All which was perform'd with incredible Diligence. Mareschal *Tessé* recommended, above all Things, to Count *Grignan* and Lieutenant General *St. Pater*, to throw all the Companies of Coast-Guards, and all the Militia they could assemble, into the Valleys of *Oatouilles*, and to use their utmost Efforts to maintain those Defiles, on which the Safety of *Toulon* did, in great measure, depend; for if the Confederates had prevented the French Troops, and possessed themselves of those narrow Passes, it had been impossible to succour the Place. From *Toulon* Mareschal *de Tessé* went to *Marseilles*, where he gave likewise the necessary Directions for the Defence of that important Place; and from thence went to *Riez*, to forward the March of the Troops. The Soldiers, who had the Refreshments provided for them on the Route, march'd with such Cheerfulness and Expedition, that the first Nineteen Battalions under the Command of the Marquis de *Goesbriand*, reach'd *Toulon* the 23d of July, N. S. The 25th Mareschal *de Tessé* brought up Ten other Battalions, all which he disposed in the fortified Camp (d) on the Heights of *St. Anne*; so that the Allies, who had no Notice of these forced Marches, till they came near *Pignan*, were not a little surprized, upon their Arrival before *Toulon*, the 26th, to find Forty Battalions either in the Place, or in the

(d) See the
Plan of
Toulon.

entrenchments; a Covered-Way; and above (I) Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon in Battery, very well served by the Officers of the Navy. The same day, Marechal de Tesse set out for Aix, and assembled there another Body of Infantry, consisting of each Battalions as Count Medavi brought up thither from Savoy, and others that came down the Rhone, from Languedoc. From Aix that Marechal went to Roquevrey, whither the Count of Aubeterre brought him the Horse and Dragoons he had on the Verdon; whereupon Monsieur de Tesse posted at Bosset the Regiments of Dauphin and Hautefort, the better to secure the Communication with Toulon, and to protect the Inhabitants of Signe, who had taken up arms. From Bosset that Marechal went a third time to Toulon, and upon his Return, march'd with the Horse from Bosset to Aubagne, where he was join'd by Count Medavi, whom he detach'd with all the Cavalry, and Fimarcon's Dragoons, the two Battalions of Auniz, two of Santerre, and two of la Chenevye, to go and post himself towards St. Maximin, and from thence cover Aix, in order to straiten the

The Guns and Mortars placed on the Bastions of Toulon, were as follows.

On the Bastion of the Minimes.

2 Twenty four Pounders.

9 at the Courtine,

2 Mortars.

On the Bastion of St. Bernard.

6 Twenty four Pounders.

4 Thirty six Pounders.

6 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

2 Mortars.

On the Bastion of St. Ursula.

1 Twenty four Pounders.

4 Thirty six Pounders.

8 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

2 Mortars.

On the Bastion of the Foundry.

4 Twenty four Pounders.

8 Thirty six Pounders at the Courtine

2 Mortars.

N. B. The Artillery of the Docks, fortified Camp, Forts, and other posts, is not comprehended in this Account.

On the Royal Bastion.

35 Twenty four Pounders.

12 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

1 Mortar.

On the Bastion of the Arsenal.

35 Twenty four Pounders, including ten of the Case-mates.

3 Mortars.

On the Bastion of the Morass on the Left.

4 Guns, and the like number at the Case-mates.

Total.

Guns	238
Mortars	13
Besides Cannon Balls	22400
And Bombs	2900

Allies

A. C. Allies in their Camp, and deprive 'em of such Sub-
 1707. sistence as they might draw from the Country; with
 Orders, however, in case he was press'd by a supe-
 rior Body, to retire over the Bridges that were laid
 on the *Durance*, and which the Marechal had caus'd
 to fall down to *Pertuis* and *Organ*. He sent at the
 same time to the *Durance*, the Count of *Meleun*,
 with Orders to receive the Regiments of Dragoons
 of *Verac* and *Vilgagnon*, and those of Horse of *Char-
 tres*, *Lenoncourt* and *Rachecourt*, which came from
France, and send them to M. de *Medavi* as fast as they
 arriv'd. This done, Mr. de *Tesse* † march'd to *Toulon*,
 † Aug. 10. with all the Infantry he had with him, viz. 14 Batta-
 N. S. lions, which he posted in a third Line behind his
 Camp: Which new Reinforcement made him al-
 most equal in (K) Numbers to the Allies, whom

(K) *A general Account of all the Forces that were both within and without
 the Town of Toulon.*

	Battallions.		Battallions.
Thierache	2	The Second of Gastinois	1
Brie	2	The first of Albigeois	1
Isle of France	1	The Marines	3
Bugey	1	Flandres	2
Boissieux	1	Medoc	1
Tesse	2	Lyonnois	2
Forest	1	Bigorre	1
Limosin	2	Touraine	2
Cottentin	1	Beauvoisis	2
Mirabeau	2	Anjou	2
Soissonnois	1	Vosge	1
La Sarre	1	Britanny	2
Berry	1	Castelas	3
Bassigny	1	Second of Cambresis	1
Sanzay	2	Roüergue	2
The first of Gastinois	1	Dauphiné	2
Cordes	1	Chasteauneuf	2
Burgundy	2		
Vexin	2		
Desgrigny	2		
	29	Dragoons of Languedoc	

The Troops that were at St. Maximin, under the Command of Monsieur
 de Medavi were,

	Battallions.
La Chenelaye	2
Aunix	2
Santerre	2

And Forty two Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons.

Grand Total	{ Battalions 65	'tis
	{ Squadrons 45	

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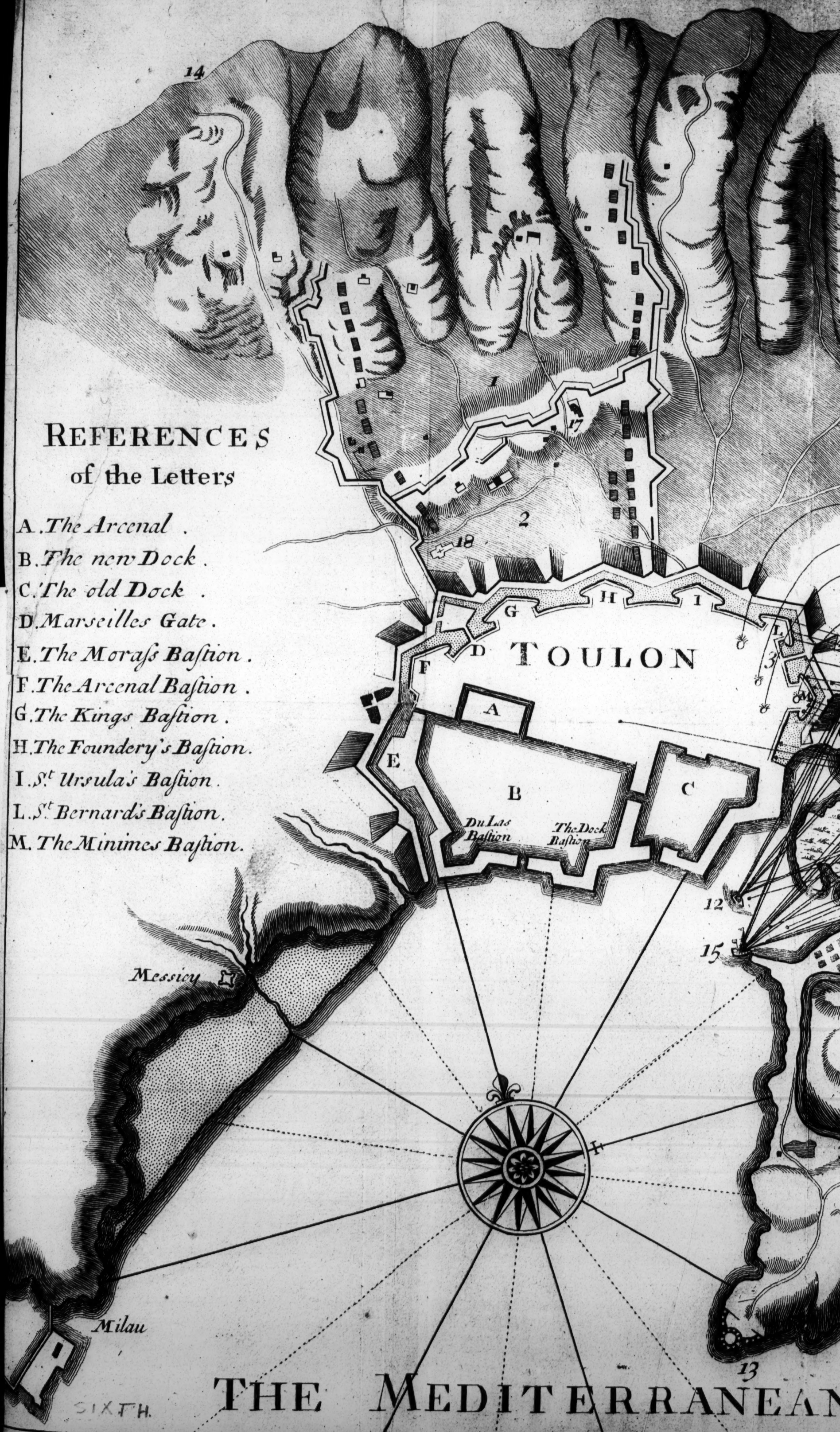
without

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Total 99
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REFERENCES of the Letters

- A. *The Arcenal .*
- B. *The new Dock .*
- C. *The old Dock .*
- D. *Marseilles Gate .*
- E. *The Morass Bastion .*
- F. *The Arcenal Bastion .*
- G. *The Kings Bastion .*
- H. *The Foundry's Bastion .*
- I. *S^t Ursula's Bastion .*
- L. *S^t Bernard's Bastion .*
- M. *The Minimes Bastion .*



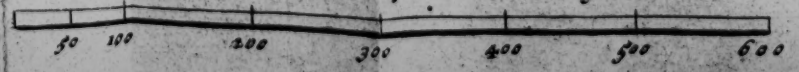
La Garde.



REFERENCES of Figures in the PLAN of TOULON

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The fortified Camp. | 10. The Enemies Batteries. |
| 2. The Intrenchments of
St Anne | 11. Fort des Vigne'tte's, or of St Lewis. |
| 3. St Lazarus Gate. | 12. The Ship of Thunderer of 100 Pieces
of Canon, which was run aground
ag't the Attack of St Lazarus Gate. |
| 4. Heights of La Croix
Faron. | 13. The Great Tower of y ^e Road. |
| 5. Heights of St. Cathe-
rine's Chappel. | 14. St Anthony's Defilec. |
| 7. Rivulet of l'Eigoutier. | 15. The Ship y ^e St Philip of 100 Pieces
of Canon, that fired against the
Enemies Batteries. |
| 8. The Enemy's Communi-
cation from St. Cathe-
rine's Chappel to their
Batteries. | 16. St Catherine's Chappel. |
| 9. Heights of la Malgue. | 17. St Anne. |
| | 18. The Charity or Hospital. |

A Scale of Toises of 6 Foot to y^e Toise.



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It is now high time to attend in their March from the
Var to Toulon.

A. C.

1707.

On the 13th of July, N. S. the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, the British Envoy, and Sir John Norris, went on Board the Admiral, where they were again nobly entertain'd. After Dinner, they enter'd into a Conference, and upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highness was pleas'd to declare, That since the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses had earnestly recommended to him the Marching directly to Toulon, and the losing no Time on the Siege of any Place of less Importance, he was resolv'd to comply with her Majesty's and the States General's Proposal, and hop'd for a good Conclusion of the Affair, by the Continuance of her Majesty's, and their High Mightinesses Friendship and Assistance, which had encourag'd him to undertake it. The 14th of July, the Army continu'd in the Neighbourhood of St. Laurence, and Baron Falkenstein join'd them with some Piedmonteze and Saxe-Gotha Horse. He was soon followed by the Duke William of Saxe-Gotha, at the Head of 4000 more; and the French having, the same day, abandon'd the Castle of St. Paul, the Allies took Possession of it immediately, and found in it four Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and six of Iron, with Stores and Ammunition. A Captain with 150 Men, having been left in Garrison at St. Laurence, and 50 in St. Paul, the Army march'd the 15th by Antibes, the Garrison of which Place fired some Cannon-shot at some of the Men that came nearest the Place, but without Execution. In the Evening the Army reach'd Biot, three Leagues from St. Laurence, where the Duke of Savoy observing, that the Country was ravag'd, in a terrible manner, to deprive his Troops of Subsistence, his Royal Highness issued out a Declaration, importing, That the Peasants should be unmolested in their Houses; That all Inhabitants whatsoever should have the Benefit of his Protection, provided they were not seen in Arms; and that whatsoever Provisions were brought to the Camp, should be paid for. This was attended with that Consequence, that the City of Grace (or Grasse) which the day before had sent the Baron de Chasteauneuf, and some others to wait upon his Royal Highness, readily paid

A. C.

1707.



*Cruelties
committed
by the Ger-
mans who
shot to
Death one
of the D. of
Savoy's
Aids-de-
Camp.*

paid in the Sum of 12000 Crowns, to which they had been assessed for Contribution, and furnish'd besides 30000 Rations of Bread; whereas they refused Monsieur de Saily the Loan of 1000 Crowns, which he would have borrowed of them for the Service of France. The Town of Vence sent also Deputies to his Royal Highness, with a Sum of Money, and some Refreshments: But here it is to be observ'd, that his Royal Highness's Troops, which were punctually paid every Five Days, kept an exact Discipline; whereas the Germans, who were continued in Arrears, not only plunder'd the Houses, but committed all the Outrages and Cruelties of War; insomuch, that the Village of Cannes was entirely ranack'd and burnt; and some of the Inhabitants put to Death. The Duke of Savoy being inform'd of these Violences, sent immediately thither one of his Aids-de-Camp, to put a stop to the Slaughter; but the Germans, whose innate Fierceness was heighten'd by the Fumes of Wine, instead of obeying his Message, fell upon him in a most barbarous Manner, and shot him to Death. A Piece of Savage Insolence scarce to be parallel'd in History.

The 16th of July N. S. the Confederate Army march'd from Biot, to Cagnes, a small Place on the Sea-side, while the Enemy in the Island of St. Margaret, fired briskly at them, as they pass'd by, tho' without any Execution. The Baggage not being able to keep up with the Foot in that hard March, the Army continued at Cagnes the 17th; when Colonel Baron Rhebinder, who was sent before with an hundred Horse to Frejuls, both to get Bread baked for the Soldiers, and learn Intelligence of the Enemy, return'd with his Detachment, and brought News, That Toulon was put into a good Posture of Defence, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Monsieur St. Pater, the French Governor; That the New-Works were entirely finish'd, and the Place furnish'd with an extraordinary number of Cannon and Mortars, with which a great number of Batteries were made: That they had demolish'd the Suburbs, with all the Houses of Pleasure near the Town; and among others, the Beautiful Seat of the Marquis de Souliers, for which the King had

promis'd him Reparation; and that all things were put into such a Posture, as to render the Approaches to the Town very difficult. The same Day, a Party of 11 Men sent out of *Antibes*, were made Prisoners, and Count *Fels* the Imperial General join'd the Army with two Regiments of Horse, that had been left behind to secure the March of the Heavy Baggage; and Orders were dispatch'd to the *Palatine* and *Hessian* Horse, to hasten their coming up. The 18th, the Army broke up at Midnight, but that March was so long and toilsom, that it was late in the Evening, before half the Foot came to the Camp appointed near *Frejuls*; and the other half in several Divisions join'd them in the Night, very much fatigued, having hardly found any Water by the Way, insomuch that some Men dropt in the Road, choak'd with the extreme Heat and Thirst. It was judg'd unsafe by the Council of War, to let the Troops halt that Day in the Hills and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might with ease have incommoded them very much; but Intelligence was brought, that they were retir'd, and had only posted some Forces here and there, to observe the Motions of the Confederate Army. Hereupon, the Count *Beaufort* was sent forward with fifty Horse, to get farther News of the Enemy; and Baron *Falkenstein* to see a good Quantity of Bread provided. The 19th, the Army rested near *Frejuls*, from whence the Bishop and his Clergy, with the Magistracy, came to invite his Royal Highness to the Episcopal Palace, where he and the rest of the Chief Generals were splendidly entertain'd by that Prelate. The Bishop of *Grace* was likewise present; who with that of *Frejuls*, humbly besought his Royal Highness to give them leave to retire to *Aix*, because the Sacred Habit they wore, oblig'd them, in a more particular manner, to an exact Obedience to their Prince: Which Petition was not only readily complied with, but that of others, who made the same Request; and the Duke of *Savoy*, to shew his Respect to their Loyalty, presented each of them with his Picture set with diamonds. He likewise gave farther Marks of his clemency; and to shew that he was not come to act among them as an Enemy, he demanded of that

A. C.

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City only 30000 Rations of Bread; and promis'd that his Army should do no Damage to the Country; having prohibited any of his Troops from cutting down the Trees, upon Pain of Death. Here he receiv'd Advice, that a Regiment of *Polatine* Horse was come to the last Camp at *Cagnes*; that the Artillery was arriv'd not far from thence; and that the *Hessian* Horse which were left behind, were arriv'd at *St. Laurence*.

The 20th, early in the Morning, the Horse broke up from *Frejuls*, and march'd before. The *Hessian* Horse and Artillery came that Day to *Cagnes*; and the Generals had Intelligence, that a Body of the Army were drawing together at *Grace*, in order to march to *Toulon*. In the Night the Foot broke up from *Frejuls*; and the 21st, when the Day was far spent, reach'd *Arca*; where they found the Horse encamp'd that had march'd before. That Day, the Party with which the Count de *Beaufort* had been sent out for Intelligence, came back and reported, That their Leader, with some *Hussars*, riding up too near the Enemy, to take a better View of them, was discover'd by them, cut off from the rest of his Party, and taken Prisoner, with Nine *Hussars*. In the Night the Army decamp'd again, and the 22d pass'd by *Luc*; and notwithstanding the Weather was so intolerably hot, as to render their March almost impracticable, they continued it all that Day. Here the advanc'd Guards gave notice, that the Enemy's Troops which retir'd from the *Var*, were got to *Toulon*; that the Marshal de *Tessé* was drawing a Body together in the Country; That he had under him Monsieur *Bezons*, Count d'*Aubeterre*, Monsieur *Dillon*, and Monsieur *Goesbriant*; all Persons of great Experience and Reputation: That General *Medavi* was near at hand with another Body of regular Forces; and that the Camp between the City of *Toulon*, and the inaccessible Mountain of *St. Anne*, in which were 26 Battalions, was fortified by Two Thousand Pioneers, kept at work Night and Day for that purpose. This Information was confirm'd by a Spy, who had found Means to get out of *Toulon*, and reported, That 32 Batteries were rais'd for its Defence on the Land-side, on

which were 782 Cannons, and 76 Mortars; That it had been judg'd proper to withdraw the Gallies which were in the Mouth of the Harbour, and place in their room arm'd Shalops, which would be more serviceable than the Gallies, against Bomb-Vessels; and that there were in the Place, besides the Garrison of regular Land-Troops, 4 Battalions of Marines and Guards *de Marine*, and Four Hundred Sea-Officers at the Head of small Crews of Seamen; That all unnecessary Mouths were order'd to be sent out of the Place, and that Directions were given to sink the Men of War and other Vessels in the Harbour, rather than let them fall into the Enemy's Hands. Notwithstanding these Advices, the Duke of Savoy seem'd resolv'd to prosecute the Design against Toulon, with the utmost Vigour; and the Palatine Horse, that joyn'd at Noon, were order'd to stop at Luc, and wait there for the coming up of the Artillery.

The 23d, after a hard March in the Night, the Army encamp'd at Pignat, and Two Parties of Twelve Hundred Men each, were sent toward Cuers and Pignol, under the Command of two Colonels, *Pfelferkorn* and *Sibboldorff*; who brought back Intelligence, that the Enemy was retired from thence, and that Marshal *de Tessé* was encamp'd among the Hills with about 36 Battalions. The 24th his Royal Highness receiv'd News of fresh Disorders committed by the Foreign Troops under his Command, which were grown so very insolent, that they oblig'd the Peasants to retire to the Hills; and there having taken Arms, they cut off whatever Stragglers they met in the way. This occasion'd another Council of War, the Result whereof was a Proclamation for the better Government of the Army; and publick Notice was given, That whatsoever Officer or Soldier should plunder, or any ways disturb or molest the *Provençals*, should be immediately punish'd with Death; And his Royal Highness made Application to the several Courts of the Allies, that the Auxiliary German Troops, in the Confederate Army in *Provence*, might be put, without restriction, under his Royal Highness's immediate command. But tho' Count *Maffey* acquainted the

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Court of Berlin, That her Britannick Majesty, and the States General had given the entire Command of their Fleets and Armies in those Parts to his Royal Highness, his Master; and represented to the King of Prussia, That it was highly necessary in this great Conjunction, that his Majesty's Troops should receive the same Orders; whereupon his Prussian Majesty commanded the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to obey the Duke of Savoy's Orders upon all Occasions, without farther Instructions: yet the Courier from Berlin came so late, that he met the Duke upon the Road, in his Return to his own Country, with his Majesty's Dispatches. However, Care was taken to suppress these Insolencies, as much as possible: And the Prussian General caus'd 20 of his Men, among whom were 6 Subalterns, to be immediately shot to death at the Head of the Army; which, nevertheless, had little Effect on the Inhabitants of the Country; for they were driven to Despair, and resolute to make Reprisals on all that should fall into their Hands.

The Army rested a whole Day at Pignan, where they were join'd by the Palatine and Hessian Horse, the Train of Artillery being but few Hours behind. And two Parties, that were sent out for Intelligence reported, That they had met no Enemy, but had been inform'd they were got to Toulon. In the Night the Army march'd again, and the 25th at Noon came with the Foot to Cuers, and the Horse to Saliers. Count Breuner was detach'd from the latter Place with 200 Horse, and 100 Hussars, towards Toulon; and near la Vallette fell upon a Party of the Enemy, consisting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and 300 Armed Peasants; of whom he kill'd several and pursued the rest to the very Walls of the Town, but the Enemy came out so fast upon him, that he oblig'd him to retire, tho' without any other Loss than 3 Men kill'd, and 2 wounded. That Day the Generals had several Accounts, that a great Number of the Enemy's Troops were got into Toulon. That a Detachment of 5 or 600 Men of the Garri- son of Antibes, had beaten a Guard of 150 Savoyards who made a stout Resistance on the Bridges on the Var, and ruin'd them; That the Fortifications of the City were finish'd, as also the Cover'd Way

with its Places of Arms, its Salliant Angles, the Glacis, and the Caponieres, and that the Count de Sepville, a Sea-Commander, was kill'd by a Fall from a Rock. Hereupon, Orders were sent to rebuild the Bridges on the Var, and Reinforcements to guard them against future Insults.

The Confederate Army arrives at La Valette, before Toulon, July 26th, N.S.

The 26th the Army came to *la Valette*, where the Head-Quarters were fix'd in a Convent of *Capuchins*, but the Troops encamp'd nearer the Place, within half a League of the Out-works; And because the Right was annoy'd by the Detachments the Enemy had on the Hills, some Grenadiers were commanded out to drive them from thence. This done, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, attended by the Princes of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Anhalt Dessau*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, went up the Hill to take a View of the Place; and being come to the highest Ground, they saw the Enemy had posted their Troops in a fortified Camp, under the Cannon of the City, with their Right Wing extended to the Town, and their Left to a steep Mountain, inaccessible towards the Country. The Town itself did not appear to be very strong, but it was judg'd, that the Troops must be expos'd to a mighty Fire, from the numerous Artillery plac'd here and there; That the Enemy's Communication could not easily be cut off, nor the Town easily invested, because of the Hills about it, before the Allies were Masters of those Eminencies, which Prince *Eugene* endeavour'd to possess'd of by a Stratagem; but his Endeavours to get by a Path into the Mountains of the Hill of *St. Anne* with 1200 Grenadiers, was prevented by *M. Guerchois*, who repuls'd the Confederate Forces with some Battalions posted there. For 3 Days together the Wind had been so strong, that the Army could have no Communication with the Fleet; but the 26th the latter came to the Islands *Hieres*. The 27th several Deserters from the Town agreed in this information; 'That there were great Misunderstandings and Jealousies amongst the Officers, both within and without the Place, particularly between *Monfieur de St. Pater*, and *Monfieur de Goesbriant*; That the *Mareschal de Tesse* was oblig'd to leave the Troops under his Command, and come into

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' the Town and Intrenchments, to regulate the Authority and Precedency of the respective Officers. And that the 23d of that Month, 7 Battalions arrived in Toulon; the 24th, thirteen others took post in the Intrenchments before it; and the 25th the Remainder of the Troops design'd for the Defence of that Place, reach'd the same. The first thing the Allies did, after they had settled their Camp, was to work on a Line that began at la Vilette, and was to extend as far as the Sea, in order to have a Communication with the Fleet, and receive from thence both heavy Artillery and Munitions, and Provisions for the Army, which began to want them. The same Day (27) some Engineers accompanied by several Officers, went up the Mountain of Faron, to take another View of the Enemy's Camp and Intrenchments; and upon their Report, it was resolved to hold, the next Day, a great Council of War, and to desire the Admirals and the Flag-Officers to assist in it.

The 28th, the Enemy continued to fortify themselves; And Monsieur de St. Peter sent to the Duke of Savoy a Present of rich Wines, and other Refreshments, with a Compliment, That the Town was entrusted to him; That it was well stored with Provisions, and that he would endeavour to merit his Royal Highness's Esteem, by his Fidelity to his Majesty, and the Defence he should make in it. The Messengers were sent back with two fine Saddle-Horses for the Governour, Rewards for themselves, and this Answer, That his Royal Highness always set a high Value upon Galant Men, but that he hoped to be possess'd of the Place, which the Governour boasted was so well provided. The same Day the Troops posted on the Hills, were reliev'd, and 400 Prussians took Post on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in a Morass. Admiral Shovell, with several of the chief Officers of the Fleet, as Vice-Admiral Bing, Rear-Admiral Norris, and Captain Convent, the Dutch Commodore came to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highness and the rest of the Generals at the Head-Quarters, where they din'd. What pass'd in this Conference was never yet related by any Writer on the Confederate side; but the Enemy

A Council
of War
held be-
tween the
Sea and
Land Offi-
cers, July
28. N. S.

B) Relations pretend, That Prince Eugene, and several other General Officers were for retiring in time; whereas the Duke of Savoy was of Opinion, that they must go on with the Enterprize. After Dinner, the Duke of Savoy, accompanied by Prince Eugene, and the Generals and Admirals before-mentioned, except Sir Cloudestly Shovell, rid out of the Camp, went upon a high Hill, from whence they took a View of Toulon and the Harbour, and consider'd which way they might most conveniently act in concert with the Land-Forces. The Duke

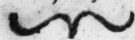
(B) Monsieur de Vizé, Author of the French Mercure-Galant, in his History of the Siege of Toulon, dedicated to the French King, gives the following Account, Vol. i. p. 349. & seqq. of the Paris Edition. pag. 45. of the English Translation, publish'd by the Author of these Annals.

'The 28th the Council of War which had been resolv'd upon the Day before, was held; and the Admiral of the Fleet repaired to the Enemy's Camp, with several of the Principal Officers of the Navy; and it appearing that they could not surprize Toulon unprovided of every thing, as they had imagin'd, but that they must fight an Army intrench'd in the Out-works, and on the Heights that surrounded the Place, and supported by an infinite Number of Guns; it was debated in that Council, whether or no they should retire, because the Enterprize seem'd difficult, and the Difficulties daily increas'd. Those that were for Retreating, advised, That they might easily do it honourably, without venturing any thing. Prince Eugene, and the other Princes that were in the Army, and most of the General Officers were of this Opinion: But the Duke of Savoy answer'd, in a Passion, That they must go on with the Enterprize, and that he would take upon him whatever might happen. Those that were of a contrary Sentiment, and were oppos'd by Prince Eugene, reply'd, That the Enemy would receive Troops from all Parts; That they fortified themselves in the Place, and their Intrenchments; that both would become intrench'd; that the contrary Winds, which hindred the Fleet from supplying them with the Things they wanted, and landing the Necessaries for a Siege, would, in a more advanced Season, oblige them to make a less honourable Retreat; and that the Desertion of their Soldiers, occasion'd by Want of Provisions, and the Distempers that began to be among them, would daily increase upon them. All these Reasons made no Impression upon the Duke of Savoy; and that Prince answer'd, That some lucky Hit would happen, which would make their Enterprize succeed; That he knew Things which he could not communicate to any body; That he was not come there to do nothing: To which he added, We understand War; how to take, and defend Places; and we must trust to our Skill and Fortune.

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of *Savoy* being return'd to the Camp, had another Conference with Sir *Cloudestly*, who staid there by reason of his being troubled with the Gout, and would, by no means, be induced to venture the Confederate Fleet into the Harbour, as his Royal Highness and some of the Generals advis'd, till the Forts that guarded it were in the Possession of the Land Forces. After some Debates, they came to this Resolution, That 3000 Men, sustain'd by about the like Number, should be commanded out to drive the Enemy from the Hill of *St. Catherine*, which might facilitate the Firing on the Town, Harbour, Forts, and fortified Camp. Accordingly *Baron Rhebinder*, and *Count Coningseck*, who commanded the first Detachment, advanc'd towards the *French*, about six in the Morning; and being come along the Ridge of the Mountain of *Faron*, attack'd the advanced Guard; which reach'd from the Fort that was begun at the Country-House of *Artigen* as far as *St. Catherine*, and consisted only of a Thousand Men, posted there by the *Marquiss de Guebriant*, to retard a while the Enemy's Approach. *Count Tesse*, Brigadier, commanded these Troops, but the Allies not having inform'd themselves of the Hour when the Enemy used to relieve that Post arriv'd exactly at the time the same was relieving so that it happen'd to be then double mann'd; which occasion'd an obstinate Dispute. At last the Enemy were beaten from an Eminence, but still maintain'd themselves on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, from whence they made a great Fire, tho' with little Execution. That Day the Confederates drew some small Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars up the Eminence they had gain'd, with great Difficulty, and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zumjuergen*, were order'd with 3500 Men to march the 30th at Day-break up the Hills, and second *Baron Rhebinder*, and *Count Coningseck*, who were commanded to drive the Enemy from the last fortified Eminence. Deserters reported the same Day, That the Enemy had four Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons come in the Day before into the City, four Battalions in their Intrenchments, and that great Detachments were coming from *Spain*, *Germany*, *Languedoc* and *Flanders*, to their Assistance. One

them brought likewise the Speech which Monsieur de St. Pater had the Vanity to make to the Officers under his Command, at the Receipt of his Commission from Court. Which I shall subjoyn in this Place, as a Piece of Ostentation that deserves being taken notice of, and is as follows :

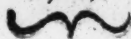
Gentlemen,

I Have had the Honour to maintain two Sieges, *Monsieur de St. Pater's Speech* and tho' I commanded but Soldiers, yet I de St. Pa- came off with Laurels in my Hand. I was cho- sen by the King, my Master, to command in this *to the Officers under him.* Place; by which Choice I have the Honour to command 800 Officers; I will not tell you, that if Toulon were no more, and the Ships burnt, you should no longer have the Noble Quality of Officers, and should be deprived of the Advantage it procures you: For, without that Consideration, I depend upon your Greatness of Soul, and have Reason to hope, that commanding so brave Officers, I shall go out of Toulon full of Honour; but if so favourable a Fate does not attend me, I shall, however, have the Advantage to bury my self under the Ruins of this Town, for the Service of the King, my Master.

On the 30th of July, 3500 march'd out of the *The* Confederate Camp, and advancing through a De-French file, where only two of them could march a-brest, *driven from the Hills of St. Catherine, July 30th N. S.* before Day-break, attack'd the Enemy, and being supported by 3500 more, the French were soon driven from their Post on the Hill, and one of their principal Officers was seen to fall. The Allies advanced immediately from thence to another Post on the Hill of St. Catherine, on the Top of which the Enemy had intrench'd themselves, fortified a House, and made a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, from whence they made a great Fire. The second Attack succeeded beyond Expectation; for a Grenado falling amongst their Powder, the French run away in the utmost Confusion, and left their Cannon and four Colours; insomuch, that the taking of that important Post, cost the Allies but Ten Men kill'd, and Sixteen wounded, tho' the Generals were afraid that

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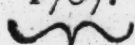
that they should lose great Numbers in that Attack. The same Day, the Weather being very good, so as not to hinder the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Shore, Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* order'd Twelve Twenty-four Pounders to be landed from a Bay Eastward of *Toulon*, where the Ships rid safely near *Hieres*, with 200 Balls for each, and a suitable Quantity of Ammunition, and all other Necessaries: And Captain *Convent*, at the same time caus'd Eight Eighteen Pounders to be landed out of the *Dutch* Squadron, with a proportionable Number of Balls, and Quantity of Ammunition. Whereupon, the Roads were order'd to be enlarg'd that the said Artillery might be brought to the Hill of *St. Catherine*. On the other hand, Colonel *Pferkorn*, and Quarter-Master General *Nicoletti*, were sent with a Detachment of Horse to the Right of the Confederate Camp, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and view the Post of *Ardennes*, which the Generals design'd to possess. They were also to consider which way the Army might be best cover'd, and the Place approach'd on the other side. On the last day of *July*, the Generals sent to view the Posts before the Enemy's Army, at the Foot of the Hills, and it was found, that they had abandon'd the same; but upon the Motions of the Allies they sent again some Troops to secure them. The same Day, the Artillery from the Fleet was brought into the Camp; and there came fresh Complaints from the adjacent Country, That the Soldiers had committed great Disorders at *Souliers*, *Cuers*, and *Luz*, notwithstanding the several Orders given out by his Royal Highness, forbidding the same; which made all Sorts of Provisions extraordinary dear, and obliged many Soldiers to desert, on account of the great Scarcity. To hinder this, a Proclamation was immediately issued out, with the Promise of a Reward of 20 Pistoles for any Soldier that should be taken plundering or marauding: Whereupon, the Peasants rought in Twenty, who were immediately hang'd for an Example to others.

The 1st of *August*, N. S. several Deserters came over to the Confederate Camp, and reported, that the *French* King, by a publick Edict, had exempted

the Provengals from Taxes for seven Years, in order to keep them firm in their Obedience, and that they had Provision and Ammunition in the Town for four Months. They likewise added, That the Misunderstandings continued between the French Officers; and that the young Count de Tesse, Monsieur de Guerchois, and Monsieur de Goesbriant, had, two Days before, a notable Dispute, which happened in this manner. The two first had been posted by the Marechal de Tesse, with two Battalions and four Pieces of Cannon upon Mount St. Catherine, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attacked them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat. Accordingly being attacked in Front, they made a vigorous Resistance; but seeing the Enemy wheel to the Left, the Count de Tesse told Monsieur de Guerchois his Father's Order, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming, that the Post might be maintained four Days longer, the Count shewed him the Order in Writing, with which the other was forc'd to comply. Monsieur Guerchois being met by Monsieur de Goesbriant in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful manner, why he had quitted his Post, return'd a disobliging an Answer, that the other order'd him to be put in Arrest: But the Count de Tesse coming up, reprimanded Monsieur de Goesbriant for what he had done, and set Monsieur de Guerchois at Liberty. Hereupon, the Confederate Generals were not without Hopes, that these Differences would contribute towards the Reduction of the Place. The same Day, Prince Eugene went in person, with four Companies of Grenadiers, to join Colonel Pfefferkorn, and view himself the Count; upon which Motion, the Enemy reinforced their Posts on the Hills, and sent some Troops into the Plain, where they went about to intrench themselves. On the other hand, the Confederates began to work upon a Line on the Left of the Hill of Catherine, and on two Batteries on the Sea-side, in order to batter the Town, and two Men of War, the Thunderer, and the St. Philip (K) that made a continual Fire upon them. The Enemy being just-Plan of apprehensive of a Bombardment, sent that Day Toulon. their

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their Gallies to *Marseilles*, and began to sink some of their Men of (L) War.

The 2d of *August* the Confederates continued working on their Lines and Batteries, with the greater Diligence, because they began to be sensible That if they should not soon make themselves Masters of the Enemy's Intrenchments, they would find it impossible to compass their Design; being that Day, inform'd, That six Battalions detach'd from *Brabant*, pass'd by *Lions* the 15th of the preceding Month; That the Troops that were in *Savoy* advanc'd by great Marches; That the Duke of *Berwick* was shortly expected in *Provence*, with a Detachment of the Duke of *Noailles's* Army; And that another Reinforcement from *Mareschal de Villeroy*, was in a full March. The same Day the Allies set Men on work to turn the Course of the Water that serv'd the Corn-Mills of *Toulon*; and on the 3d of *August*, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire, finish'd the Intrenchment on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, and the Batteries towards the Sea-side viz. one of 16 Guns, and another of three Mortars. They began another of six 24 Pounders; but the

(L) There were in the Harbour, 29 Frigats, Fireships, and other Vessels of small Force, belonging to the King, besides the Men of War of the following Number and Strength.

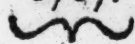
Guns.		Guns.	
<i>Le Terrible</i> of	110	<i>L' Intrepide</i>	80
<i>Le Foudroyant</i>	104	<i>Le Neptune</i>	76
<i>Le Soleil Royal</i>	102	<i>Le Parfait</i>	76
<i>L' Admirable</i>	100	<i>Le St. Esprit</i>	70
<i>Le Triomphant</i>	96	<i>Le Bizarre</i>	70
<i>L'Orgueilleux</i>	92	<i>L' Invincible</i>	70
<i>Le Triomphant</i>	92	<i>L' Heureux</i>	68
<i>Le St. Philippe</i>	90	<i>Le Constant</i>	68
<i>Le Magnifique</i>	90	<i>L' Eclatant</i>	66
<i>Le Tonnant</i>	90	<i>L' Henry</i>	66
<i>Le Sceptre</i>	90	<i>L' Ecueil</i>	64
<i>La Couronne</i>	86	<i>Le Thoulouse</i>	62
<i>Le Vainqueur</i>	86	<i>L' Eole</i>	62
<i>Le Monarque</i>	84	<i>Le Sérieux</i>	60
<i>Le Pompeux</i>	80	<i>Le Content</i>	60
		<i>Le Temeraire</i>	
		<i>Le St. Louis</i>	
		<i>Le Fendant</i>	
		<i>Le Vermandois</i>	
		<i>Le Laurier</i>	
		<i>Le Furieux</i>	
		<i>La Zelande</i>	
		<i>L'Entreprenant</i>	
		<i>Le Fleuron</i>	
		<i>Le Trident</i>	
		<i>Le Diamant</i>	
		<i>Le Sage</i>	
		<i>Le Ruby</i>	
		<i>Le Mercure</i>	
		<i>La Perle</i>	
		<i>La Meduse</i>	

attery on the Hill was carried on with great Difficulty, because the Neccessaries for it, landed by the Fleet, were to be fetch'd a great way. Moreover, their Workmen were disturb'd by a Sally the Enemy made about Ten at Night, with Eight Companies of Grenadiers, who put the Confederates into some Confusion, but were soon repulsed, with inconsiderable Loss on either side.

On the 4th of *August*, N. S. the Allies work'd on Parallel-Line, from the Square-house of St. *Catherine*, to the Bridge of the Rivulet *Eigoutier*, in order to have a Communication with their Intrenchments and the Batteries they were erecting on the Eminences of *la Margue*, one of which was of thirteen Guns, another of five, a third of six, against the Harbour and the Town; and a fourth of six more against Fort *St. Lewis*, which as well as that of *St. Margaret*, hindered the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Harbour of *Toulon*. The 5th and 6th the Confederates continued working on their Works and Batteries, which being perfected the 7th, they began to fire upon the *Thunderer*, a Man of War in the Harbour, that very much annoyed them; and against Fort *St. Margaret*. They joyn'd their Works to cover their Batteries, and gave Directions for augmenting the same on the Right. The same Day Colonel *Pfefferkorn* being detach'd with 200 Men to get Forage in the Mountains, he had several Skirmishes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Peasants, who kill'd some of his Men. Notwithstanding which, he answer'd their Fire very vigorously, and entirely defeated them; and then attacking the Enemy's Regular Troops, kill'd several of them on the Spot, and took a Lieutenant Prisoner, whom he brought to the Camp, having had in this Action but two Men kill'd, and one wounded. He found a great deal of Forage in the Mountains, but it being very difficult to bring off, by reason of the Defiles, and because the Peasants in the Neighbourhood had taken up Arms, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with 400 Foot, and 100 Horse to exhort them to lay down their Arms, and to return to their own Habitations. One of the Brigats of the Confederate Fleet being come too near Fort *St. Margaret*, had her Fore-mast shot by the

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the Board; And on the 8th, as the Duke of Savoy was returning from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquis de Sales, first Master of Horse, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball near his Royal Highness. That Day Fort St. Lewis was battered with Success; and Orders were given to erect new Batteries of 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon each, which proved a very difficult Work, by reason there was not Earth enough to cover the Muzzles. The 9th, an hundred and Twenty Gunners from the *English* Fleet, and forty from the *Dutch*, came ashore to attend the Batteries, which were carried on with all possible Expedition; and those that were already perfected, fired with Success, against Fort St. Lewis and the *Thunderer*; whereupon the Enemy placed the * *St. Philip*, another Man of War, against the *Thunderer*, in such a manner, as she covered against the Batteries of the Allies. The same Day the *French* made a Sally, but the Confederate Troops being on their Guard, they retired with the Loss of 100 Men.

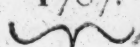
* See the
Plan.

The 10th the *St. Philip*, and the rest of the Enemy's Artillery fired very briskly on the Works and Batteries of the Besiegers; and the same Day Marshal de Tessé arriv'd at Toulon with 14 Battalions, and 3 Regiments of Dragoons, which last Successors were posted between St. Anthony's Gate, and the Castle of Messissey; so that the *French* had 12 Battalions, either in the Town, or in the fortifications Camp and Entrenchments about it; besides six others at St. Maximin, under the Command of Comte Medavi. Upon Advice that the latter was to march with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot, towards Grace, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, General Felz was detach'd, the 11th, with 1200 Horse towards Brignoles, to observe the Enemy's Motions, and cover the Forragers, who had several unlucky Skirmishes with the Peasants and other *French* Parties. The Day before, Admiral Shovell came to the Head-Quarters, where a great Council was immediately held; and afterwards 3000 Men were commanded out to attack Fort St. Lewis and the great Tower which hindered the Fleet from coming near the Harbour. The 12th the Duke of Savoy gave Orders for the erecting of two new Batteries.

batteries nearer the Town, for which purpose several
pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet; and
the same Day Mareſchal Teſſé receiv'd a Letter from
the French King, with Advice, That the Dukes of
Burgundy and Berry were to ſet out the 25th of that
Month for *Provence*, in order to relieve *Toulon*, and
that the Mareſchal and Duke of *Berwick* was likewise
to come into *Provence* with Succours from *Catalonia*:
Which Piece of News, as it raiſed the Courage of
the Beſieged, ſo did it caſt ſome Damp on the Spi-
rits of the Confederates, whoſe Army was confi-
derably weakened by Sickneſs and Deſertion.
On the 13th, at five in the Morning, the Batteries
on both ſides began again to play; but a great Rain
that fell about Ten, ſilenc'd them for a while. The
ſame Day the Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor
in the Road, and a Squadron under Rear-Admiral
Wilks forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of
ſeven Guns, which the *French* having nail'd up, and
found uſeleſs, the Allies threw the ſame into the
Sea. The 14th ſome Ships from the Fleet advanc'd
farther into the Road, to ſhut up the Harbour
cloſer; and Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with ſuch
ſucceſs, that all the Guns that defended it, were ſi-
lenc'd. On the other hand, the Confederates leaving off
ſhooting againſt the *Thunderer* and the St. *Philip*, turn'd
the greateſt part of their Fire againſt the Town,
and threw a great many Cannon Balls into that
part of it call'd the *Minimes*, which was ſoon en-
tirely abandon'd. The ſame Day Mareſchal de Teſſé
 cauſed great Stores of Fſcines to be got together;
from whence it was eaſie to conjecture, he had
the Attack in view; of which the Beſiegers ha-
ving timely Notice by a Spy, they cauſed three
Ruſſian Battalions to advance to their Left, beſides
four, which, ſome Days before, had been poſted
to their Right. They had likewise an Account,
that the brave Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was ſent
for Intelligence, with two Officers and ſix *Huſ-*
sars, had fallen into an Ambuſcade, and was ſeen
fall off from his Horſe. The Night between the
14th and the 15th the Enemy were very quiet, but at
break of Day the 15th, ſome Colours were perceiv'd,
which the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whoſe Turn it was
of two in command that day in the Works (as Lieute-
nant-

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1707.



The
French
attack the
Confede-
rates in
their Camp,
Aug. 15th,
N. S.

nant-General of the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, and the States-General's Forces) right supposed to be Signals for some Enterprize; When upon he sent his Adjutant-General to the Duke of Savoy for Reinforcements, and disposed his Men into as good Order as the Nature of the Ground would admit. It was half an Hour before anything more appeared; but then on a sudden, and unexpectedly, the French came from the Hill of St. Anne, and the fortified Camp, having march'd in four Columns, in the following manner: Lieutenant-General Dillon with Eight Battalions, and Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, got up to the Top of the Mountain about the beginning of the Night, between the 14th and the 15th, having under him Major-General Count Villars, Monsieur de Guerchois, and another Brigadier. The Battalions of the fortified Camp march'd at Midnight out of their Intrenchments, and advanc'd in three Columns to the Bottom of the Heights of St. Catherine where they halted; the Column of the Right being led by Major-General Caraccioli, and Brigadier Destouches; that in the middle, which was the strongest, by Lieutenant-General de Goesbriant, (who had the Direction of these three Columns) and Major-General Monforeau; and the third, on the Left, which was nearer the Mountain, by Brigadier Count Tesse. The Marquis de Broglie commanded in the Center, the Companies of Grenadiers of the Battalions; Those of the Mareschal de Toulon Camp, put themselves on a Line a little beyond the Intrenchments of St. Anne, which they had in their Rear, their Right being towards the Town, and their Left towards the Mountain of Toulon, in order to support the Attack; Five Battalions of the Garrison, with two Companies of Guard Marine, and a Squadron of the Dragoons of the Regiment of Languedoc, were drawn up in a Triangle on the Right of the Mareschal's Line; And Brigadier Cadogan embark'd at Midnight with six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Picket-Guards of the Garrison, to make a Diversion on the side of la Malgue, in Orders to nail up the Guns of the Enemy's Batteries, if they found it feasible; if not, to turn.

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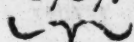
See the Plan
of Toulon

The March being thus ordered, the Attack was in this manner: Monsieur *Dillon*, at break of Day, march'd up the Mountain of *Toulon*, directly to *la Faron*, and possessing himself of it, without much Trouble, made immediately the Signal agreed whereupon the three Columns, commanded by Monsieur *de Goesbriant*, moved at once. The nature of the Ground not having permitted the Allies to make any Redoubts to cover their Works, it was intended, the Chief Assault was given to their Posts on the Right, which could not be maintained long, because their advanc'd Guards on the left, (who were to have given Notice of the Enemy's Approach) had been surpriz'd. Monsieur *de Vlein*, Colonel of *Vlein*, who attack'd the Chapel of *St. Catherine*, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by his own Regiment, was receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery; but after a hot dispute of above a quarter of an Hour, he made himself Master of that Post, and obliged the Confederates to retire to a Plat-Form on the Right of the chapel. The French pursued them, and attack'd that Post and the Intrenchments near it, both Front, Flank and Rear, and by their Numbers put the Allies into some Disorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, with great Resolution and Presence of mind, rallied his Men, exhorted them to their Duty, and led them on to the Charge, but the Enemy's Numbers increasing continually, the Confederate Troops that were not supported, were overpowered, and broken a second time. The Prince, finding his Efforts to rally them once more ineffectual, retir'd to 30 Men, most Officers, that stuck to him, said, *Friends, 'tis more Honourable to perish here, than to have it said, the Prince of Saxe-Gotha was driven out of his Works*: Presently after which, his Highness receiving a Shot under the Left-Eye, through his Head, and another in his Body, drop'd on the Ground. Most that kept with him, fell likewise on the Spot; but Colonel *Weidman*, of the *Saxe-Gothans*, and Colonel *Prussigard* of the *Piedmontese*, were taken Prisoners. Notwithstanding the unfortunate Death of that brave Prince, a Cassine, and the Fort of *L'Eigoutier*, at the bottom of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, where the *Hessian* Colonel

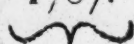
The Prince
of Saxe-
Gotha
kill'd.

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Sibelsdorf commanded, made a long and noble fence, and some Troops were detach'd from Camp to support him; but it being pretty farther, the Enemy, by their great Numbers, from those Posts before the Succours could come. The Attack on the Left was as vigorous, as that on the Right, but not being made with so great Number of Men, had not the like Success; for the Enemy were so well receiv'd by the three Battalions of *Prussians* posted there, that they were repulsed with great Loss. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, not a little contributed to the Defence of the Posts on that Wing, his Highness causing the Regiments of his Dragoons to dismount, and with all Expedition, advancing with them in Person. The Enemy having made themselves Masters of the Intrenchments on the Right, surrounded Colonel *Pfeffercorn's* Detachment in the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who took upon him the Command of that Detachment, (after the Death of that Colonel) being timely assisted by Count *Harach* with six Battalions and some Horse, brought off his Men with inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy caus'd, at the same time, some Troops to climb the Hill of *Faron*, and extended their Troops from the Right of the Hills almost to the Duke of *Savoy's* Headquarters; which inducing the Confederate Generals to believe, that the Enemy had caus'd all their Forces to advance, it was thereupon resolv'd, that the whole Confederate Army should move up to meet them; but seeing some Battalions in Motion against them, they retired; and having set forward Works on Fire (in the making of which, the Allies had been forc'd to use much Wood, for want of Earth) and nail'd 4 Iron Cannons, and two hundred ones of Brass, they abandon'd the Posts they had retaken. During this Action, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire from the Town and Men of War, and threw so many Bombs, that the Generals own'd they never saw the like. The Allies had about 600 Men kill'd, wounded and taken Prisoners; and amongst them several Officers; but the Enemy's Loss could not be much less. Prince Eugene was in great danger of his Life, for a Bomb falling by him, and bursting at the same time, cover'd



with Stones; however, he escap'd unhurt, as his Nephew Prince *Maurice*, who was by him, had his Horse wounded; so that no General Officer was kill'd or wounded in this Action, but the brave Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whose Bowels were pierc'd in the Place where he fell so gloriously, and his Body embalm'd and sent aboard to be carried to *Genoa*, and from thence to *Germany*, to be emb'd with his Illustrious Ancestors.

The Day before this Prince was kill'd, he wrote the following Letter to the States General, by which it seems to have had some secret Boding of his Death:

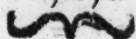
High and Mighty Lords,

UPON my Return from *Germany*, I found the Army in Motion, and I joined the same within a Days march from the *Var*, in the passing of which, I had the Fortune to be concerned, as your High Mightinesses have doubtless been informed of by Monsieur *Vandermeer*, your Envoy Extraordinary, who attends the Army. We have made since, as well as before, terrible and difficult Marches, because of the mountainous Country we have marched through, and it was but towards the latter end of the last Month that we arriv'd here. The 29th, we took a Post on the Hill of *Catherine*, which was judg'd a convenient Place to erect a Battery in order to oblige the Enemy to quit their Camp which is very advantageous, their right being under the Cannon of the Town, and the Left extending to a Mountain. Notwithstanding the Taking the Post aforesaid, we shall meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of our Design, because the Ground is so full of Stone, that it will be almost impossible for us to find Earth enough to cover ourselves against the Artillery of the Place, which is very numerous. I do not question but Major-General *Belcastel* has acquainted your High Mightinesses with the Condition in which he found the Troops of my Brother, and could wish your High Mightinesses were pleas'd therewith, which I dare not flatter my self with, because their Recruits are not yet come up. I presume however to assure you, That all possible

The Prince
of Saxe-
Gotha's
Letter to
the States
General.

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‘ Care was taken to put those four Regiments in
 ‘ good Posture; and that the great Distance of Place
 ‘ and the continual Marches of the Army are the
 ‘ only Occasion which has hinder’d the said Recruits
 ‘ from joining their respective Bodies. I hope also
 ‘ that Monsieur de Belcastel has represented to your
 ‘ High Mightinesses, the Difficulties those Troops
 ‘ will meet with for the future to subsist, which re-
 ‘ quire far greater Expences than in *Brabant*. The
 ‘ Officers have been oblig’d to pay for every Thing
 ‘ the Recruits wanted in their March through *Swi-
 zerland*, &c. I beg your High Mightinesses Pa-
 ‘ don for having not written oftner to you; I have
 ‘ had no great Matter to entertain you with since
 ‘ the Army is marched into *Provence*, and besides
 ‘ there are few Opportunities, the Letters being sent
 ‘ away by Sea. I desire your High Mightinesses to
 ‘ continue me the Honour of your Affection, and
 ‘ to be pleased to take into your Consideration, the
 ‘ Handful of Men I have under my Command, that
 ‘ they may be some time recalled. This is the
 ‘ Favour I dare desire of your High Mightinesses.
 ‘ am, &c.

Signed,

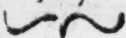
From the Camp at la Valette,

August 14. 1707.

WILLIAM,

Duke of Saxe-Gotha

The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, seeing the
 Impossibility of Besieging *Toulon*, did not think fit to
 repossess the Post of *St. Catherine*, because the Enemy
 my might have easily retaken it; but continued the
 Attack of the Forts. That of *St. Margaret* surren-
 dered the 15th at Night, for want of Water; the
 Garrison consisting of 123 Men, besides 16 Officers
 being made Prisoners of War; and 8 Iron-Guns
 and 9 Brass Demi-Culverins were found in it. The
 same Evening, the Confederates began to throw
 Bombs into the Town from a Battery of Mortars
 they had erected at the Bridge of *l'Eigoutier*, and
 cannonaded the Houses more briskly than before
 till Midnight, with considerable Execution. The
 same day the Wind was so violent, that the Ship
 board of which Sir George Bing had hoisted his Flag
 lost her Anchors, and fell foul on a Dutch Man of
 War, which receiv'd some Damage thereby. Fort



*A Great
Council of
War held,
Aug. 16.
N. S.
The Duke
of Savoy's
Speech to
them.*

...is holding out still, Two *English* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, were commanded the 16th of *August* (N. S.) to batter it; but the Wind continued so boisterous, and the Sea ran so very high, that only one of the *English* Ships came within reach of the Fort, and fired at it, tho' without any success. On the other hand, the Enemy made a great Discharge of their Artillery, whereby her Mizen-Mast was brought by the Board, several Men kill'd and wounded, and the Ship forc'd to be tow'd off. The same Day, the Duke of *Savoy* sent to desire Admiral *Shovel*, to come nearer the Harbour with the Fleet, which was comply'd with so far, that the Enemy seeing their Design, began to cast up some Works on the side of the Peninsula, and posted there three of their best Battalions. His Royal Highness having afterwards call'd a Council of War, in which the Sea-Officers assisted, declared to them, That having received certain Advice, that the French had Sixty Battalions in *Toulon*, and in the entrenchments, besides Cavalry, which was very numerous, and several Battalions posted at *Touris*, 7 Miles from thence, under Count *Medavi*; That they expected a farther Reinforcement in 4 or 5 Days; and that all those Troops were to join and attack the Confederate Army, which was very much Inferiour, he judg'd it impracticable to carry on the Enterprize, as it had been concerted. He added, That this Disappointment should not in the least abate his Zeal for the Confederate Interest; but rather animate him to the Prosecution of Designs, as hazardous and glorious as this was. In the mean time, He could not but mention, with Regret, the Disorders that had been committed by the Prussians and other German Troops, but hop'd their Respective Officers had, in pursuance of his Representation, by that time so settled the Command, as to prevent Accidents of the like Nature for the future. After this he apply'd himself to the Admiral and the rest of the Sea Officers, and told them; He should always retain a just Sense of, and Value for the Queen of Great Britain's, and the States-General's Friendship in sending him such a Powerful Assistance by Sea and Land; and that, as the Wind and the Waves were subject to no other Authority, than the great Director of all Humane Affairs, so he could not but declare the Operations at Sea had been carried on with that Diligence and

A. C. Success, as could possibly be expected from the Roughness
 1797. of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather. Conclud-
 ing with Thanks to all the Generals, for having done what
 His Royal was humanly possible in that Conjunction: and turning
 Highness's to Sir Cloudsley Shovell, apply'd himself to him, with
 Comple- particular Marks of his Gratitude, leaving his De-
 ment to Sir fires with him, That he would continue to do what he
 Cloudesly could against the Town by Sea, whilst he took care to ship
 Shovell. off his sick and wounded, and the heavy Baggage and
 Sir Cloud- Artillery belonging to the Army. The Admiral gave
 sey's An- his Royal Highness Assurances in the Name of the
 swer. Queen, his Mistress, That nothing would be wanting
 on Her Part, to render his future Designs as successful as
 they were glorious; and that he would not only shew his
 Ready Obedience to what his Royal Highness then thought
 fit to command him, but should make it his Endeavour,
 during the Prosecution of the War, while the Queen
 should be graciously pleas'd to honour him with the Post
 he was now possess'd of, to merit his Royal Highness's Fa-
 vour, by a Conduct suitable to what he had been pleas'd to
 distinguish by his Royal Approbation.

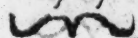
The same Day, and the following Night, the
 Confederates bombarded the Town from their
 Head-Batteries; and continued firing the 17th with
 such Success, that several Houses were set on fire;
 and among the rest, the Bishop's Palace, a Bomb
 falling not far from the Room where that Prelate
 lay. On the other hand, the Confederates began to
 withdraw some Cannon, in order to be again ship'd
 off, and made the necessary Dispositions to embark
 their sick and wounded. That day (17th) they re-
 ceiv'd Advice, that the Baron de Regal was on the
 March with some Regiments detach'd from the Body
 left in Piedmont, under the Command of General
Visconti; but that at the coming away of the Cou-
 rier, he was not arrived at Nice, whereupon Orders
 were dispatch'd to him to halt, and wait his Royal
 Highness's farther Directions. A Breach having
 been perceiv'd in Fort St. Lewis the 17th, a View
 was taken of it the next day; and the same being
 found to be practicable, the necessary Dispositions
 were made for an Assault; of which the Enemy
 being apprehensive, they abandon'd that Fort at
 Eleven of the Clock at Night, and with Monsieur
 Daillon their Chief Officer, made their Escape in
 Boats.

Fort St.
 Lewis a-
 bandon'd
 Aug. 18.
 N. S.

boats. The 19th in the Morning, the Grenadiers that had been order'd to storm the said Fort, entring without any Resistance, found in it 23 Pieces of Cannon, most 36 Pounders, with a good number of Bullets and Bombs, 1500 Cartouches, 40 Barrels of powder, and several Matches burning, which they put out. Besides this Artillery, the French had thrown into the Sea 26 Pieces of Cannon of the same Bore, with a great Number of Bullets; but the Water was so very low, that they were easily sh'd up. The same day, the Adjutant that went the 18th to the Rendezvous without the Camps, to treat about an Exchange of Prisoners, reported, that they had agreed to make the said Exchange the next day; And added, that they had learn'd, the Mareschal de Tessi expected the Dukes of Burgundy, Berry and Berwick; That Mr. d'Arennes was coming with some Battalions from Roussillon; and that in 4 or 5 days, that Mareschal would have a hundred Battalions in his Camp, where he had already near Seventy. Count Feltz having, at the same time, sent Notice, that Count Medavi seem'd to have form'd a design to attack him, ten Battalions and fifteen Squadrons were detach'd to reinforce him. The Night between the 19th and 20th, the Allies brought off, and embark'd most of their Cannon, but continued bombarding the Town with notable Execution. The 20th, the rest of the Artillery and Ammunition was sent on board the Fleet, with such Soldiers as were either Sick, or judged unable to go through the long Marches the Confederates were oblig'd to make in their Retreat. That day one of the Enemies Bombs fell into Fort St. Lewis, and set Fire to a Mine that had been made for purpose to blow up that Fort, when it should be judg'd convenient. The same Evening, the Duke of Savoy having receiv'd Intelligence that the French were preparing to attack him, and had commanded the Peasants to take up Arms to secure the Passes, and cut off his Retreat, it was resolv'd to decamp the next Day, without any farther Delay. Accordingly, the 21st of August, (N. S.) the Confederates made the necessary Dispositions for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort St. Margaret, after having carried away all that was in it, and in Fort

A. C.

1707.



The Town
and Har-
bour of
Toulon
bombarded.

The Confe-
derates de-
camp from
before
Toulon.

Fort St. Lewis. At the same time, the Fleet drew as near the Place as possible, and Five Bomb-Vessels supported by the Light Frigats and the Boats of the Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Dilks*, advanc'd into the Creek of Fort St. Lewis, and, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire from their Battery of *la Malgue*, bombarded the Town and Harbour (from the 21st at Noon, till Five of the Clock next Morning) with such Fury and Execution, that they set on Fire the great Magazine of Cordage; quite ruin'd several stately Buildings, and destroy'd, or made unfit for service, Eight Men of War, viz. *le Triomphant*, of 92 Guns; *le Sceptre*, of 90; *le Vainqueur*, of 86, *le Neptune* of 76, *L'invincible*, of 70, *le Serieux*, of 60, *Le Laurier*, of 60, and *le Sage*, of 54. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene went to the Top of a Hill, from whence they had the Satisfaction to see the terrible Effects of the Bombs, and were acquainted, by Deserters, with the Particulars of the Damage sustain'd by the Enemy; which in some Measure, alleviated their Concern for being obliged to retreat.

General *Feltz* having sent Advice, that Count *Mardavi* had been join'd by 9 Battalions from the *Mareschal de Tesse*, and that six Battalions more were marching to join him at St. Maximin, the Duke of Savoy sent a strong Detachment to that German General, in order to enable him to make head against the Enemy. Not many Hours after, in the Night between the 21st and 22d of August (N. S.) the Confederate Army quitted the Camp at *la Valette*, march'd in Five Columns, taking the same Route they did when they came to Toulon; and arrived the 22d at Cuers. The Retreat was made in so good Order, that nothing was left in the Camp at *la Valette*, that could be of any use to the Enemy; And altho' the *Mareschal de Tesse*, both by the Report of Deserters, and his own Observations could not but judge that the Allies were upon the Point of Decamping, yet either through want of Baggage and other Necessaries, as the French pretend, or rather out of Apprehension that the Confederates might turn short upon him, and defeat his Army, which was considerably weakned by the Detachments he had made, and afterwards carry on the Enterprize

— against

against *Toulon*; he did not think fit to pursue them till the 23d, which he did at some distance, with all the Grenadiers and Carabiniers, the Brigade of *Lionnois*, and the Regiment of Dragoons of *Languedoc*. The Lieutenants General *Dillon* and *Goesbriant* follow'd that Mareschal with the rest of the Troops that were in the Entrench'd Camp; the Marquis *de Montgeorge*, and Messieurs *d'Hautefort* and *de Peizac*, were sent cross the Country with the Dragoons of *Hautefort*, who threw themselves into *Antibes*, in order to attack the Confederates in Flank; and Count *Medavi* join'd the Mareschal *de Tesse*, in order to incommode them in their Retreat. But the Allies march'd in such excellent Order, and with so great Expedition, that the Enemy either durst, or could not come up with them.

The Confederate Army made but a short Halt ^{The Retreat} at *Cuers*, for about Ten of the Clock at Night, the ^{of the Confederates} Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon rising soon after, the Infantry did the like. The ^{out of Provence.} whole Army encamp'd the 23d near *Pignans*, except the Troops under General *Feltz*, who was order'd to continue at *Luc*, to cover the Rear. The 24th they pass'd the River *Argent*; and upon Major-General *Gravensdorf's* Report, that the Enemy were marching with Four Regiments of Dragoons, and several Battalions, besides the armed Peasants, Major General *St. Remi*, was order'd to march before towards *Frejuls*, with all the Grenadiers, to possess himself of the important Pass of *L'Esterel*, which prov'd a very seasonable Precaution. The same day, Orders were sent to General *Regal*, who with some Regiments had been detach'd from the Body under General *Visconti*, to return into *Piedmont*; And the 25th the Army reach'd *Frejuls*, where General *Feltz* join'd them, and acquainted the Duke of *Savoy* that he had seen no Troops of the Enemy. The next Day, the same General was sent towards *Cagnes*, to secure several Passes and Defiles, where in the Enemy might have very much annoy'd the Allies, but this Precaution prevented their Designs; so that in their March thro' the Wood of *L'Esterel* the Confederates had only some Skirmishes with 5 or 600 Peasants, of whom they kill'd several, and took some Prisoners, who were afterwards set at Liberty,

A. C.

1707.



* Aug.
31st. N. S.
The Duke
of Savoy
repasles the
Var.

Liberty, with a Message to their Comrades, that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, all the Country should be put to Fire and Sword: Which Menace had a very good Effect. The Night between the 26th and 27th the Infantry that march'd first, reach'd the Post-House, situate on a Hill in the Woods, and at Day-break continued their March towards *Cagnes*, where the whole Army arrived the 27th in the Evening, with the Loss of only 4 or 5 Men; and rested the 28th. Here the Couriers the Duke of *Savoy* had dispatch'd to the *Hague* and *Berlin*, concerning the Command of the Army, gave him an Account of his Envoys Negotiations at both those Courts, to his Royal Highness's Satisfaction; And the same day Lieutenant Colonel *Eben*, being detach'd towards *Grace* with 300 Horse, to observe the Enemy, repossess'd himself of one of the Gates of that City, without any difficulty, altho' the Burghers had taken up Arms to oppose him. General *Feltz* was sent, at the same time, to block up *Antibes*; and the 29th the Army march'd to *Biot*. The 30th they march'd to *St. Laurence*; whereupon the Regiment of Dragoons the Enemy had thrown into *Antibes*, came out of that Place to attempt the Rear-Guard; but found it impracticable, being closely block'd up by General *Feltz*. The same day that General join'd the Army, and pass'd the *Var* with his Body, consisting of the two Brigades of *Coningseck* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horse and Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and two Regiments of *Hussars*; with which he was order'd to march towards the Mountain *Escarana*. At the same time, the Officer who commanded in the Castle of *St. Paul*, receiv'd Orders to blow it up and rejoin the Army, which he did accordingly. And the next * Day, the Duke of *Savoy*, with 42 Squadrons and most of the Infantry, repass'd the *Var*, without the least Disturbance from the *Mareschal de Tessé*, who the 29th of *August* arriv'd at *Grace*, with 50 Companies of *Granadiers*, and 8 Regiments of *Carabiniers* and *Dragoons*. The 1st of *September* the Confederate Forces lay encamp'd near *Nice*, to rest themselves after such continued hard Marches; and the 2d, Orders were sent to the Garrison of *Nice* to evacuate that Place and rejoin the Army, of which

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which the Duke of Savoy made a General Review, and, upon a strict Examination of the Muster-Rolls, found it to be diminish'd no more than 6000 Men by the Sword, Sicknefs and Desertion. The same day, the Confederate Fleet, which had been at Anchor in the Port of Nice from the 30th of August N.S. divided it self into Two Squadrons, and set sail, one for *Final*, with the sick and wounded; and the other under Command of Admiral *Shovel*, for the Straights, in order to return Home. Thus ended the great and noble Enterprize against *Toulon*, which was concerted with admirable Prudence and Fore-cast, and the Preparations for it carried on with all possible Secrecy and Diligence; And which according to the Opinion of many, would not have fail'd of Success, had the Execution thereof been attempted with equal Vigour, and Unanimity of Counsels. For notwithstanding what has been publish'd, to vindicate the Duke of Savoy's Conduct, the French Writer (k) I quoted before, who has given us a large Journal of the Siege of *Toulon*, acquaints us, That on the 22d of August 'They receiv'd Intelligence, by Persons that gave a faithful Account of the most secret Transactions among the Enemy, That there had been a sort of difference between the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, the latter saying with Concern, mix'd with Spight and Anger, That if they had at first follow'd his Advice, they would not have been reduc'd to the Extremity of flying shamefully, as they were now upon the Point of doing, whilst all Europe, but particularly England and Holland, was perswaded that *Toulon* was ready to fall into the Hands of the Allies; and that they had already cried VICTORY in all their Territories, upon a Supposition that such good Measures had been taken, that they were assur'd of the Conquest of Provence, before the Confederate Army had enter'd it; which ought to increase the Trouble of the Generals that had undertaken the Siege of *Toulon*, after they had assured, that they could not fail of Taking the Place, and spar'd nothing to compass their Ends. That Prince Eugene was of Opinion, That 10000 Men should be put on Board the Fleet, and landed near *Toulon*, in order to attack the Troops of France, before the Intrenchments on which they were working could be finish'd, which Troops being then but few in number, could not have avoided the Disorder,

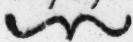
Reflexions upon the Disappointment of the Enterprize against Toulon.

† In a Letter from a Minister of State at Turin.

(k) Mr. De Vize History of the Siege of Toulon, vol. II. p 153. and seq.

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der, which Fear had thrown them into, so that they would have been vanquish'd before they could have Time to recover themselves; That Toulon might have been taken on the side of Marseilles, and afterwards the Allies might have advanced into the Country which could not fail of striking Terror into all Provence, and would have caused great Consternation in all the Neighbouring Provinces. And that Prince Eugene reproach'd the Duke of Savoy with several other Things, which Mr. Devizé did not think proper to be mention'd.

* *Id. ibid.*

p. 320. &
seqq.

The same * Author pretends, That the Confederate Generals being come to *Frejuls*, upon their Retreat from *Toulon*, resolv'd to communicate to the States General the Reasons that had oblig'd them to raise the Siege of that Place; That Prince Eugene declar'd, he would take that Task upon himself, being glad of an Opportunity to clear himself, in a Letter that came from all the Generals of the Allies. That, in that Letter, he first of all takes notice of 'the Duke of Savoy's Valour, and the Vigilance of 'the Confederate Generals; and having afterwards 'mention'd the Reasons that occasion'd the raising 'the Siege of a Place, the taking of which all *Holland* 'look'd upon as infallible; he gives to understand, 'that there were Ways and Means to make that 'Conquest; and that if the Advices of those that 'had concerted them had been followed, they might 'have made themselves Masters of the Town. Not 'but that they whose Counsels were pursued, and 'those that followed them, thought that they took 'the right Course, and would have taken another, 'if they had thought themselves in an Error; but 'that it often comes to pass, that in Councils, 'wherein all that give their Opinions, have good 'Intentions, yet sometimes the worst Advice is 'pitch't upon; That in the Sequel of the same Letter he says, 'That the Fleet might have penetrated into the little Road, before the taking 'of the Forts that defend the Entrance thereof; 'That they should have landed 10 or 12000 Men 'at *la Ciutat*, in order to cut off the Communication with *Marseilles*; and that when it was found 'impossible to dislodge *Mareschal de Tesse* from the 'Post of *St. Anne*, they ought to have march'd directly to *Aix*: Adding, That if all these things

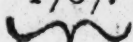
had

had been put in Execution, the Allies would inevitably have gain'd Ground in *Provence*, and maintain'd themselves there all the Winter. But without laying any Weight on the Accounts of a Writer, who in the other Parts of his Relation has betray'd a scandalous Partiality, and Unfincerity, it is the general Opinion, That the ill Success of this ill-laid Enterprize is chiefly to be ascrib'd to the Confederates not marching towards *Toulon*, after they had pass'd the *Var*, with the same Diligence they return'd from thence: But whether this Delay was really occasion'd by their waiting for their Horse and Necessaries, as was then given out, or by any Neglect, History cannot determine. I might here add what I have heard from an (d) Officer (d) Colonel C—r. who assisted in this Expedition, viz. 'That upon their Arrival before *Toulon*, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* offering to drive the Enemy out of their Entrenchments, which this Officer pretends were inconsiderable, his Proposal was rejected by the Duke of *Savoy*: But that Officer having a private Pique against his Royal Highness, the Readers are at Liberty to lay what Stress they shall think fit upon his Testimony, as to the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha's* Proposals, and on his Judgment, as to the Strength of the Enemy's Entrenchments. Upon the whole matter, besides the great Damage the Enemy sustained in their Shipping; the Burning of above 160 Houses in *Toulon*, and the Devastations committed in *Provence* by both Armies, to the Value of Thirty Millions of *French Livres*; this Enterprize, (which struck a greater Terror throughout all *France*, than had been known there during the whole Reign of their present Monarch) brought this farther Advantage to the common Cause, that it gave a great diversion to the Enemy's Forces, whereby their Army in *Germany* was weakned; the Duke of *Orleans's* Progress, after the Battle of *Almanza*, retarded in *Spain*; the succouring of *Naples* prevented, and the Conquests of the Allies in *Italy* secured. Wherefore the Confederates would have no Reason to think their Expences and Labours in that Expedition ill bestow'd, if Admiral *Shovell*, who had a principal Share in it, and acquitted himself so gloriously of his Trust, had not perish'd in his Return from

Happy Consequences of the Expedition into *Provence*

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from thence, with three of his best Ships: Which fatal Accident determines the greater Loss to have been on the side of *Great Britain*.

On the 3d of *September*, N. S. The Duke of *Savoy*, leaving the Command of the Foreign Troops to Prince *Eugene*, went with his own Forces and Retinue, directly for *Turin*, where, by ^{the} easiest Journeys, he arriv'd the 9th. The next Day he return'd to the Army, which was to have assembled at *Placogian* the 14th, but the Troops only took that Place in their way to *Scaleno*, which was appointed for the Rendezvous of the Duke's Forces. Prince *Eugene* came to *Savigliano* the 14th with the Rear, as did the Duke of *Wirtemberg* the next Day, to assist at a Council of War, wherein, after mature Debate about the Operations of the rest of the Campaign, the Attack of *Suza* was resolv'd on. Hereupon the Army march'd towards *Pignerol*, where they divided * into two Bodies. The Duke of *Savoy* with the one, advanced towards *la Perouse*, to give the *French* a Jealousie on that side; and Prince *Eugene* march'd with the other directly for *Suza*, and caus'd the Posts about that Place to be secured the Night between the 19th and the 20th. Hereupon the Enemy quitted the Town, and retir'd Part into the Castle, and Part to *Exiles*; and being seized with a Panick Fear, upon the sudden Approach of the Confederate Army, abandon'd all the Forts of *Catinat* and *la Brunette*, wherein they left 17 Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* having received the Necessary Artillery and Ammunition from *Turin*, the 24th, lost no time to attack the Castle: And on the other hand, the *French* Court, who were not a little alarm'd at this Enterprize, when they fondly believed, and had given out, That the Confederate Forces were altogether unfit for Service the rest of the Campaign, order'd *Mareschal de Tessé* to assemble the Troops in *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, and attempt to relieve the Place. But either the Difficulty of drawing together, in time, a Body sufficient for that purpose, or the great Snows which fell, and stopt up the Passes of the Mountains, or both, rendred that Design impracticable, so that the Garrison seeing no Possibility of being relieved, and observing that Prince *Eugene*, who had

* Septem.
18th, N. S.

Suza invested by
Prince *Eugene*,
Septemb.
19th. N. S.

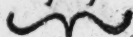
several Days batter'd the Castle with great Force, made the necessary Dispositions for a Storm, at a Parly the 4th of October, and offer'd to surrender upon honourable Terms. Prince Eugene having signified to them, that they had no other Articles to expect, than being made Prisoners of War, they submitted; deliver'd up the Castle, the same Day, and two Days after were conducted to Turin, the Number of 321 private Men, and 30 Officers, to whom Prince Eugene generously granted their Equipage. Great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, besides 30 Pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars, were found in the Forts, Town and Castle, the Enemy having for some time made it a Place of Arms; tho' upon the Duke of Savoy's Expedition into Provence they drain'd it too much of. By the Recovery of this important Fortress, the Royal Highness concluded the Campaign gloriously, and advantageously to himself, having thereupon shut up that In-let into his own Dominions to the French, and open'd himself a free Entrance, either into Dauphiné, or Savoy. After the Conquest of Turin, the Confederate Troops march'd to their Winter-Quarters; and the 7000 Palatines in the Pay of Great Britain and Holland, with some Imperialists and other Troops, were order'd to hold themselves in readiness to be transported to Catalonia.

And taken
at Discre-
tion. Oct.
4th, N. S.

The Campaign in Italy ended with the entire Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, of which we shall now give a succinct Account. The Emperor, who has been mention'd before, having resolv'd to send an Army into the Kingdom of Naples, order'd Cardinal Grimani, his Ambassador at Rome, for Form-sake, to demand Passage through the Territories of the Church, upon Assurances that his Troops would observe an exact Discipline, and pay ready Money for what they should have Occasion. This could not be refused, without openly espousing the Interest of France, which, in this Juncture, the Court of Rome did not think fit to do; and therefore, with secret Reluctancy, acquiesced with the Emperor's Demands, notwithstanding the Clamours of the French and Spanish Faction. Hereupon Prince Eugene of Savoy having given Order, That of the Imperial Army in Italy a Body should be

The Impe-
rialists Ex-
pedition
into Na-
ples.

A. C. 1707. formed, under the Command of Count Taun, General of the Artillery, of the Regiments of *Gesir* *Taun*, *Wetzel*, *Wallis* and *Haindel*, Foot; and those of *Vaubonne*, and *Zinzendorf*, Horse; that of *Pate* Dragoons; and those of *Neubourg* and *Caraffa*, Carabassiers; their Rendezvous was appointed at *St. Gerone* on the Frontier of the *Bolognese*; whither the Regiments were drawn together with all possible Expedition by the Marquis *de Vaubonne* General Horse, Major General Baron *Wetzel*, and Major General *Pate*; and Baron *Wetzel* was sent before to *ologna*, to give notice of their intended March to Cardinal *Grimaldi* the Pope's Legate, and that it would be through the Territory of his Legation. All necessary Dispositions being made, the 18th of May, N. S. the March was begun by the great *Roman* High-way, and the Troops encamped the first Night in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Bologna*, whence the 19th they marched to *Castel S. Piero*, and thence the 20th to *Imola*; where from the *Bolognese* they entred into the District (or Legation) of *Ravenna*. It was design'd to rest there one Day, but seeing a sufficient Quantity of Forrage could not be had, without damaging the green Corn upon the Ground; they were obliged to proceed the 21st towards *Faenza*, where the 22d the whole Detachment being arriv'd, General *Taun* opened his secret Orders, and dispatch'd Baron *Wetzel* to *Rome*, to concert some Affairs with the Pope and Cardinal *Grimani*. That General arriv'd there the 27th of May, and had the next day his Audience of the Pope, of whom, amongst other things, he demanded, That the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* should be immediately given to King *Charles* the Third; intimating at the same time, That it should be delayed till that Kingdom was reduced by Force of Arms, the Right of Conquest would exempt it from any such Subjection to the Holy See; and that therefore this was the last time that the Pope might be complimented with the like command. General *Wetzel* finding the Pope and his Ministers in such Dispositions as the World suspected they were, he went away without taking Leave, and arrived in the Imperial Army, not far from *Ancona*, the first of June, N. S. where he



an Account of his Negotiations, to the Count de Taun. That General having consider'd the same, resolved to alter his March, and to march directly for Rome, leaving Ancona and Loreto on his Left, and taking his Road through the Mountains on his Right, as the shortest Way. The 2d, the Army march'd to Fiumicino; the 3d, to Feci; the 4th, to Montegio; and the 5th, to Camerino; where they rested the 6th, because the Soldiers were very much fatigued by long Marches they had made. The Count de Taun being ordered to shew all possible Regard for the Holy See, and avoid, as much as possible, to come to any Extremities, sent once more General Wetzel to the Pope, to acquaint him with his March, and see whether the Neighbourhood of the Imperial Army would be able to produce an Alteration in the Councils of the Pontiff; And in the mean time, the Imperialists continued their March, and advanc'd the 7th to Colle Fiorito; the 8th, to Ponte di Sancta Lucia; the 9th, to Trevi by Foligno; the 10th, to Spoleto; and the 11th, to Terni, where the Count de Taun resolved to expect the Return of General Wetzel.

That General did not find the Court of Rome more flexible than the first time, and therefore set out the 11th for the Camp, being very much dissatisfied, and having threatned the Ministers with the utmost Resentment of his Master. The Imperial Army, which had continued all this while about Terni, march'd the 13th to Narni; the 14th, to Otricoli, where they rested the 15th; then marched the 16th to Monte-rotondo; the 20th, to Tivoli; the 21st, to Palestrina; and the 22d, to Valmontone.

Count de Taun seeing that General Wetzel had not been able to obtain any Thing from the Court of Rome, resolved to go thither himself, accompanied by the Generals Wetzell and Patré, and attended by a Guard of 120 Courassiers; whose Appearance put the Romans into a great Consternation. The two former went directly to the Cardinal Grimani, and the latter to the Abbot of Kaunitz. Count Marwitz, Commissary and Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, being arriv'd at Rome, those Generals had the same Day a long Conference with him, and afterwards returned to their Camp, which was then at

The Conduct of the Court of Rome at this Juncture.

A. C. Monte-rotundo. As they desir'd no Audience of the Pope, nor to see any of his Ministers, the Pontiff grew very uneasie, and sent the next Morning his own Brother Don *Horatio Albani*, to compliment the Imperial Generals; giving Orders, at the same time, to send great Refreshments for the Generals, and their Troops. The Imperial General return'd to *Rome* the 20th, and had an Audience of the Pope, attended by Generals *Wetzell*, *Vaubonne*, and *Patten*. They set out afterwards for the Army, which pursued their March for *Naples*: And Cardinal *Grimani*, Count *Martinitz*, and the Abbot of *Kaunitz* continued their Negotiations with the Pope's Ministers, of whom they demanded, 1. The Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* for King *Charles*. 2. That the *Neapolitans*, kept in Custody in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and other Places, for having adher'd to that Prince should be released. 3. That *Sermonetta* be put into the Hands of the Imperialists. 4. That the Artillery taken from Prince *Odescalchi*, be delivered up to them. 5. That the Pope should advance to them a Sum of Money. And, lastly, That he should supply them with some Artillery and Ammunition for their Expedition. On the other hand, the Pope very much resented, that the Count *de Taun* should have brought into *Rome* a Guard of Cuirassiers, contrary to the Assurances given him by the Cardinal *Grimani*; but that General took no Notice of those Complaints. A Detachment of 160 Horse came to one of the Gates of *Rome*, and committed some Disorders, which oblig'd the Pope to cause 9 or 10 Gates to be walled up, and strong Guards to be posted at the others, with Orders strictly to examine all Persons coming in. The French and Spanish Faction were in so great Alarms, that the Cardinal *de la Tremouille*, and the Duke of *Uzeda*, entertain'd no less than 200 Men in their Palaces for their Security.

All things tend towards a Revolution in Naples. In the mean time, the Terror and Distraction of the City of *Naples* increased in Proportion to the Advances which the Imperialists made in their March towards it. The Duke of *Escalona*, King *Philip's* Viceroy, did not fail taking all imaginable Precautions to put himself in a Posture of Defence, and observing, with great Circumspection, all Per-

ons inclined to the Interests of the House of Au-
 ria. But, nevertheless, that Party gain'd Ground
 every Day, amongst a People naturally Fond of No-
 velty, and ever ready for a Change; and the least
 reserved amongst them, who could not disguise
 their Satisfaction at the Approach of the *Germans*,
 and were confined upon that Account, underwent
 with such Chearfulness, that they seem'd to look
 upon it only as a Recommendation to their Friends,
 who were coming to their Relief. Men of the
 first Rank daily took occasion to withdraw from
Naples, either to expect the Event of the Imperial
 Expedition, or watch a favourable Opportunity of
 adding their Persons and Dependancies to strengthen
 it; And, at the same time, *Scarpaleggia*, who at his
 first Appearance in Arms in *Abruzzo*, was consider'd
 only as a roving Partizan, was joyn'd by so great
 Numbers of *Banditti*, and discontented Persons,
 that he became formidable, and able to promote
 the design'd Invasion; whereupon the Duke of
Attri was sent against him with some Irregular
 Troops, but could not come up with him. The
Germans advancing by great Marches, the Duke of
Escalona offer'd to march in Person against them;
 but the Magistrates of *Naples* having dissuaded
 him from it, he then desired them to consider by
 what Means to defend that Capital. Thereupon
 a great Council was held the Night between the
 28th and 29th of *June*, N. S. wherein some propos'd
 the taking vigorous Measures against the *Germans*,
 but the Generality gave their Opinions, That it
 would be best to make an Accommodation with
 them. The Viceroy not relishing this Advice,
 thought fit to ride on Horseback through the se-
 veral Quarters of the City, and to go to the great
 Square where the Market is kept, with Thirty Ge-
 neral Officers and all his Life-Guards, hoping to
 excite the People to draw together, and take Arms
 on his side; but not above 200 Persons came to
 him, and even those out of Civility. Things tend-
 ing thus to a general Revolution, the Viceroy put
 Seven hundred Men into the Castles of *Naples*,
 and retired to *Gaeta* with some Lords of his
 Party.

*The Duke of
 Escalona
 retires to
 Gaeta.*

A. C.

1707.

The Imperialists
march into
the Kingdom of
Naples.

On the other hand, Count *de Taun* being return'd from *Rome* to the Imperial Camp the 23d of *June*, the Army march'd the 24th to *Anagni*, and the next day to *Frasinone*, where it was resolv'd to expect the return of the Parties the General had sent to the Frontiers of *Naples*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and learn the disposition of the People. The same day, the Governor of *Isola* and *Sora* on the Frontiers of *Naples*, waited on the Imperial General, and acquainted him that the Troops the Viceroy had sent thither were retir'd, and offer'd to receive Forces; whereupon the Army march'd the 26th to *Cipriano*. The Parties return'd that day with Advice, that the Enemy had no Troops on the Frontiers; that the Inhabitants had receiv'd them with great Joy, and that the Magistrates of *Sora* had thrown Money out of the Windows as they came into that Town. The same day the Deputies of several Towns came to make their Submission, and the Governour of *Isola*, was sent back with an Imperial Commissary to give the necessary Orders, and the Generals and Count *Martinitz* march'd in the Night with all the Cavalry, and arriv'd the 27th in the Morning at *San Germano*, a Place between two Mountains, that form a Defile, which might have been easily defended. The Magistrates presented the Keys in a Silver Bason, and the Generals made their Entry into the Place amidst the Acclamations of a great Crowd of People, crying, *Long live the Emperor, and Charles our King*. The 28th in the Morning the Infantry arriv'd there, and the Army march'd that day to *Montecassino*, and saw nothing but Crowds of People, Men, Women and Children, who welcom'd them with Acclamations and Refreshments. Several Parties that had been sent out toward *Capua* brought Advice, that they had seen no Enemies in that Province, and were informed, that most of the Cavalry which was in that City, under the Command of the Prince of *Castiglione* had disbanded themselves and declar'd that they would list in the Service of the Emperor. This Report being confirm'd, General *Vaubonne* was detach'd with 300 Horse, and all the Hussars, for *Capua*, to encourage the Inhabitants to declare for King *Charles*, and the first of *July* the Army decamped from *San Ger-*

mano

mano, and Montecassino, and encamped at Mignano. The same day General *Vaubonne* being arrived at *Viano*, detach'd his Hussars towards *Capua*, and followed with his Horse, but thought fit to return to *Viano*, because the Inhabitants of *Capua* durst not declare for the *Germans*. The 2d, the Army march'd to *Vialgrano*, and some Inhabitants of *Capua* waited that day upon General *Vaubonne* to acquaint him, That four Regiments of *Neapolitan* Horse, which had been encamp'd near that Place, and had hindered the Inhabitants from shewing their Inclinations for the House of *Austria* were retir'd from thence towards *Naples*, and the rest of the Garrison into the Castle. Upon this Advice, that General resolv'd to march again towards *Capua*: But being advanc'd near the City some Deputies were sent out to acquaint him, that the *Spanish* Horse were return'd back into the Neighbourhood, which hindred the Inhabitants from declaring for the Imperialists; who, nevertheless took Post near the Walls of the Town. The Confusion being very great, and the Gate of *Rome* not well guarded, some of the Imperial Horse forc'd their Way in, on a full Gallop, and the rest likewise soon got in, made themselves Masters of two of the Gates, and hindred the Enemy's Horse from entring. Upon Advice of this, Count *Taun* sent 300 more Horse thither; and the rest of the Cavalry and the Grenadiers had Orders to follow with all Expedition, to support General *Vaubonne*, and attack the Castle of *Capua*. The 3d, the Army advanc'd to *Calvi*, and the same day, Count *Martinitz* repairing to *Capua*, caused the Governor of the Castle, the Marquis *de Tiberio*, to be summon'd to surrender, which he would not comply with, till he saw, on the 4th, a Battery erected, and that they began to fire. The Garrison was allowed to march out towards *Naples*, with the usual Marks of Honour, but upon Condition that they should not serve against the Emperor, King *Charles*, or his Allies for that Year. The Gate of the Castle was immediately deliver'd up, and that day the *German* Infantry came and encamp'd along the *Volturno*, where they halted the 5th, having made toilsom marches for four days together. The same day the Garrison of the Castle of *Capua* march'd out

The Castle
Capua
surrenders.

A. C. and General *Vaubonne* having put some Troops into
1707. it, return'd the 6th in the Morning, to the Army,

which then broke up from *Voltorno*, and march'd to
Aversa. They found upon the Way, 6 or 7000
Inhabitants of *Naples*, who met them with great De-
monstrations of Joy; and, in the Evening, the Princes
of *Montefarbio*, *Avelino*, *Troya*, and *Torella*, being de-
puted by the Magistrates of *Naples*, waited upon Count
de Taun and Count *Martinitz* with the Keys of the
City; the News that the Duke of *Escalona* was re-
tir'd to *Gaeta*, and the Troops into the three Castles;
and Assurances that the People would receive the
Imperialists with open Arms: Desiring, at the same
time, a Confirmation of the Privileges granted to
that Capital, by *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand II.* Here-
upon General *Raté*, with 600 Horse, was immedi-
ately sent thither, with Orders to take Post in the
Suburbs of *San Antonio*, and to protect the Inhabi-
tants, in case the Garrisons of the Castle should
offer them any Violence. The next † day, the Im-
perial Generals enter'd the City of *Naples*, with their
† July 7th Infantry, to the inexpressible Joy of its fickle Inha-
bitants, who abandoning themselves to furious
Transports and Excesses, pull'd down the Statue
of King *Philip*, broke off its Legs and Arms,
dragg'd the Body with a Rope about its Neck;
threw it into the Sea, and afterwards plunder'd the
Houses of several *French-Men*.

The Privi-
leges of
the Nea-
politans
confirm'd.

The Deputies of *Naples* were, the Day before,
very well receiv'd by Count *Martinitz* whom the
Emperor had provisionally appointed Viceroy of
Naples, and who assured them of the Confirmation
of their Privileges, of which the following Ab-
stract was publish'd.

‘ That the Inhabitants of this City of *Naples*, and
‘ of the whole Kingdom, shall be re-establish'd in
‘ the ancient Privileges granted them by *Charles V.*
‘ and *Philip IV.* and other Princes of the House of
‘ *Austria*.

‘ II. That at *Salerno* or some other Place, a Har-
‘ bour shall be made like that of *Naples*; and that
‘ for the Advantage of the Nation and of Com-
‘ merce, it shall be a free Port.

‘ III. That it shall be Free for every Burgher of
‘ the Kingdom and of the City of *Naples*, of what-
‘ ever

ever Qua
to be fit
‘ IV. T
War, be
for Conv
Service f
‘ That
the Coa
April to
of Pirat
‘ VI. T
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ever Quality or Condition they be, to cause Vessels to be fitted out for the benefit of Commerce. A. C. 1707.

'IV. That the King shall maintain 20 Ships of War, besides the Galleys of the Kingdom to serve for Convoys to the Merchant Ships, who for that Service shall pay a certain Tax *per Hundred*.

'That the said Galleys shall be always cruizing on the Coasts of the Kingdom, from the first of April to the last of October, to keep the Seas clear of Pirates and Corsairs of *Barbary*.

'VI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to cause Forts to be built throughout the Kingdom two Years after his taking Possession of it, and particularly on the Frontier of the Ecclesiastical State, in each of which may be garrison'd 2000 Soldiers of regular Troops, one half *Neapolitans* the other half *rangers*.

'VII. That of the two commanding Officers of those Forts, one shall be a *Neapolitan* residing in the Kingdom, the other is left to the Prince's Choice.

'VIII. That for the greater Security of the Kingdom, the Sovereign shall be oblig'd to cause the 4 Castles that are in it to be Fortified after the modern Way.

'IX. That the Guard of the two Castles of *St. Elmo*, and of the *Carmelites* Tower, shall be entrusted to chosen Troops; and that of two commanding Officers, one shall be chosen from among the People.

'X. That all Gentlemen who are possess'd of Fiefs, shall be allow'd to desire Leave to enlarge their Estates, without the Prince's Consent.

'XI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to maintain 10000 Men of Regular Troops, besides the Garrisons, which shall be also of such Troops.

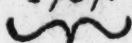
'XII. That his Excellency Doctor Don *Luke Peto*, who is elected *Chief of the People*, may enjoy the Privileges of a Gentleman in such Place as he thinks fit.

'XIII. That he shall not be made the Prince's Minister; that the City shall install him; and that the People shall have Power to put him into some Office of Importance.

XIV. 'That the Prince shall not take from the Burghers of the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, the Estates

A. C.

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Estates confiscated, and others that may have been given them by former Princes to the Death of Charles II.

XV. That the Prince shall be at Liberty to choose the Ministers and to put them into Possession of their Employments, yet without infringing our Privileges. And that no Person of either of the two Nations shall be capable of being Minister, unless he has before been a Doctor of the Laws 30 Years, is a Man of Capacity, and takes the usual Oaths.

XVI. And lastly, That the Ecclesiastical Benefices shall be given to Subjects of this Kingdom and to no others.

* July
11th N. S.
The Castles
of Naples
capitulate.

Count Martinitz having taken Possession of the Dignity of Viceroy of Naples, in the Name of King Charles III. and removed to the Royal Palace, received the Oaths of the chief Magistrates, dispos'd of several Places of Trust; and issued out an Order, requiring all the Inhabitants of that City and Kingdom to swear Allegiance to King Charles by a prefix'd day. In the mean time the Three Castles of Naples, call'd St. Elmo, del Ovo, and Novo, being too weak and unprovided to make any Defence, and seeing no Likelihood of receiving any Succours, desired to capitulate. The Garrison of the Castle of Novo, consisting of 600 Spaniards, was allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, and most of them took Service among the Imperial Troops; but the Garrisons of the Castles of St. Elmo and del Ovo were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of War. The Fortress of Baya, Ischia, and some others follow'd the Example; and the Spanish and Neapolitan Cavalry command'd by the Prince of Castiglione, who endeavour'd to get into the Country of Nocera, were compell'd by the Prince of Avelino, a Zealous Partisan of the House of Austria, who command'd a Body of 4 or 5000 Neapolitans to retire between Capri and Salerno, where General Caraffa, with a strong Party of German Horse, took the Prince of Castiglione himself, together with 500 Troopers, and among them 120 Officers, Prisoners of War. About the same time, the famous Neapolitan Rover Pepesano, who had signalized himself by several Actions at Sea, and followed the Duke of Escalona to Gaeta, re-

tur

ed to Naples with two Tartanes, well arm'd ; A. C.
 deliver'd up to the Imperialists 2000 Bombs, 1707.
 Grenadoes, three Pieces of heavy Cannon, and
 five fine Coaches, in one of which King Philip
 made his publick Entry into that City ; all which
 were on board the said Tartanes. The New Go-
 vernment being thus establish'd and secur'd in the 1st July 18.
 the Imperial City, General *Vaubonne* march'd, † with N. S.
 the Imperialists, towards the Province of *Abruzzo*,
 to reduce the Duke of *Atri*, whom he soon obliged
 to quit the Field, and post himself under the Can-
 on of *Pescara*, where he made a shew of defending
 himself.

Notwithstanding the Imperialists took Possession
 of Naples the 7th of July, the Ceremony of pro-
 claiming King *Charles* was put off to the 31st of the
 Month, doubtless out of Compliment to the
 City, that Day being the Festival of *S. Ignatius*
 the Founder of the Order. Count *Martinitz*
 on that Day, his publick Entry, with a great
 show of Magnificence, and went according to
 custom, to the New Castle, to take Possession there-
 of for his Catholick Majesty. The People shew'd
 on this Occasion all possible Demonstrations of Joy,
 and the Viceroy caused some Money to be distri-
 buted amongst them. The Rejoycings were conti-
 nued for Three Days, but they were soon conver-
 ted into an unspeakable Consternation, occasioned
 by a dreadful Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*. It be-
 gan the 29th to vomit a great Quantity of Smoke,
 Ashes and Stones, but this was over in a few Hours,
 and the Tranquillity continued till the 3^d of August,
 when it began to rage with more Violence than ever,
 and threw out such a vast Quantity of Ashes, that
 it was dark at Noon, and they were forc'd to light
 many Candles as in an obscure Night. The Arch-
 bishop resolv'd to carry in Procession the Head of
St. Genaro or *January*, Protector of the City of Naples ;
 the Viceroy, with all the Nobility, and the
 People assisted therein : And as this terrible Erup-
 tion ceased few Hours after, they were confirm'd in
 their Superstitious Devotion for that Saint. They
 returned Thanks to God the next Day, and the
 City was illuminated for three Nights together, to
 the Honour of *St. Genaro*.

The

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Differences
between
Count Mar-
tinitz and
Count
Taun.

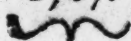
The Nea-
politans
disaffected
to the New
Govern-
ment.

The good Harmony that appear'd between Count Martinitz, and Count de Taun, did not long continue: The latter claiming the whole Direction of all Military Affairs, without any dependence on the other, who, as Viceroy, pretended to the Supreme Command, both in Civil and Military Affairs. The Court of Vienna inclin'd to favour Count Martinitz, but King Charles, who was all along against him, being advanc'd to the Viceroyship of Naples, which he thought had been better bestow'd on Cardinal Grimani, settled the matter, by sending a Commission to Count de Taun for the sole and independent Command in all Military Affairs. On the other hand, Count Martinitz, a Man of a fiery hot Temper, had but ill Success in the Administration of Civil: For being too forward in sequestering the Estates and Pensions, not only of those, who were only in the Interest of King Philip, but also of those who, for several Respects, were oblig'd to keep some Measures with the Court of Rome, he raised great Complaints among the Nobility; and besides disobliging the Cardinal del Giudice, disgusted the Count Colonna, and the Prince of Taxis. As for the Common People, out of their natural Inconstancy, they soon began to repent their late Change, and to repine at the Taxes laid upon them for the Support of the present Government; Murmuring, at the same time, that the Empress Dowager was not sent to govern them, as the Imperial Court had promised. But tho' the general Dissatisfaction of the Neapolitans, was charged upon Count Martinitz's Administration, yet, in all probability, other Causes concurred in it, as the Pope's manifest Partiality for the House of Bourbon; the Jealousy the States and Princes of Italy entertained since the Imperialists came to make a Figure in it; the latter's wanting a naval Force to reduce Sicily and Sardinia, defend the Coasts and Commerce of Naples, and hinder Successors from being put into Gaeta; the Retreat of Allies from before Toulon, and the ill State of Affairs in Spain. Whatever might be the true Causes of the Murmurings and Disaffection of the Neapolitans, Count Martinitz became so weary of his Government, that at last he demanded to be recall'd, which the Imperial Court readily granted, and appointed Count

Taun to succeed him. Some time before, the Kingdom of Naples was reduced: For Pescara surrendered the 11th of September (N. S.) the Garrison being made Prisoners of War, and the Duke of Attri, who commanded in it, allowed six Months to declare for King Charles; And the Town of Gaeta, which had some time been besieged by General Wetzel, was on the 30th of the same Month, taken by Storm by Count de Taun. The Duke of Salona, formerly Viceroy of Naples for King Philip, with divers Generals, about a Thousand Soldiers, and a great number of Officers, retired to the Castle; which General Count Thaun approaching, sent in Colonel Vebelin to demand what was he pretended to? and the Duke beginning to insist upon Military Honours, and other Terms of Capitulation, the Colonel, without hearing him out, went back to make his Report to General Taun: who immediately let him know, That he should send out one of his Officers. Accordingly Don Lorenzo Villa-vicente came out by his Order, and beginning a long Compliment, was interrupted by General Taun, and told, that he had sent for him to no other End, than to carry back this Message to Esma: 'That he should instantly resolve to surrender at Mercy, or else he would hang him up with all the Generals, and all the rest that were with him in the Castle. Don Lorenzo offering to reply, that there were many honourable Persons in the Place; General Taun, with Indignation, answered, 'That, as in the Beginning of the Siege, when he requir'd them to deliver up the City, he had receiv'd for Answer, That they were all resolv'd to a Man to defend themselves to the last, whereupon, he had sworn to take the Place no otherwise than by Assault, and had made good his Word as they saw; so he would most certainly keep his Word likewise in causing every one of them to be hang'd up, even those who thinking to preserve their Lives might desert from the Castle. With this Answer, Don Lorenzo Villa-vicente return'd, without offering to reply; and all that were in the Castle forthwith surrendred at Discretion. In this Action, all the Imperial Officers and Soldiers as well as Foot, gave signal Proofs of their Bravery; and

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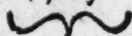


and the Enemy did no less, in defending themselves with great Valour, losing particularly a good Number of their Men in the blowing up of a Bastion, one of their own Matches, whether in Desperation or by Accident. Of the Imperialists about 200 were kill'd, and a great many wounded, and among the latter, the General of the Horse *Vauban* who died some time after. Of the Enemy about 300 were slain, and as many wounded, particularly the Governor of the Town, Signior *Caro*, who was taken Prisoner on the Breach. The Town of *Gaeta* which was very wealthy of it self, and made more so by a great Quantity of rich Goods, which *King Philip's* Partisans had sent in thither for Security, was reduced to a miserable Condition, being entirely sack'd and plunder'd by the Troops; and it happened very unluckily for the Inhabitants, that when the Assault was given, the Enemy's Gallies were gone from before the Place, to fetch Provisions from *Sicily*, so that none of them could either save themselves, or send away any of their Effects. General *Taun* having left a good Garrison in *Gaeta*, return'd (k) to *Naples*, with the Principal Prisoners, viz. the Duke of *Escalona*, the Duke of *Bisignano* and the Prince of *Celamarre*, who were led in Triumph through the Streets of that populous City and confined in one of the Castles. The Duke of *Escalona* was not a little mortified at the Reproaches and Invectives cast on him by the Populace, who even cry'd out, That he deserv'd to be burnt by the Common Executioner, as a Punishment for his Insolence in causing, some Months before, the Manifesto of the lawful Sovereign King *Charles*, to be burnt by their Hands.

(K) Oct 4.
N. S.

On the 16th of October, *Te Deum* was sung in *Vienna*, in the Cathedral Church of *St. Stephen*, in the Conquest of *Gaeta*, the taking of which being justly look'd upon as the Compleating the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Naples* to the Obedience of the King *Charles*, that Day was pitch'd upon for declaring the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Wolfembuttel* Queen of *Spain*. Accordingly the Marquis del *Vasto*, Ambassador Extraordinary of the same Prince, had Audience of that Princess, complimented her on her Marriage, and presented the rich Jewels sent to her by the

The Princess
of Wolf-
fembuttel
declared
Queen of
Spain,
Oct. 16.
N. S.



amongst which was the Picture of that
 Empress-Dowager set upon her Breast with her
 Hand: And great Rejoycings were made at
 Imperial Court upon that Occasion.

On the other hand, the Court of France was not
 little elevated, both on Account of the Retreat of
 Allies from before Toulon, and the Advice they
 received about the same Time that King Philip's
 Consort was deliver'd of a Son, who was stiled the
 Prince of the Asturias, and who seem'd to be critically
 to be a Prop to his Father's unsettled Throne.
 The following Letter of the French King to the
 Cardinal de Nonilles, Archbishop of Paris, shews
 how sensibly that Monarch was affected with that
 event.

† August
 25. N. S.
 The Prince
 of the A-
 sturias
 born.

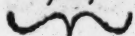
Cousin,

OF all the visible Marks of Protection, with
 which it has pleased God to favour my
 Grandson the King of Spain, since he was call'd to
 the Crown, which belongs to him by the most
 Lawful and Sacred Rights, none has been more
 signal or more Precious, than the Birth of a
 Prince of the Asturias. The Spaniards are so
 much the more sensible of it, because they have
 been deprived of such a Blessing for a great many
 Years; and the Union of the Two Crowns ma-
 king their Interest Common between them, France
 ought not, at present, to give less Demonstrations
 of Joy, upon that Birth, than Spain shew'd on the
 Birth of the Duke of Britany. Those two Princes
 do equally secure the Stability of the Two Mo-
 narchies; they deprive our common Enemies of
 the False Notion of Re-Union, which they made the
 most specious Pretence of the War they have kin-
 dled, and give me the Satisfaction to see the Pos-
 session of the Two Kingdoms secured to Two
 Branches of my House. The just Acknowledg-
 ment I owe to God, the only Author of so many
 Blessings, engages me to write you this Letter, to
 acquaint you with my Desire, That you cause Te
 Deum to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my
 good City of Paris, on the Day and at the Hour
 which

The French
 King's Let-
 ter to the
 Archbishop
 of Paris
 about it.

A. C.

1707.



which the great Master, or Master of the C
monies shall tell you from me, &c.

Dated from Versailles, Sep-
tember 4. 1707.

Sign'd,

LOU

The Earl of
Galway's
great Care
of the Ar-
my.

The Earl of *Galway*, as was mention'd before, having been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Seyne* upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retir'd to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Batolona*, where he continued till the end of *August*, with indefatigable Industry and Application, provided for the Subsistence of his Troops, and recruited several of the *English* Regiments that had been defeated at *Almanza*; to which purpose the Garrison of *Alcyra*, which at last, return'd to his Camp, was not of little Use. The Expedition into *Provence* was very favourable to King *Charles*; for it oblig'd the Enemy to send thither great Detachments from *Roussillon*; and to suspend their Operations in Spain till the Fate of *Toulon* was decided, by the precipitate Retreat of the Allies. Hereupon the Duke of *Orleans*, march'd from *Balaguer* the Night between the 31st of *August*, and the 1st of *September* (N. S.) and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *Belpuech*, from whence the Earl of *Galway*, who was much inferior both in Horse and Foot, did retire in Time. The 3d of *September*, his Royal Highness was taken ill with an Ague, which oblig'd him to return the 6th to *Balaguer*; but his Distemper going off, he resolv'd to lay Siege to *Lerida*, which he caus'd to be invested, the 10th. The Want of Artillery and Ammunition, or as the Enemy gave out, the Overflowing of the *Segra*, which broke down the Bridges of Communication, retarded the Attack of that Place, insomuch that the Trenches were not open'd before the Night between the 2d and 3d of *October*, N. S. The Approaches were carried on with so much Vigour, that on the 9th, the *French* began to batter the Place with 19 Pieces of Cannon, and fired with so much Success against the Counter-Guard which cover'd the Wall of the Town, that on the 12th they storm'd the Breach, and lodg'd themselves upon it, tho' with considerable Loss; the besieged having defended that Post with great Courage and Resolution. Up

Lerida in-
vested,
Sept. 10.
N. S.

The Siege
carried on.

On the Loss of that Work, Prince Henry of Darmstadt, A. C. who commanded in the Town, retired from thence, 1707. the 13th in the Morning, with his Garrison, into the Castle; from whence he sent a Trumpeter to the Duke of Orleans, to desire him, That the Town might be well used: But that Prince had no regard to that Request, and sent him word, That seeing those he had left in the Town had assisted him in the Defence of it, he might receive them into the Castle; and that the Garrison having not demanded any Capitulation, before the French were Masters of the Breach, the Town was look'd upon as taken by storm; And, accordingly, the same was plunder'd, the next Day, without any Regard to the Religious Houses. The 15th, the Duke of Orleans took a view of the Fortifications of the Castle; caused the Trenches to be open'd, and Batteries to be erected against the next day; and being inform'd that the Earl of Albemarle was assembling all the regular Troops and Militia, to attempt the Relief of Lerida, and was already advanc'd to Cerbera; he order'd his Troops to be posted on the left Bank of the Segra, to repass that River, lest they should be attack'd by the Confederates, especially if a second Overflowing of that River should carry off his Bridges of Communication. His Royal Highness met with great Difficulties in his Undertaking, from the vigorous Defence of the Besieged; the Inconveniencies of the advanc'd Season, and the Scarcity of Provisions; which two at occasion'd many Distempers among the Soldiers, the want of Money did Murmurings amongst the Officers: But that Prince being fully bent upon his Conquest, pawn'd his own Jewels to subsist the Troops, and, with great Constancy of Mind, resolv'd to surmount all Opposition. The Attack of the Castle was carried on, in the ordinary Forms, the 11th of November N. S. when the Mine the French had made under the False-bray, being finish'd and charged, and all things disposed for the Assault, the Garrison, who having maintain'd so long a Siege, began to want Water and Provisions, and despair'd of Relief, demanded to capitulate. The same Evening the Articles were settled, and contain'd in Substance, That one of the Gates of the Castle, and one of the Fort of Garden, should be deliver'd up

The Town taken Oct. 13. N. S.

And plunder'd, Oct. 14. N. S.

Oct. 21. N. S.

A. C. the 12th, at 9 in the Morning, that the Garrison
 1707. should march out with Arms and Baggage, all o-
 ther Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon
 and be conducted to the Earl of *Galway's* Army
 which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence
 And that the Miquelets and Inhabitants, both Ec-
 clesiasticks and Laicks, should be left to King Philip's
 Mercy: Which Conditions were punctually per-
 form'd; and the Garrison march'd out the 12th
 consisting of Two *English* Battalions, Two *Dutch*
 and one *Portuguese*, to the number of about 1000
 Men, besides the sick and wounded. The Duke of
Orleans highly complimented the Prince of *Demo-*
stadt, on his brave Defence, and presented him with
 Two Pieces of Cannon, and a Mortar; but his
 Royal Highness caus'd Major General *Wilks* to be
 seized, as a Reprisal for some ill Treatment pre-
 tended to have been offer'd to Brigadier *Don Joseph*
de Chaves, tho' at the same time, that *British* Gen-
 eral had leave to march off upon his Parole. The
 Earl of *Galway*, who was advanc'd to *las Borges*, held
 several Councils of War, wherein it was debated
 whether they should attempt the Relief of *Lerida*
 but the Confederate Troops not being half so nu-
 merous as the *French*, and the *Portuguese* Cavalry
 not to be depended upon, that Motion was unanim-
 ously rejected; and so that General, who
 had the Mortification to be an Eye-Witness of the
 Loss of that Important Key of *Catalonia*, on the fall
 of *Arragon*, was oblig'd to send his Forces into
 Winter-Quarters; and so content himself with pro-
 viding for the Security of other Places of *Catalonia*
 particularly of *Girona*, *Tortosa* and *Terragona*, the
 Fortifying of which last City was committed to Col-
 onel *Durand*. The Duke of *Orleans* having likewise
 put his Troops into Winter-Quarters between the
Cinca and the *Segra*, and along the *Ebro* up to *Sar-*
ragossa, set out for *Madrid*, to stand God-Father to
 the Prince of the *Asturias*, as Proxy for the *French*
 King, who upon the News of the Taking of *Lerida*,
 wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop
 of *Paris*.

The Castle
 of Lerida
 surrendered.
 Nov. 12.

Cousin,
 ALL of
 nences
 The Red
 rragon,
 Lerida
 possession
 success
 Duke of
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Cousin

Cousin,

ALL that has pass'd in Spain, since the Victory of *Almanza*, evidently proves the Consequences of it to be as advantageous as I hop'd. The Reduction of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, was the first Fruit of it, and the taking of *Lerida* does not only perfectly secure the quiet possession of them, but seems even to promise like success in *Catalonia*. 'Tis to my Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, that so many happy Events are owing. After having united two Kingdoms, under the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, he undertook the Siege of that important Place. The strength of its Ramparts, a numerous Garrison, the Overflowing of Rivers, the Approach of the Enemy to relieve it, were so many Obstacles which he has surmounted by his Intrepidity, his Vigilance, and by the Valour of the French and Spanish Troops that are under his Command. These Advantages join'd to those that have been obtain'd in this same Campaign on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, where the Enemy have lost Three considerable Places, and all the Troops that defended them, oblige me to give God the Thanks due to him for so many Benefits: Wherefore I write you this Letter, to tell you my Intention is, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, the Day and Hour which the Grand Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies shall in my Name appoint. I command him at the same time, to invite to that Ceremony my Courts, and those who use to assist at it. Whereupon I pray God to keep you, Cousin, under his Holy and Worthy Protection. Given at *Versailles* the 10th of November, 1707.

Signed,

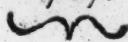
LOUIS.

About a Month after the Taking of *Lerida*, the Marquis d'*Arennes*, Lieutenant General, made himself Master of the Castle of *Morella*, whose Garrison was conducted to *Terragona*; and, some time before, the Marquis de *Bay* ended the Campaign on the side of *Portugal*, by the taking of *Ciudad Rodrigo* by Storm.

The Castle of *Morella* surrendered Dec. 17. Ciudad-Rodrigo taken by Storm.

A. C.

1707.



Storm, of which the *Portugueze* gave the following Account. 'The Marquis *de Bay*, after having press'd the Siege for several days, and reduced the Place to great Extremities, sent a Trumpet to the Governor, with a Summons to surrender, requiring an Answer in Three Hours; whereupon the Governor call'd a Council of the Officers, who met in the Castle, to debate upon the Subject. In the mean time the Marquis *de Bay* order'd 400 Men to attempt the Breach, who came to the Wall without being discovered, and finding but a small body to oppose them, forc'd the Passage, and enter'd the Town, having put to the Sword about 50 or 60 common Soldiers in the first Fury of the Assault. They were quickly follow'd and supported by fresh Detachments from the Spanish Army, who obliged the Governour and Officers with the Garrison that was left, to surrender at Discretion. This Action, according to the Representation of our Officers, very much reflects on the Honour of the Marquis *de Bay*, who attack'd them before the Time was expir'd, which he had allow'd them for an Answer to his Demand. Our Army that was before *Moura*, hearing that the Marquis *de Bay*, after having taken *Ciudad Rodrigo* had pass'd the *Tagus* with six Regiments of Horse, and would soon be join'd by four more from *Andaluzia*, and two that were near *Badajoz*, retir'd from before that Place, without having broken Ground. They afterwards repass'd the *Guadiana*, encamp'd a few days between *Elvas* and *Olivencia*; and the Autumnal Rains beginning to fall, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

Having dispatch'd all the Military Occurrences of this Year, so far as they relate to the Grand-Confederacy, we must attend a Negotiation of great Importance, wherein the High-Allies were much concern'd, and in which the Queen of Great-Britain in particular made not the least Figure. The Dukes of Nemours, Princess of Neuchâtel and Valengin, dying at Paris on the 16th of June (N. S.) more than 12 Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: viz. 1. The King of Prussia, as Heir of the House of Orange, and consequently of that of Châlons. 2. The Marquis of Mailly, in the Name of his La-

Controversy about the Succession to the Principality of Neuchâtel.

who stiled herself Princess of Orange, and pretended to be Heiress of the House of Châlons. 3. The Prince of Baden Dourlach, by Vertue of an Agreement made in the Year 1490. between the Families of Hochberg-Neufchatel and Hochberg-Baden. 4. The Prince of Conti, as universal Heir to the late Duke of Longueville, by his last Will and Testament, of the 1st of October 1668. 5. The Chevalier de Soissons's Relict, who stiled herself the Princess of Neufchatel, by Vertue of a Deed of Gift made by the late Dutchess of Nemours of that Principality, to the said Chevalier, altho' she could not be ignorant of the Decree of the three Estates (dated March the 8th 1694) whereby they declared the said Deed of Gift void and illegal; and acknowledg'd the said Dutchess of Nemours, merely as the only Sister, and next Heir to the late Duke of Longueville. 6. The Prince of Carignan as Nephew, on the Mother's side, to the late Dutchess of Nemours; but this Sovereignty being devolv'd to her by the Right of her Father, the Count of Matignon, and the Dutchess of Lesdiguières, who set up for the 7th and 8th Candidates, objected, that being Heirs by Right of Consanguinity; to wit, the first, Nephew to the Dutchess of Nemours in the third Degree, and the Dutchess in the fourth, the said Count pretended, That the Principality ought to be adjudg'd to him, as the next Heir, tho' by a later Descent; and on the other hand, the Dutchess de Lesdiguières contended that the Lineal Succession being to take Place, the Principality ought to be bestow'd upon her, by Right of Primogeniture, as being descended from the Eldest. 9. The Count of Montbelliard. 10. The Baron of Montjoye, Descendants of the House of Châlons. 11. The Prince of Furstemberg, by Titles, which he could not produce. 12. The Marquis d'Alegre, in the Right of his Lady, as descended from the House of Châlons. 13. And lastly, the laudable Canton of Vevay, claim'd the City and County of Neufchatel, because when that State, which formerly belong'd to the thirteen Cantons of Swisserland, was yielded up Twelve of them, the only Canton of Vevay refused to subscribe the Deed of Resignation. Upon the News of the Dutchess of Nemours's Death, the Magistrates of Neufchatel gave immediate

A. C. Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and
1707. Comburghers; desiring them to have Succours in

Readiness to send to them, in case of necessity; and
at the same time, the Regency of that Principality
made the like Notification to the Four Swiss Cantons
their Allies, viz. those of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Fribourg*

* June 20. and *Solothurn*. The next * day, they made a De-
N. S. clARATION, by which they requested the Govern-
and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the

Administration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of
the Sovereignty, (which Declaration was also made
by the other Corporations;) and two days after gave
out Orders for Raising a good number of Men for
the Security of the City and Castle. On the other
Hand, the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town
of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make the
third Part of the Territories of the Principality of
Neufchatel, wisely considering that some of the Com-
petitors might use Bribery and Corruption to sup-
port their Pretensions, made * a Decree, importing

Date June

21. N. S.

Decree a-

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Corruption.

That for the Satisfaction of every one in so nice a
Conjuncture, and to prevent the Suspicions which
might be insinuated into the Minds of the People
against those that were entrusted with the chief
Management of their Affairs, as if they acted by
Motives of private Interest, every Member of
this Assembly should be bound by a new Oath,
which was actually taken by every one, Not to re-
ceive of any of the High and Illustrious Pretenders to the
Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other thing whatever,
directly nor indirectly, by himself, or any other Person,
nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Pro-
mise that may be made to him; but to conform himself
and act according to the Resolutions that shall be ta-
ken for the general Good of the Country; promising be-
sides, not to drink or eat in the Houses of the foresaid
Candidates, nor elsewhere at their Expence. * Moreover,
the whole Assembly commanded the ordinary Coun-
sellors to carry each into their Community a Copy
of this Declaration, to be there read, and ap-
prov'd, and to cause the same Oath to be taken
by all Persons that were of fit Age. And to the
end that all Persons might keep within the Bounds
of their Duty, the said Burgomasters with the
Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that

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the foreſaid High and Illuſtrious Competitors and their Rights might not be talk'd of, but in a decent manner ſhewing that profound Reſpect that was due to them.

The ſame day the Decree was made, the Count Sillevy arriv'd at *Neufchatel*, on the Part of the Prince of *Conti*, who was come to *Pontarlier*; and the (d) next, the Duke of *Villeroy* arriv'd alſo, to (d) June 22. N. S. claim the Principality, as Heir apparent of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Leſdiguieres*. He was ſol- w'd the 23d of June (N. S.) by the Count de *Marmion*; and the 30th the Count de *Metternich*, the King of *Prussia's* Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, arriv'd likewise at *Neufchatel*; as did, the following Days, the Agents of the other Competitors; but the Prince of *Conti* continued ſome time at *Pontarlier*, from whence he wrote the following Letter to the Canton of *Bern*:

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

AS often as I have found proper Opportunities to promote my Claim to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, I have not fail'd to do all that was expedient on my part: But when I have apprehended, That the urging of my Pretenſions would any way diſturb the Repoſe of the Helvetick Body, I have ſuſpended my Purſuits, and waited for a more favourable Occaſion. This of the Death of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* raiſing various Commotions among the Pretenders to ſucceed her, I thought fit to come into this Country, and give freſh Informations of the Juſtice of my Cauſe; being perſuaded, that my Claim will find the more favourable Reception with you, as you can no longer object againſt it your Engagements to that Princeſs; and that you will, as far as it depends on you, afford me your good Offices in this Affair. In the mean time be pleaſed to approve of this firſt ſtep I make in acquainting you with my Arrival here; and to believe that I am,

Prince of
Conti's
Letter to
the Cantons
of Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

Your good Neighbour, Ally,
and Confederate to ſerve you,
Francis Louis de Bourbon,

Pontarlier,
June 27,
1707.

A. C. Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and
 1707. Comburghers; desiring them to have Succours in
 Readiness to send to them, in case of necessity; and
 at the same time, the Regency of that Principality
 made the like Notification to the Four Swiss Cantons
 their Allies, viz. those of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*
 and *Solothurn*. The next * day, they made a De-
 * June 20. clARATION, by which they requested the Govern-
 N. S. and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the
 Administration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of
 the Sovereignty, (which Declaration was also made
 by the other Corporations;) and two days after gave
 out Orders for Raising a good number of Men for
 the Security of the City and Castle. On the other
 Hand, the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town
 of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make the
 third Part of the Territories of the Principality of
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 petitors might use Bribery and Corruption to sup-
 port their Pretensions, made * a Decree, importing
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 directly nor indirectly, by himself, or any other Person,
 nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Pro-
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 and act according to the Resolutions that shall be ta-
 ken for the general Good of the Country; promising be-
 sides, not to drink or eat in the Houses of the foresaid
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 the whole Assembly commanded the ordinary Coun-
 sellors to carry each into their Community a Copy
 of this Declaration, to be there read, and ap-
 prov'd, and to cause the same Oath to be taken
 by all Persons that were of fit Age. And to the
 end that all Persons might keep within the Bounds
 of their Duty, the said Burgomasters with the
 Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that

Date June
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 Decree a-
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Prince of
Conti's
Letter to
the Cantons
of Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

Your good Neighbour, Ally,

and Confederate to ſerve you;

Francis Louis de Bourbon.

Pontarlier,
June 27.
1707.

A. C.

1707.

The Canton
of Bern's
Answer.

To which Letter the Magistrates of Bern returned the following Answer.

Most Serene Prince,

WE thank your most Serene Highness very affectionately for having given your self the Trouble to communicate to us your Pretensions to the Succession of Neufchatel and Valangin, and for convincing us at the same time of the Friendship and good Opinion your Highness hath for our State. We would not be wanting on our Part to assure your Highness, That as we, upon all Occasions, shall act with the most tender regard of those Duties which we owe to our strict Alliances and Comburghership with that Principality, so it will be a sensible Pleasure to us to find Occasions of giving your Highness all possible Instances of our Friendship; begging the Almighty to shew'er upon you the most precious of his Blessings.

Your most Serene Highness's

most affectionate

to serve you,

Bern, July

The Advoyer, little and great

3. 1707.

Council, of the Town of Bern.

The Prince of Conti judging his Presence to be necessary at Neufchatel, repair'd thither the 12th of July, N. S. with a numerous Retinue, and used all the Arts imaginable to engage in his Interests the Twelve Members of the Tribunal, or Supreme Court of that Principality, wherein he was not a little assisted by the Governour, Monsieur Melodin, a Roman Catholick, devoted to the Court of France. On the other hand, Count Metternich, the Prussian Ambassador, gave frequent Visits to the Counsellors of State, and deliver'd to them a Summary * Information of his Majesty's Rights to the full Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin; which he afterwards back'd by a † Manifesto, shewing his Prussian Majesty's

* See the
Appendix,
Numb. VII.
p. 45.
† Ibid.
Num. VIII.

ty's Claim to be supported by the publick Interest. Count Matignon distributed a Memorial against the King of Prussia's Pretensions, as did the Duke of Silesia to assert the Rights of the Dutchess of Lesdiguieres; and the Agents of the other Competitors did severally maintain their respective Claims by Writing and Caballing. The French Court, at first, despised the Sollicitations of all the Pretenders, except the Prince of Conti, whose Interest they chiefly design'd to support; but when they saw that Count Metternich had so fully set forth his Prussian Majesty's Claim, that his Party grew daily stronger, they were not a little alarm'd, and thereupon the Marquis de Puisieux, the French Ambassador in Switzerland, wrote the following Letter to the Cantons in Alliance with Neufchatel.

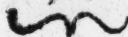
THE King, my Master, having thought fit to allow all the French Competitors the Liberty of asserting, by proper Methods, their several Claims and Titles to the Succession of the Principality of Neufchatel; and his Majesty's Intention being not to favour one of his Subjects to the Prejudice of another, but only to hinder the Elector of Brandenburg, or any other foreign Pretender, from being preferr'd to them; I have forborn to apply my self to you, as long as I was persuaded, that the chimerical Right of the Elector of Brandenburg would not prevail over the indisputable Right of the French Pretenders: But, notwithstanding, now that the Party that Prince has in Neufchatel gets Strength, and that some Persons of the said Principality, entertaining a wrong Notion of their true Interest, give too favourable an Ear to the Allegations and Reasons urg'd to them by M. Metternich to shew his Master's Right, without considering the Evils those of Neufchatel would draw upon themselves, should they acknowledge their Sovereign a Foreigner, who is in actual Alliance with the King's Enemies, and consequently whose Territories would be expos'd to all the Contributions his Majesty, with just Reason, might demand; I therefore address my self to your illustrious Lordships to declare to you the King's Intention, which is, not to suffer the Succession of

The French Ambassador's Letter to Four of the Swiss Cantons.

Neuf-

A. C.

1707.



Neufchatel to fall on any other, than on one of
 the Pretenders that are his Subjects, they being the
 only Persons that have a legal Right to it; and
 farther, to represent, That his Majesty will be
 sorry to be oblig'd to make use of Means that will
 not be very pleasing to those of *Neufchatel*; That
 these Considerations ought to prevail with them to
 have no Regard to the imaginary Pretensions of
 the Elector of *Brandenburg*; That it concerns the
 Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, to take Care,
 lest a Prince, who has always been the King's
 avowed Enemy, without any particular Cause,
 and only because he is engag'd to follow, of Course,
 the Fortune of the Empire, should, by becoming
 your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesome
 Contests; That as often as War should break out
 between the Crown of *France* and the Empire,
 his Majesty would be oblig'd to look upon those
 of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to
 use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a
 Foreign Prince its Possessor; That his Majesty
 cannot tell what would be the Consequences of
 this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding
 the great Affection he shall always have for the
 laudable Cantons; That it is their Business to con-
 sider this maturely; That it becomes their Wis-
 dom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of
Neufchatel act uprightly, and with due Regard to
 the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are cer-
 tainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of
Neufchatel. I intreat your illustrious Lordships to
 have regard to what I have represented to you on
 the Part of the King my Master, and, without
 Loss of Time, to communicate it to the Regency
 and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take
 it into Consideration.

This Declaration of the *French* Minister, did ve-
 ry much surprize the Cantons, and the States of
Neufchatel, since thereby it appear'd, That the
French King pretended to set up as Umpire, in an
 Affair he had no Right to meddle with; Contrary
 to the solemn Declaration he made in the year 1691,
 That after the Dutcheffs of *Nemours's* Death, he

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would leave it entirely to the States of Neufchatel to declare her Successor. Hereupon the Canton of Bern return'd the following Answer to the Marquis de Puiseux.

A. C.

1707.

Monsieur the Ambassador,

WE have receiv'd the Honour of your Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Excellency sent us, by Express, from Baden, whereby we have been acquainted with your Representations concerning the Succession to the County of Neufchatel. Now, because this puts us in mind of his Majesty's and our own former Declarations, viz. That it properly and solely belongs to the Tribunal of Neufchatel, to decide and regulate the Affair of the said Succession; therefore we shall leave the said Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling in it any farther than we are obliged by the Rights of Comburghership, Covenants and Contracts, from which we shall not, in the least, deviate. And we have, thereupon, sent this very same Answer, in Writing, to all the Competitors. This is the amicable Answer we return to you, whom we commend to God's Protection.

Of your Excellency, &c.

Dated July,
16. 1707.

The Advoyer and Council
of the City of Bern.

A Letter of the Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State in France, wherein he express'd the French King's Resentments towards the Inhabitants of Neufchatel, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects, having been industriously spread among the People, and other Artifices made use of to induce them to make choice of a Frenchman; Count Metternich acquainted the Magistracy, That the King his Master would be supported by the whole Confederacy in the Justice of his Pretensions. Accordingly Mr. Stanyan, the Queen of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Cantons, in a Memorial to the Magistrates of Bern, recommended his Prussian Majesty's Right, and

A. C.

1707.

(k) July

22d. N.S.

and afterwards repaired (k) to Neufchatel. Having the next Day notified his Arrival to the Governour and Council of State, and to the Council of the City, each of them, by a separate Deputation, made their Compliments to his Excellency, and express'd themselves with the highest Veneration and Zeal for her Majesty's Person and Interests; And the Clergy, soon after, sent Representatives on the same Occasion. The same Day Mr. Manning, the Envoy's Secretary, presented two Letters from her Britannick Majesty, the first of which was directed to the Governour and Counsellors of State of the Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin; and was as follows:

The Queen of Great Britain's Letter to the Governour and Counsellors of State of Neufchatel.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Illustrious Governour and Counsellors of State, and City of Neufchatel, our most dear Friends, Greeting.

Gentlemen, my most dear and illustrious Friends,

THE strict Union there is between the most Serene and most potent Prince the King of Prussia and Us, and the Friendship he ever maintain'd with the Kings our Predecessors, incline us to take a full Share in all his Concerns. Therefore having been inform'd of the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours, we thought there was an indispensable Obligation incumbent upon us, to write to you in Favour of his Prussian Majesty, That by Vertue of his Right to the City and County of Neufchatel, both by Hereditary Title, and by the Cession of the late King of Great Britain, William III. our Brother, you be willing to acknowledge and admit him for your lawful Sovereign. We hope you will do it the more readily, not only because that Prince is united with you, by the sacred Bond of the Reform'd Religion, which both he and you equally profess; But also because he has hitherto shewn the same Care and Affection for your Interests, which he ever express'd for the Good and Advantage of his own Subjects. Wherefore I do not doubt, that

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being mindful of your Country's Welfare, and endow'd with so much Prudence, as you are, you will carefully avoid Chusing for your Prince a Person, who being a Subject, and entirely devoted to the Government of France, ought, for that Reason, be as suspected to you, as he would be to us, and to all our other Allies. This persuades Us, at the same time, that without any delay, you will grant his Prussian Majesty's just Demand; and because the same will give Us a singular Satisfaction, so on our part we shall ever be dispos'd to shew you the Effects of our Friendship. As for the Rest, we recommend you, with all our Heart, to the Almighty Protection of our Great God. Given at St. James's in our Royal Palace.

Your good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Sunderland.

The other Letter from her Majesty to Messieurs, the Four Ministraux and Counsellors of the City of Neufchatel, ran thus.

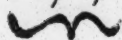
ANNE, by the Grace of God, &c.

THE Alliance and Friendship, which so strictly Unite Us, with the most Serene and most Potent the King of Prussia, engage Us to procure his Advantages as our Own. Wherefore, upon Occasion of the Dutchess of Nemours's Decease, We cannot forbear most earnestly recommending to you that Prince's Rights to the City and Country of Neufchatel, as Lawful Successor of our late Brother William III. King of Great Britain, and of his Ancestors; and desiring you to acknowledge him for your Lawful Sovereign. The same will, undoubtedly, entirely redound to your Advantage; since through the Clemency and Benevolence he has towards his Subjects, he will not fail Enlarging your Immunities and Privileges; and thereby you not only will do a Thing most acceptable to that Prince, but will likewise engage Us, to do you, upon all Occasions that may offer, all the Good

And to the Four Magistrates of the City.

A. C.

1707.



‘ Good Offices that shall be in Our Power. We
 ‘ heartily Recommend you to the Divine Protection.
 Given at Our Palace of *St. James*, the 25th of *June*
 in the Year of Grace, 1707. and of our Reign
 the 6th.

Sign’d, Your Good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Mr. *Manning* presented at the same Time, to the Council of State, a Memorial in behalf of his *Prussian* Majesty; and deliver’d Duplicates of those Letters and Memorial to the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Burghers of *Valangin*: The last of which also deputed Persons to congratulate the Envoy’s Arrival, and in a most thankful and submissive manner acknowleg’d her Majesty’s Care of their Priviledges in this Juncture. Her Majesty’s seasonable Interposition did not a little contribute to the Removing of the Impressions the *French* Ministers had made in the Minds of the People, to the Prejudice of the King of *Prussia*; And the *Dutch* Envoy, Monsieur *Runckell*, having deliver’d to the *Swiss* Cantons a Letter from the States General, wherein they recommended his *Prussian* Majesty’s Rights to the Protection of the *Helvetick* Body, repair’d, (not many days after Mr. *Stanian*’s Arrival) to *Neufchatel*; with Instructions to join with the *British* Envoy and Count *Metternich* in all proper Measures for supporting the King of *Prussia*’s Title. The Letter from the States General to the Governor and Counsellors of State of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, was as follows:

Gentlemen, and most dear Friends and Neighbours,

The States
 General’s
 Letter to
 the Governor
 and
 Council of
Neufchatel.

‘ **A**S We do not doubt, in the least, but that
 ‘ you are fully inform’d of his Majesty the
 ‘ King of *Prussia*’s lawful Right to the Succession of
 ‘ the Principality of *Neufchatel*, after the Death of
 ‘ the *Dutchess* of *Nemours*; so we are already en-
 ‘ tirely persuaded, that you will take Care, that
 ‘ his Majesty be maintain’d in it, and that you will,
 ‘ no ways, suffer him to be frustrated of it, either
 ‘ by Force, or other illegal Means, nor even thwar-

red in his just Pretensions : Nevertheless, as we are tied to his Majesty the King of Prussia, by the Bonds of a strict Friendship, as well as by our Alliances, and therefore it would be very grievous to us, if, contrary to all manner of Justice and Equity, the least Wrong should be done him in this Affair; And because, on the other hand, past Transactions give us just Apprehensions, that France will endeavour, by all manner of ways and means, to prejudice his Majesty's lawful Rights; So we could not forbear, as his good and faithful Allies, amicably to desire you, to take such Measures, that not only his Majesty the King of Prussia's just Rights be preserv'd in all respects, but also that he may have a full Enjoyment thereof; and that you will never permit any thing to be attempted, by sinister and illegal means, that may be contrary to him. We flatter our selves, Gentlemen, that you will your selves be convinced, that what we desire of you, is entirely consonant to the true Interest of your State; And besides that, it cannot but be very agreeable to us, as being concern'd in this Affair, by Vertue of our sincere Friendship for his Majesty, and our Alliance with him, which obliges us to support him in this Affair, jointly with our other Allies, against all Violence and Injustice: We therefore expect from your Prudence and Equity, that nothing will be done, that may prejudice his Majesty, or give him any just Cause of Complaint: As for the rest, we assure you of our sincere Affection for your State, and of the Desire we have to advance its Prosperity, &c. Hague, June 15. 1707. N. S.

Sign'd,

Gentlemen,

Your good Friends,

The States General of the United Provinces.

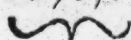
And counter sign'd, by their Command,

F. FAGEL.

It

A. C.

1707.



It added no small Weight to the Recommendations of Great Britain and Holland, That the King of Sweden thought fit to declare himself in favour of the King of Prussia, in the following † Letter to the Canton of Bern.

The King of SWEDEN'S

Letter to

the Canton

of Bern.

CHARLES, &c.
HAVING been inform'd by publick Fame, That upon the Decease of the Dutches of Neuchâtel, several Controversies were arisen about the County of Neuchâtel, of which she had been possess'd; And the King of Prussia having made it appear to us, that the said County belongs to him, by a clear Title of Succession; and desired at the same time, that in order to have Right done to him, we would interpose our good Offices with your Republick, which being join'd in a strict Alliance with the State and City of Neuchâtel, justly reputed to have a great Interest with them

Where

† The Original was as follows :

CAROLUS, &c.

CUM publicâ innotuisset famâ, defunctâ, Duce Nemorij, variâ Comitatu Neocomensi, quem tenuerat, ortas esse Contentiones; ceteriores quoque nos fecit Serenissimus Rex Prussia, perspicua Hereditatis derivatione, eundem ad se pertinere, rogavitque simul ut apud Civitates Vestram, quæ propiori Neocomenses fœdere sibi habet innexos, & præ multum apud eosdem valere auctoritate non immerito reputatur, ad ipsius suum consequendum, Officia Nostra interponeremus. Nos igitur, quâ non dubitaremus, quin præ antiquâ morum integritate, ea statuatis, Societateque suadeatis Civitati, quæ æqua, justa, ac salutaria videbuntur non possumus tamen Amici Regis, cum quo ætissimam habemus consuetudinem, desiderijs deesse, quin vobis significaremus nos, cum aliquot modis illius lubentissimè studeamus, hæc tamen in re tanto latius optare Successum, quod Religionis Securitati, hoc pacto non parum istis locis prospectum iri confidimus. Gratum igitur nobis erit, si nostram Commendationem ad justam, quam habere Serenissimus Rex Prussia se existimat causam tuendam ponderis quicquam attulisse comperiamus, qui vos Vestramque Rempubicam omni prosequimur benevolentia, Divinaque Tutela commendamus. Dabam in Castris Ransladensibus die 1/2 Aug. 1707.

Carolus,
 C. Pipet.

Wherefore, altho' we do not doubt, That consonant to your ancient Integrity, you will take such Measures, and give such Counsels to that Confederate State, as to you will seem equitable, just, and convenient; Yet we could not be wanting to the Desires of a King our Friend, with whom we are most strictly united; nor forbear acquainting you, That as we are heartily concern'd for the Advancement of that Prince's Interest, so, in particular We wish him a good Success on this Occasion, the rather because we are confident, That by that means, Religion will be greatly secur'd in those Parts. It will therefore be very acceptable to Us, who entertain all possible Benevolence towards you and your Republick, and whom We hereby commend to the Divine Protection, if we find that our Recommendation has been of any Weight with you for the Support of the King of Prussia's just Pretension. Given at the Camp at *Alt-Ranstadt*, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1707.

CHARLES

And lower, C. PIPER.

The Three States of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* had resolv'd to open their Tribunal on the 28th of July, but the Council of State offer'd Reasons for putting off that Assembly, upon Account of a Dispute about the Ceremonial between the Prince of *Conti*, and Count *Metternich*: That Prince not acknowledging the Royal Title of the King of *Prussia*, and his Prussian Majesty's Minister not thinking fit to allow the Prerogatives claim'd by the Prince of *Conti*. Hereupon it † was resolv'd that the Meeting of the † July 29. Tribunal should be put off; but, in the mean time, N. S. the Pretenders were invited to deliver their respective Claims into the Chancery, by the Hands of their Advocates, which they accordingly did the 27th of July; and the next Day, the Councils of State, and of the City being met, the Secretary of the Chancery read the Memorials given in, in behalf of the 13 foremention'd Competitors: Which one, the Council adjourn'd to the 26th of the next Month; That the Prince of *Conti*, and Count

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Met-

A. C. Metternich might have Time to receive Directions from the Courts of *France* and *Berlin*, upon their Dispute about Precedence.

1707.

All this while, the several Competitors were very industrious in promoting their respective Claims; and among the rest, the Prince of *Conti*, in order to remove a main Obstacle to his Election, demanded Relief against a Sentence of the States in the Year 1694, whereby the County of *Neufchatel* was declar'd unalienable; and which unless repeal'd, altogether invalidated that Prince's Pretensions, who claim'd the Sovereignty by a Will of the Abbot of *Orleans*, immediate Predecessor to the Dutchess of *Nemours*. Hereupon a Deputy from the Canton of

(d) Aug.
1. N. S.

Bern (d) came to *Neufchatel*, with Orders to maintain the Inalienability of the Fief; and Instructions to prevent all Disturbances that might arise from the Prosecution of so many different Interests; and to encourage the Electors to act in this great Affair, without Regard either to the Threats or Promises of the several Competitors. Not many days after, the *Sieur de St. Colombe*, the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Secretary, deliver'd (e) to the Councils of State, and of the City, the following Memorial about the Dispute between the Prince of *Conti* and Count *Metternich*.

The Mar-
quis de
Puisieux's
Memorial
to the Coun-
cils of
Neufcha-
tel.

Gentlemen,

YOU cannot but be sensible, that the King out of Regard to You, and to avoid giving Umbrage to the laudable Helvetic Body and their Allies, has hitherto been willing to leave the Affairs of *Neufchatel* to be judg'd by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himself in favour of his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Conti*, or any other of the *French* Pretenders. The same Considerations make his Majesty persist in the same Sentiments. But he commands me to tell you that he cannot see with Indifference, that People in *Neufchatel* dare to be wanting to the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood: That altho' the new Title which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* has assum'd for some Years past, should be universally acknowledged, and better settled, than 'tis at present, yet those that have the Character of Ambassadors

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‘bassadors from that Prince, ought not to attempt to support so chimerical a Pretension, as that which Monsieur de Metternich forms, with a Design, in all likelihood, to start a Difficulty on the first Pretence he has contriv’d; Therefore his Majesty is persuaded, that it becomes your Wisdom and Prudence, forthwith to take the necessary Measures to hinder that Chimera of the *Brandenburgh* Minister, which is grounded only either on Malice or Ignorance, from going any farther; because if you neglect to apply a speedy Remedy to it, he will be forced to take opposite Methods to the Thoughts of Peace and Moderation, which he has entertain’d since the Affair of *Neufchatel* has been depending. For, altho’ the King, as to the Bottom of that Business, still perseveres in the same Sentiments he has had hitherto, yet he commands me to acquaint you from him, that when the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood is intrenched upon, his Majesty is personally concerned in it, and will use all Means to procure them Satisfaction.

‘As for my own Part, Gentlemen, I can no longer conceal from you, the Surprize I have been in, to see you have suffer’d that Mr. *Stanian* should present to you such a Memorial as you have received from him, since it is full of Invectives against the sacred Person of the King my Master, with whom you have the Honour to be in Alliance. The Regard I have for you, has hinder’d me from acquainting his Majesty with it; being assured, That for the future, you’ll use more Caution in Receiving such Memorials as shall be presented to you.

I am, &c.

The States of *Neufchatel* finding the Prince of *Conti* and the *Prussian* Ambassador stiff in their Pretensions to the Precedency, and being apprehensive that this Contest might occasion some Disorder at the Opening of the Tribunal, resolv’d that none of the Competitors should appear in Person in the Assembly, but that the Management of their Interests should be left to their Agents and Lawyers. This Expedient having been proposed to each Pre-

A. C. tender, they all acquiesced in it, except the Prince
 1707. of *Conti*, who refused to comply with that Regulation, and presented a Memorial, desiring a Delay might be granted him, till he could receive the *French King's Orders* upon the Point in Dispute; because he had his Majesty's positive Commands to be personally present at the Tribunal. His Request was * refused him at first; but his Highness (k) presenting a second Memorial to the same Effect, the Tribunal was farther adjourn'd from the 26th of August, to the 6th of September.

* Aug. 25.
 N. S.

(k) Aug.
 26. N. S.
*The Tribunal farther
 adjourn'd.*

(f) See the
 Appen-
 dix Num.
 IX.

† Aug. 14.

(g) Aug.
 18.

See the Ap-
 pendix
 Numb.
 IX.

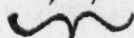
*The Compe-
 titors con-
 firm the
 Priviled-
 ges of the
 States of
 Neufcha-
 tel.*

The Council of State having communicated to the several Pretenders the Articles (f) agreed upon by the Three States of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, containing their Privileges and Immunities, which their future Princes were to swear to maintain; the Prince of *Conti* caused the same to be transcribed, with some inconsiderable Alterations, and having confirm'd them under his Hand and Seal, and caused them to be countersign'd by his Secretary, put † them himself into the Hands of the first Burgho-Master, in order to be laid before the Council of the City; with a farther Declaration, 'That his Highness would always be ready to con- cur in all the reasonable Demands the States would make for the farther Security of their Liberties: Whereupon the Council sent a Deputation, to re- turn Thanks to his Highness. Four Days after, the Count *de Metternich* (g) deliver'd a Memorial to the Council, confirming likewise, the foremen- tion'd Articles, on the Part of the King of *Prussia*; and to give a greater Weight to this Confirmation, the *Prussian Ambassador* offer'd to the States of *Neuf- chatel*, the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, assuring them, That his *Prussian Majesty* would gladly use his Endeavours to procure them that Guaranty. The Duke of *Vil- leroi*, and the Count *de Maignon* presented also Me- morials, containing the same Assurances, as the Prince of *Conti* had given, and the Council resolv'd to return Thanks to the Ambassador, and those Two Lords, as they had done to his Highness.

The Courier the Prince of *Conti* sent to *Versailles*, A. C. 1707.
 about the Order which the States had made, for-
 bidding the several Pretenders to appear before them
 in Person, being return'd with the French King's
 Approbation of the Expedient for avoiding any
 Dispute about Precedency, the Tribunal met ac-
 cording to the last Adjournment, but did not enter
 upon the Claims of the several Competitors, because
 the Prince of *Conti*'s Lawyers opened the Session
 by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve
 Judges, which occasion'd Debates, that took up the
 greatest part of the Day. The Reason for except-
 ing against Three of them was, because they were
 Judges when the Sentence was pass'd against the
 Prince of *Conti* in 1694. and therefore, as it was pre-
 tended, could not be thought impartial in their Pro-
 ceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was
 excepted against because his Son was in the King
 of *Prussia*'s Service; and one of the former Three
 having likewise a Son-in-Law in that King's Ser-
 vice, it was urg'd as an additional Reason for the
 Exception that was made to him. When the Law-
 yers had pleaded on each side, the Four Judges that
 were excepted against, withdrew; and the remaining
 Eight, after a very short Debate, declar'd, That
 the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694,
 was given, was no sufficient Ground of Exception;
 so that the Three were legally qualify'd to judge
 in the present Case. And as to the Reasons that
 were alledg'd against Two of them that had Sons in
 the King of *Prussia*'s Service, they would take them
 into Consideration, the next * Morning; when they * Sept. 7.
 judg'd them to be of no Weight. Hereupon the N. S.
 Prince of *Conti*'s Council, in order to keep up his
 Pretensions, made a formal Protest, grounded on
 the four following Reasons: 1. That the Tribunal
 would not suffer his Highness to appear in Person,
 the better to support his Right. 2. That the Re-
 presentatives of the City were not allow'd to fol-
 low their own Opinions, but were oblig'd to vote
 as the Council of the City should direct them.
 3. That there were Judges in the Tribunal that had
 already decided the Question against him, in 1694.
 And 4thly, That the Foreign Barons and Vassals
 were

A. C.

1707.



were excluded from assisting at the Tribunal, contrary to ancient Practice. As soon as the Prince of Conti's Council had read the Protest, he retired; and the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty, protested against all the Prince's Allegations; as did likewise the Banderet, (or Tribune) in the Name of the City and People. After this was transacted, the Tribunal adjourn'd till the 9th of September, N. S. when in due Form, the Prince of Conti's Protest was declared Void, and himself excluded from all farther Claim. The same Day his Highness left *Neufchatel*, very much dissatisfied, both with the Tribunal, and the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Matignon*, who refused to join with him, in desiring the Redress of his pretended Grievances. His Highness's Lawyers not having demanded that the Protest should be recorded, the Tribunal took Advantage of that Omission, and would neither enter it in their Register, nor give Copies of the Instrument. Two Days before his Departure, the Prince of *Conti* wrote the following Letter to the Four Swiss Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*.

His Letter
to the Four
Swiss Can-
tons, in
Alliance
with
*Neufcha-
tel*.

Magnificent and mighty Lords,

Notwithstanding all the Endeavours I have been able to make, to set forth my Right to this Principality, I could not succeed therein thro' the same Obstacles, Intrigues and Cabals, which I met with formerly, and which are sufficiently known to you: Therefore I am reduc'd to the necessity of making a Protestation, whereof the Copy will be annex'd to these Presents. The Justice of my Cause is so well known, as to convince you of the wrong that is done me, and determine you to have no Regard to the unjust Acts already made, or that are actually making in this Country; supposing that People may be so daring, as to offer them unto you, and desire your Recognition. I hope on the contrary, and desire it most earnestly, that you will suspend the same till a more favourable time, when being in a better Condition to act, and with better Success (which may happen sooner than some imagine) I shall be in a condition to obtain the real Possession of a State which does so justly belong to me. I shall pre-

serve

serve a lively Sense of your good Offices in this Respect, and after having assur'd you of my Gratitude, I will subscribe my self,

*Magnificent and mighty Lords,
Your good Neighbour, Ally, and
Confederate, to do you Service,
Francis Lewis de Bourbon.*

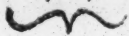
The 10th of September (N.S.) the Tribunal sat again, and publick Notice was given, That all the Pretenders to the Succession, might then lay in their Claims, and produce the Deeds, on which they grounded their Titles. The first who appear'd, were the Descendants of the House of Chalon, viz. the King of Prussia, the Prince of Montbelliard, Madam de Mailly, and the Marquis d'Alegre; After whom were heard the Pretenders that derived their Right from the House of Longueville, who were the Prince of Carignan, the Dutchess of Lesdiguieres, and Count Matignon; but Madam de Soissons made a separate Claim from the Rest, as insisting on the Gift of the Dutchess of Nemours. The Tribunal was taken up several Days in reading the Instruments, on which the Competitors grounded their Demands; and, on the 14th of the same Month, the Three Roman Catholick Cantons of Lucern, Friburg, and Solothurn, sent some Envoys to the Three States, who arrived just at the time, while the Titles of Madam de Mailly were reading at the Tribunal. They were admitted to Audience, and their Credentials and Letters from the said Cantons read, containing in Substance, 'That the said Roman Catholick Cantons protested against the Three States, for not admitting them, nor their Vassals, as Members of the Tribunal, by Virtue of their ancient Leagues, Alliances, and Comburghership. The Twelve Judges retired into a Room, to examine the Case, and after above two Hours Deliberation, they return'd to the Tribunal with this Sentence, viz. 'That they were surpriz'd, and very sorry to hear, that the Three Laudable Cantons should pretend to decide (with them) the Succession to their Sovereignty, which being Absolute and Independent, no Prince or State had any legal Power or Authority to meddle with it; but

*Three of the
Swiss Roman Catholick
Cantons
protest against the
Tribunal.*

*Counter-
protestation
of the Tribunal.*

A. C.

1707.



‘that (after God) the Three States were the sole Sovereign Judges of it: That this Protestation of the Three *Roman Catholick* Cantons, was not so much as to be put into their Registers: That they should write to the Three Cantons about it, to shew them the Nature of their incontestable Privileges: That they own’d the said Three Cantons for their ancient Friends, Allies, and Comburchers, but that the Succession to the Sovereignty, and the Determination thereof belonged to the Twelve Judges, according to their Fundamental Laws. These Catholick Cantons being remarkably devoted to the Interests of *France*, and the Protest procured by the Pope’s Intercession, in Conjunction with the *French* Ambassador, that Expedient had no other Effect than to confirm those who were before in the Interest of the *Protestant* Pretender, and to bring over many who had been zealous for the Prince of *Conti*. At the same time, the Canton of *Bern* communicated to the Three States the before-mention’d Letter they had receiv’d from the King of *Sweden*, recommending the King of *Prussia*’s Pretensions to their Care, at which the *French* Faction were not a little surpriz’d; But their Wonder and Uneasiness was still greater, when they heard, that his *Swedish* Majesty had written to the *French* King himself, to desire him, that he would not interfere in that Affair, but leave the Decision of the Dispute to the ordinary Course of Justice.

A great
Quarrel
between
the King of
Prussia’s
and *Madam de*
Soissons’s
Council.

The Tribunal continued hearing the Parties concern’d, wherein they were somewhat interrupted by a Quarrel that happen’d the 24th of September, (N. S.) between Monsieur de *Normandie*, one of the *Prussian* Agents, and Mr. *Triboulet*, *Madam de Soissons*’s Council. The latter, who was a Man of great Confidence, pleading before the Tribunal, in behalf of that *French* Lady, said, His *Prussian* Majesty’s Pretensions must needs be very precarious, since his Minister, Count *Metternich*, took such extraordinary Pains to support them, going from House to House, till Eleven of the Clock at Night. Adding, that he (*Triboulet*) had been threatened to be cudgel’d by Mr. de *Normandie*, for which he hop’d the Court would order him Satisfaction. Hereupon, Mr. de *Nor-*

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C. A.

1707.

Normandie standing up, own'd, That having been
 provok'd by Mr. *Triboulet's* injurious Reflexions on
 the King his Master, his Representative Count
Metternich, and himself, saying, *He had been banish'd*
Geneva; he told *Triboulet*, *he deserv'd to be bastina-*
ted for his Insolence; Adding, *That since he continued*
in it, he had Orders from Count Metternich, to threaten
him again. The Tribunal being highly offended
 at the Contempt Mr. *de Normandie* put upon them,
 by menacing, in their Presence, a Person of an E-
 minent Character; the Judges, by the Governour's
 Direction, withdrew to a private Room to delibe-
 rate upon the matter, and about two Hours after,
 return'd with a severe Sentence they had caused to
 be drawn up. In the mean time, Count *Metternich*
 being inform'd of what pass'd, sent Orders to Mon-
 sieur *Perole*, one of the King of *Prussia's* Advocates,
 to disown what Mr. *de Normandie* had advanc'd;
 which he did accordingly, before the Sentence was
 read in Court, desiring withal, that they would al-
 ter the same. This Request was granted by the
 Governour, who directed the Judges to change it,
 so far as it related to Count *Metternich*; which was
 done accordingly, and this Sentence pronounc'd,
that whereas Mr. de Normandie, in Contempt of the
Court, had offer'd a high Affront to Mr. Triboulet, pre-
tending he did it by Orders from his Excellency Count
Metternich, which his Excellency had absolutely dis-
own'd, the said Mr. de Normandie should ask the Tri-
bunal's, and Mr. Triboulet's Pardon in open Court.
Mr. de Normandie, who was a Person of a very high
 spirit, refusing to make that mortifying Submission,
 retir'd immediately to *Bern*; of which the Judges
 being inform'd the 27th, by the Officer that was ap-
 pointed to notify the said Sentence to him, Mr. *Pe-*
role desired, That the same should be recall'd: But
 the Governour and Judges being exasperated by
Mr. de Normandie's contumacious withdrawing him-
 self, without giving Satisfaction to the Tribunal,
 resolv'd the Sentence should stand. Upon the Oc-
 casion of this Dispute, the Tribunal order'd the
 Advocates of the several Pretenders to forbear all
 injurious Reflexions upon one another, and to con-
 fine themselves within the Limits of Decency and
 Moderation. The 26th, the *Sieur de la Clausure*, the
 French

A. C. French Resident, deliver'd to the Tribunal a Memorial, wherein, in a very haughty Stile, he postulanted about Count Metternich's Proceedings and dispatch'd an Express to the French Court, with an Account of the Transactions at Neufchatel, and in particular, of the high Words that pass'd between Messieurs de Normandie and Triboulet. On the other hand, some of the French Competitors produced (d) their Restrictions in Proof against the Pretenders, who claim'd only as Descendants of the House of Chalon, reserving to themselves their other Restrictions, till the Affair should be brought to a Decision; But this Proceeding being contrary to the Sentences formerly pronounced, the States prescribed them to give in their final Restriction the next Day, (Octob. 1st, N. S.) on Pain of being foreclosed; which they not complying with, they were foreclosed accordingly, and excluded by a formal Sentence, from all Pretence of reviving their Claim in any other Conjuncture. Hereupon the Duke de Villeroy and Count Matignon, made the following Protest against the Proceedings of the Tribunal.

(d) Sept.
30th, N. S.

To Monsieur the Governour, and Messieurs of the Three States.

The Duke
of Ville-
roy's and
C. Ma-
tignon's
Protestati-
on.

Gentlemen,

WE thought our selves oblig'd, as Heirs of the House of Longueville, to repair to Neufchatel, after the Decease of the Dutches of Nemours, to succeed her in the Sovereignty she was possessed of, and which had belonged to that House these 250 Years since; therefore, after having spent three whole Months in establishing the Rights of Blood, and opposing the Pretensions of a foreign Family, we had cause to hope, that our Reason would be favourably receiv'd, and that there would remain no other Difficulty, than that of deciding betwixt us, the Prerogative of the Line and Primogeniture of the Degree: However, we see with Grief, that in Contempt of the most Sacred Laws, and inviolably observed in this State till now, 'tis resolved to break the Course of Natural Succession, and transfer to a Foreign Prince, what lawfully belongs to us alone.

Were these Resolutions less publick and certain, we might, in expectation of the Decision, entertain some Hopes still; but what has been transacted here some time since, leaves no longer that Affair doubtful and uncertain. The Means and secret Practices used to stifle the good Cause, are but too well known and we do, out of a Regard to the Tribunal, forbear explaining the same. Neither shall we mention that Excess of Indulgence shewed to one of the Agents of his * Electoral Highness, who having had the Insolence publicly to threaten, with the Bastinado, the Advocate of one of the French Pretenders, in the very Discharge of his Function, was condemned, upon good Considerations, (these are the very Words of the Sentence) only to spare himself the Trouble of coming to the Tribunal.

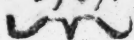
It would be also needless to complain of the Affection with which, after a Deliberation concerted in the Town, the pretended Deputies of Walangin were brought yesterday to the Audience to sollicite a sudden Judgment, in a Conjuncture which is thought favourable to the Party they have espoused. The Motive of this Proceeding is not equivocal; but that which entirely persuades, that all are declared against the Heirs of the Blood, is, the Sentence you passed yesterday, whereby you oblige them immediately to produce all their Proofs, without any Exception, on Pain of being excluded, tho' the immediately foregoing Sentence imported only, that they should do it that Day, and threatned no Exclusion.

A Precipitation so little expected from your preceding Sentences, has given us no room to doubt, that you designed on the same Day, and by the same Act, to confound the Proofs of all the Parties, thereby to procure his Electoral Highness a Title against the Demand we have formed for the Separation of the Causes, and renewed four several times before you, tho' you did not think fit to decree thereupon.

All these Circumstances oblige us, against our Will, not to acquiesce to your Sentence of yesterday, because we should thereby begin to confound our Rights with those of the Heirs of the House of
Chalons,

A. C.

1707.



Chalons, which we have as great an Interest to avoid, as his Electoral Highness has to desire it; and so much the rather, because that Sentence does not agree with those of the 17th, 19th, and 23d of the same Month, by which the Heirs of the House of *Longueville* were not intermixt with those of the House of *Chalons*.

In this sad Condition we cannot look upon this last Sentence, but as a Snare to render the former useless, and insensibly lead us to a Confusion of Actions, which we have all along opposed, and upon which, notwithstanding all our Instances, the Tribunal would never pronounce definitively. Therefore we have no other Course to take, but to retire without waiting for a definitive Judgment, in which we foresee, that the begged and re-united Recommendations of several Powers shall be more regarded than the ordinary Rules of Justice.

But before we retire, we think our selves well-grounded to protest, as we do here in the best Form as can be, against the Sentence given yesterday, and all others that may be given hereafter to the Prejudice of our Rights, as null and void; desiring all the Assistants to be Witnesses of this present Protestation, and to remember, that the Heirs of the House of *Longueville*, whose Ancestors have possessed, for above 250 Years past, this Sovereignty, are oblig'd to retire, to make room for a Stranger. Requiring, moreover, that this Protestation may be enter'd and inserted in the Manual Register of the Three Estates. Given at *Neufchatel*, Octob. 1. 1707.

We *Louis Nicholas* of *Neufville*, Duke of *Villeroy*, in the Name of the Dutchess Dowager of *Lefdiguires*; and we *James* of *Matignon*, Knight of the King's Orders, empower the *Sieurs Teraillon*, and *de Fort*, our Advocates, to go this day into the great Stove (or Hall) of the Castle of *Neufchatel*, to read or cause to be read in full Assembly, these present Protestations. Given the said first day of *October*, 1707.

Sign'd,

Louis Nicholas de *Neufville*,
Duke of *Villeroy*, &c.

James of *Matignon*.

Madam de
Soissons
adheres to
it.

The Duke of *Villeroy*'s and Count *Matignon*'s
Council having read this Protestation, *Madam de*
Soissons

Soissons's
adhere to
in behalf
all, and
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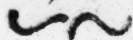
Soissons's Advocate declared, that he was order'd to adhere to it: Which done, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Person on whom the Election should fall, and the *Banderet*, in the Name of the People, made their several Counter-Protests. The Judges appointed the 5th of October, N. S. for the farther Consideration of that matter; and then, upon mature Deliberation, declared the Duke of *Villeroy's*, Count *Matignon's*, and Madam de *Soissons's* Pro-
The said
Protest de-
clared null
and void.
 testations *injurious to their Authority, unreasonable in themselves, contrary to Justice, and the Law of Nations, and therefore null and void*; forbidding the same to be register'd. The Duke of *Villeroy* did not think it to stay to receive that Mortification in Person, so he set out from *Neufchatel* the 3d, and was followed, the next Day, by Count *Matignon* and Madam de *Soissons*. However, they went no farther than *Pontarlier*, and being encouraged by their Par-ty at *Neufchatel*, solicited the French Court so earnestly to interpose in their behalf, that they at last procur'd Orders to Monsieur de *Puisieux*, the French Ambassador, to make very vigorous and lively Representations to the Three States. Accordingly he sent his Secretary the *Sieur de St. Colombe*, who * de-
 * Octob.
 liver'd to the Governour the following Letter from
 11th.
 that Ambassador, to be communicated by him to the Three States.

Gentlemen,

YOU ought to be sensible, that the King, my
The Mar-
quis de
Puisieux's
Letter to
the Three
States.
 Master, has kept an exact Impartiality as long as his Majesty believed that you had no other Thoughts than to decide the Dispute about the Succession of *Neufchatel*, in favour of one of his Subjects, who only have a legal Claim thereunto, and that you would not deviate in the Course of this Affair, from your ancient Custom and Practice. But the King being inform'd, that the Decision of this Affair, according to Law, is no longer the matter in Consideration with you; that the Opinion of every Judge is forejudg'd by the Par-ty they have almost openly espous'd; that the Respect due every where to Tribunals, wherein Justice is administred, is violated; and that the French Competitors, or those employ'd by them, are

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are hardly secure therein: The King, I say, inform'd of all these Particulars, commands me to repair to *Neufchatel*, to signify his Intentions. His Majesty did not know, when he dispatch'd the last Express I have receiv'd, that you had, in some manner, forc'd the greatest Part of the *French* Provinces to abandon their Cause; that you refused to examine the lawful Rights of the House of *Lorraine*, on the County of *Neufchatel*, separated from those the House of *Chalons* pretends to have thereunto; and that you were, in a manner, resolv'd to give, the 17th Instant, the Investiture of that Principality to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. These last Reasons hindred me from repairing thither, that I might not be Witness of the crying Injustice, which your Conduct since the Death of the Duke of *Nemours* gives Cause to believe you are entirely dispos'd. However, I will not conceal from you part of what the King commands me to tell you, reserving to acquaint you more at large by Word of Mouth with the rest, if you grant to the *French* Competitors a sufficient Delay, which I desire for them, in the Name of the King, where by they may be enabled to return to pursue their Right; and if you will assure me, that you will examine the Validity of their Rights separated from those pretended by the House of *Chalons*.

The King commands me to tell you, That the good Opinion he had of your Equity and Prudence, did not permit him to believe, that the Offers and Promises of a Prince, who is his Enemy, and less still, the oblique Ways which have been publickly us'd to get Votes in an Affair of Judicature, would have been capable to engage you to commit, in favour of the latter, such an Act of Injustice, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Subjects; that having, for a long Course of Years enjoy'd the Advantages you found in his Service, and in the Trade you have with the Kingdom of *France*, he thought you were too sensible of your own Interest, to give away all these Advantages without any Necessity; that he can hardly persuade himself, that you should prefer a Protection as remote as uncertain, to the Advantages you have hitherto receiv'd from the Neighbourhood of

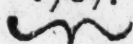
France; that he owns that the Advices he has, some time since, receiv'd, give him Cause to think, that you suffer your selves to be seduc'd by deceitful Offers; that in order to be satisfied with the Truth thereof, he has commanded me to repair to Neufchatel, and exactly inform him of the true Dispositions wherein I shall find you; that you are to look upon that Order as an Effect of the ancient Affection his Majesty does still preserve for your State; that the said Affection will not receive any Alteration, if his Majesty understands by my Letters, that your Conduct is answerable to the Sentiments he always had for you; that if he is oblig'd to depart from the same, he knows very well what Course he is to take; and it will be no less easie for him to avenge himself, than it has been easie hitherto for him to give you Proofs of his Affection.

I can therefore assure you, Gentlemen, that the Intention of his most Christian Majesty, is to make use of all Means he shall find convenient to do himself Justice for the Wrong you shall do his Subjects, without any Consideration or Regard whatever; that he has given Orders to forbid all Commerce between your State and France, and that he will afterwards make you more sensibly feel the Effects of his Resentment.

The King's Intentions, which I discover here into you, ought to dissipate the Reports the Partisans of his Enemies affect to spread abroad, to persuade people, that his Majesty look'd with a perfect Indifference upon the Decision of the Succession of Neufchatel. I can assure you, that they have out falsly, that the begged Recommendation of the King of Sweden, and the Regard he has for the Laudable Protestant Cantons, hinder him from crossing and annulling the Pretensions of the Elector of Brandenburg. The Consequences will but too much convince you of the contrary, if you do not grant the Delay that I desire of you, on the Part of the King, my Master; and if you do not do his Subjects Justice, which is lawfully due unto them, and which no impartial Tribunal would deny. I desire you therefore, Gentlemen, seriously to weigh the Contents of this Memorial, to return

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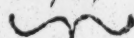


'a speedy Answer thereto, and suffer your self
'no longer to be deluded by the vain Hopes
'Enemies of the King, my Master, give you, seeing
'they can have no other End, than to draw upon
'you some Misfortunes, which you cannot avoid
'if you do not prevent them by a Conduct more
'regular, and more agreeable to Justice.

P U I S I E U

Solothurn, Octob. 10. 1707.

The Governour summoned extraordinarily the
Three States the 12th, and communicated to them
this threatening Letter, which was read in their As-
sembly; but after some Debates, they resolved that
no Innovation should be made in the Sentence given
the 1st of that Month, and that no Delay should
be granted before the 17th, that is, That they
would meet that Day, and consider whether the
Letter, or Memorial of the *French* Ambassador
should be publickly read in the Assembly, or no
and what Answer should be returned thereunto.
All the Commonalties of the Country of *Valangin*
met also the 12th; and, notwithstanding the Mem-
orial of the *French* Minister was communicated
to them, they unanimously resolv'd, That they
would suffer no other Delay; that they would
maintain the Liberty of the Sovereign Tribunal of
the Three States, and venture their Lives and For-
tunes for it; and that the said Commonalties should
send their respective Deputies, with full Power to
concert with the City, and the Commonalties of
Neufchatel, the necessary Measures for accelerating
the Decision of this weighty Affair. The Council
of the City met the 13th, to read the Memorial of
the *French* Ambassador; and the *French* Partisan
took that Opportunity to magnifie the Menaces of
that Minister, and those of the Intendant of *Burgundy*,
and the Governour of *Pontarlier*; but those im-
morous Gentlemen receiv'd a severe Reprimand
and it was resolv'd, not only that the City should
persist in their former Sentiments, but likewise that
an Answer should be returned to the *French* Am-
bassador, to let him know, that he was throughly
misinform'd; for they believ'd, That if he had
known the Truth of the Matters, he would have



written to them in other Terms, and shew'd more regard for a Sovereign Tribunal, which follows other Rules than those of Justice.

The Marquis de *Puisieux* follow'd his Memorial very close; for he arriv'd at *Neufchatel* the 15th of October (N. S.) in hopes, by his Presence, and threats, to make the Three States change their former Resolution; And because the City would not shew him more Respect than they had done to Count *Metternich*, he declared he would not be treated with any Ceremony. The same Day, the Council of State, some of whom, through the Governor's Influence, were not disinclined to France, waited upon his Excellency, and met with a civil reception; But the Council of the City, who attended him an Hour after, were treated in a very different manner: For after their President had spoke a few Words, that Minister roughly answer'd, That the Business in hand was not Complimental, but Material; Adding, That he had caused a Memorial to be deliver'd in very pressing Terms, and that the Council, instead of answering it immediately, as they in Duty ought to have done, had sent Circular Letters to the Corporations of the State, to cause them to repair to *Neufchatel* in order to oppose openly with them, the Delay he demanded, altho' he had made that Demand in the Name of the King his Master: That all their Proceedings were crying Injustices; and that they did nothing but by Faction and Cabal, which his Majesty would not fail to resent. The President of the Burgo-masters reply'd very calmly, but withal, with a noble Firmness, 'That they were sensible that his Excellency had been all along misinform'd; That the Tribunal was not acted by Partiality, as he pretended, but had hitherto proceeded according to the known Rules of Justice, and the known Laws of their Country. This vigorous answer so exasperated that haughty Minister, that he utter'd several Expressions below his Character; and, amongst other things, said, That what they had advanc'd, was as false as Heresie; and he would renounce his Baptism, rather than they should remain unpunish'd: And as the Magistrates, who were tired with hearing such mad and extravagant

The Mar. ouis de Puisieux's haughty way of proceeding, unsuccessful.

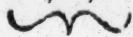
A. C. 1707. *Expostulations*, were going to withdraw, he told them; *Mark well what I have said to you, else your Ruin is at hand.* All the Commonalties (or Corporations) of that Principality, two or three excepted, having sent their Deputies to Neufchatel the 16th, they were invited by the Governour to come to the Castle, where the *French* Ambassador was. Some few of them went thither; rather out of Curiosity than upon any other Account, and that Minister and the Governor used all possible Arguments to dissuade them from joining with the City; but this was to no purpose, for as soon as they came they repaired to the Town-House, and declared they were ready to concur in every Thing the Council should think fit to propose for accelerating the final Determination of this Controversy. One Deputy alone had the Baseness to declare to the Ambassador, that the Commonalty he represented, was for the *French* Pretenders, but the said Commonalty being informed thereof, disowned that Deputy, and sent the next Day to the Governour to declare that what he had said was without Orders. Notwithstanding the ill Success of this Invitation, the Governour sent Orders to the Deputies aforesaid, to attend the *French* Ambassador the next Day, but they comply'd therewith, and those that did, were well received. That Minister sent afterwards, one after another, for the Judges of the Tribunal, whom he suspected to be in the Interest of the King of *Prussia*, and endeavour'd first to gain them by Promises, and then frighten them with haughty Menaces, but finding both to be equally vain, he loaded them with injurious Names, adding, *That the King would revenge their ill Conduct upon them and their Posterity, to the third and fourth Generation; and that no Corner of the Earth should afford them Shelter from his Wrath.* The 17th being the Day appointed for the Tribunal to proceed to the Decision of the Grand Controversy, the *French* Ambassador presented to the Council of State, and to the Council of the City, the following Memorial.

Gentlemen,

Thought I might have deferred my coming to *Neufchatel*, altho' I had receiv'd the King my Master's Orders for it, until you had granted the delay I have demanded in his Name, in favour of the French Pretenders to the Succession of this State; and given sufficient Assurance, to weigh the Merits of their Rights, separately from those which are obtruded by the Head of the House of *Calons*; but the New Orders that have been sent to me from his Majesty, upon Information given him of the Protestations, with which the said Pretenders have been oblig'd to content themselves, both by reason of the Irregular and Partial Proceedings of the Tribunal, and of the Practices and Cabals that have been carried on with so good Success to reduce them to that sad necessity: These Orders, I say are so precise, that no Consideration was able to supersede them or stop the Execution of them. You ought however to look upon them as a Remainder of the Regard, which his Majesty is still willing to preserve for your State; to the end that being timely, and by Me inform'd of his Majesty's Intentions, which are so agreeable to Justice and Equity, you may have no Pretence of Complaint, if, against his own Inclination, he sends himself obliged to come to Extremities, which you cannot prevent, but by a Thorough-Change of your Way of Proceeding till this present Time; and by doing full Justice to the French Pretenders, whose unquestionable Right does absolutely quash the Vain and Chimerical Pretensions of a Prince, who is his Majesty's Enemy. 'Tis plain, he reposes his Confidence on the Support which the concurrence of his Allies gives to an Ambitious project, as contrary to his Majesty's Interest, as fatal to the Happiness and Tranquillity of this State; On the Interposition and Influence of a Potentate, who flatters himself thereby to heighten his Credit and Authority; On the Sums he lavishes away, and the Favours he promises, of which his Manifesto makes a pompous Enumeration, rather than on any Shadow of Right, that might give him Hopes to succeed in it, by lawful Ways. For altho' 'tis

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‘not my present Business to discuss his Pretensions
 ‘yet I think I may say in general, That it has
 ‘other Foundation, but the Fancy of those who
 ‘have put that Project in his Head, and in particular
 ‘of some Persons, who finding themselves long
 ‘fore engaged by the Pensions they have received
 ‘and the Favours that have been promis’d them
 ‘have a Mind to consummate their Work, at the
 ‘Expence of the Repose and Happiness of the
 ‘Country, without any Regard to Justice, or the
 ‘most Inviolable Laws.

‘And indeed, *Gentlemen*, what can be more
 ‘extraordinary than to see at present the Elector
 ‘*Brandenburgh* among the Pretenders to the Prin-
 ‘cipality of *Neufchatel*? Has he any Title or Claim
 ‘to the Succession to the *Dutchess of Nemours*, whose
 ‘Ancestors have peaceably enjoy’d this State
 ‘near three Ages past? Is not the Right he pretends
 ‘to the Inheritance of the late King *William*
 ‘*England*, still undecided, and even contested,
 ‘relation to the Territories situated in the Low
 ‘Countries, by the States General, who neverthe-
 ‘less assist him by their Offices and Interpositions?
 ‘Does not he himself own, That he is an absolute
 ‘Stranger to the House of *Chalons*, whose Rights
 ‘pretends to administer? In fine, what can one
 ‘of his Pretending to obtain by Right of Inheri-
 ‘tability, an Estate which he cannot claim, but
 ‘supposing it to be Alienable, since ’tis only by
 ‘the Will and Testament of *Renatus of Nassau*,
 ‘in favour of *William* his Cousin, who never had
 ‘Share in the Blood of the House of *Chalons*,
 ‘he forms the Colour of his vain Pretensions.
 ‘These are so evident Contradictions, that they
 ‘cannot be reconciled but in the Head of a Man
 ‘hurried away by Passion, Cabal or Interest; and
 ‘without examining in what manner this State
 ‘be bestow’d among the *French* Pretenders,
 ‘the King having always entertain’d, and still pre-
 ‘tending an entire Impartiality in that Respect;
 ‘not I, with Confidence, say, That ’tis with-
 ‘out sign to impose upon the Religion of Simple,
 ‘credulous, and in these Matters, Unskill’d Men,
 ‘to abuse the Facility of People; and to decoy

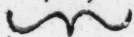
office it self, that so sacred a Name is made use of, to consummate such a Work?

But not to dwell any longer upon Particulars that are too well known, and for which the Lovers of Justice, and all good Men, do incessantly groan, after having declared to you the King's Sentiments, about the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* Pretensions, and the Methods used in Prosecution thereof: I content my self, for the present, *Gentlemen*, with insisting on the Memorial, which has been presented to you from me, the 11th instant, both in relation to the sufficient Delay I demand, in the Name and by Order of his Majesty, in favour of the *French* Pretenders, and to the Separation of the Claims of the House of *Chalons*, from those of the House of *Longueville*.

If, contrary to my Expectation, it should fall out, That your Answer should not be conformable to it, and that the Prepossession which has appear'd in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, should yet blind you so far, as to prefer him before such of the *French* Pretenders, as shall be found to have the best Title to the Succession of *Neuschatel*; I have still fresh Orders from his Majesty to assure you, That as he cannot look upon such a Conduct, but as a formal Declaration against his Interests, in so lawful a Demand, so *nothing shall be able to stop the Effects of his Indignation, or save you from the just Vengeance he proposes to exercise*. I cannot persuade my self, That you can hear with Indifference, the Menaces of his Majesty's Resentments, deliver'd by his Ambassador; and the Impression thereof ought to be the more lively, because all the World knows how easy it will be for him to put them in Execution. The Love you ought to have for your Country, and for the Repose and Tranquillity of this State; The Reflexions you will not fail to make, on what you may fear or hope from his Majesty; The Conveniencies of so useful and advantageous a Neighbourhood; the Testimonies he has hitherto given you of the Honour of his Good-Will, should be more than sufficient Motives to determine your Choice: But if to this be added, the Concern several Persons among you have express'd, at different times, upon the with-

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‘drawing of the *French* Pretenders, and the Know-
 ‘ledge you cannot but have of the Justice of their
 ‘Claims, so agreeable to his Majesty’s Intentions
 ‘All these Considerations will not suffer me to doubt
 ‘of the favourable Dispositions, which I shall find
 ‘during my stay at *Neufchatel*, for the full Execution
 ‘tion of the same; at which Rate only, you can
 ‘merit the Continuation of the said Good-Will.
 ‘wish, for my own part, that you may furnish
 ‘me with Occasions to assist you to maintain your-
 ‘selves in it.

Sign’d,

PUISIEUX

This Memorial having taken up the Council of
 State, and the Council of the City all the Morning
 afforded an Opportunity to the Partial Govern-
 ment to adjourn the Tribunal to the 18th. The
French Ambassador desired the 16th, an Audience
 of the Council of State for the 18th, which was
 granted him, and Mr. *Stanian* and the *Sieur Runckel*
 Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, desired, at
 the same time, an Audience for the same Day. This
 was likewise granted, but the Cabal of the Govern-
 ment being very powerful in the Council of State,
 they pretended to make such a Difference in the
 Ceremonial between the *French* Ambassador and the
British Envoy, that the latter did not think fit to comply
 therewith, for fear of prejudicing his Character
 and so Mr. *Stanian*, and the *Sieur Runckel* sent the
 Day the following Memorial to the Council of
 State, in order to be communicated to the Three
 States.

Memorial
 of the *British*
 and
Dutch
 Envoys.

Gentlemen,

‘HER Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and
 ‘their High-Mightinesses, having given
 ‘very express Orders carefully to watch for your
 ‘Safety, and repeat to you the positive Assurance
 ‘of their Protection, as often as you may stand in
 ‘need of it; ’Tis our Duty to give you fresh Proofs
 ‘of their sincere Affection in the present Juncture
 ‘in which the Ambassador of *France* uses you with
 ‘so much Haughtiness and Indignity, and in which
 ‘he labours to divert you from the Administration

of Justice, by the heap of Threats, that are contain'd in his Memorial.

'Altho' nothing can be more outrageous, unjust, and contrary to the Engagements of *France*, than that Memorial; you ought, indeed, to be offended, but not surprized at it. For, on this occasion, the Minister of *France* does but follow the constant Method he has practis'd in all his Negotiations in *Switzerland*. 'Tis grown into a Habit with him, to insult, without either Reserve or Regard, all Persons of most eminent Merit or Distinction in the Nation; who loving their Country and Religion, courageously oppose the dangerous Designs of *France* against their Liberty. Such Persons, according to his Opinion, are ill Patriots, or seduced by Foreign Powers, or hurry'd on by a Passion capable of ruining their Country; and he likewise determines, that such of the laudable Cantons that will not fall into the Snares he lays for them, and blindly follow the Desires of *France*, are courting their own Ruin, by exposing themselves to the King's just Resentment. But the World is already so used to that Cant, that his injurious Reflexions upon private Persons, serve only to establish their Reputation, and shew that their Integrity is proof against all Assaults. As to his Menaces, no Man of Sense takes now any more Notice of them; and altho' he has had less to negotiate with you, than with the rest of *Switzerland*, yet you have seen so many Contradictions in many things he has at divers times told you, that you ought no more mind his Harangues, than the other Part of the laudable Helvetick Body do. Doubtless you sufficiently remember all the Slights he put upon you in the Year 1699, and the Haughtiness with which he threatned you at every Turn. The Troops of *France*, he pretended, were ready to enter into the Heart of your State, in case you should not grant to the Prince of *Conti* the new Tribunal he demanded; But being Men of Courage as you are, you did not suffer your selves to be frightned by Threats void of all Justice. When they saw your Firmness, they let you alone, and the Prince of *Conti* withdrew.

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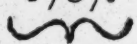
‘ Some time after, the Affair of the Minister Girard happen’d : It was not the Marquis de Puissieux alone, that spoke in his behalf, for the French King himself wrote to the laudable Evangelick Cantons, that except you did forthwith restore that Minister, he would send back the Prince of Conti to this Country, to set again on foot the Pretension that had occasion’d such violent Commotions amongst you. Nothing could be more positive, than the Menaces contain’d in that Letter, and in all those that were dispers’d in the Name of France : But when they saw you were not in the least intimidated thereby, they were silent, and gave you no farther Disturbance.

‘ Nevertheless, France was not then engaged, as she now is, in a War so violent and so dangerous to her. On the contrary, she was at the highest Top of her Grandeur and Power : But as she sufficiently foresaw, that her ambitious Designs upon the Monarchy of Spain would suddenly involve her in a new War, she was wiser than to put her Threats in Execution, which might have added to the Enemies she was going to draw upon herself, if not all the laudable Helvetick Body, at least all Protestant Swisserland : She too plainly saw the Dangers to which such a Conjunction would expose her.

‘ If the French King’s positive Threats against you had no Consequence at that time, those of his Ambassadors will have much less at this Juncture, when France is distracted by such pressing Perplexities : when she sees her Ambition and Haughtiness have armed almost all Europe against her ; and that God has, on so many signal Occasions, blessed the just Arms of the High Allies. Moreover, if you consider, Gentlemen, the French Ambassador’s Conduct since the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours, you will find that he sometimes contradicts himself, sometimes the Court, which sufficiently shews how little Notice ought to be taken of what he says.

‘ The Letter he sent the 14th of July, to the four Cantons in League with your State, and which some of them took care speedily to communicate to you, did even then threaten you, with Contribution,

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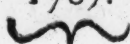
bution, and several other Calamities, in case you did not acknowledge one of the *French Pretenders*, for your Sovereign. But seeing how little you regarded so unjust a Threat, and that so preposterous an Imperiousness, instead of intimidating Men of your Firmness, serv'd only to exasperate you, he wrote a Letter to the Governour, which was sufficiently made publick, in which, in a very moderate stile, he explain'd that which had been sent to the Cantons, and gave it a quite different Construction from what it visibly had; and the *Sieur de la Cloſure*, in the Memorial he has since deliver'd to you, affirms, That the *French Ambassador's* Letter is so far from containing Threats, that it shews you the Regard and Affection his King has for you.

'Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous than the *Sieur de la Cloſure's* Suggestion in that Respect. For can any sensible Man look upon the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter, in the manner the Resident of *Geneva* would have it construed? But however, we see thereby, the evident Contradiction between the Memorial deliver'd to you, by the *Sieur de la Cloſure*, by order of the Court; and the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter to the laudable Cantons, in League with this State.

'You likewise remember the *French Ambassador's* outrageous Threats against you, upon your suffering, as he pretended, *that any body durst be wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of the King's Blood.* And endeavouring to make you answerable for the Competition about Precedency, between his Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Conti*. The *Marquis de Puisieux* told you, That if you neglected speedily to remedy the same, his King would be oblig'd to take Measures quite opposite to the Thoughts of Peace and Lenity, he had always entertain'd in relation to the Affairs of *Neufchatel*; adding it was by his Orders, he told you, that when you were wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood, his Majesty was personally concern'd therein, and that he would use all means to procure them in all Places the Honour due to them.

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‘ According to the plain and unquestionable Sense of that Letter, the King of *France* was upon the point of making use of open Force in your very Territories to oblige his Excellency the Count of *Metternich* to yield the Precedency to the Prince of *Conti*, if you yourselves did not decide against the just Pretensions of his *Prussian* Majesty’s Ambassdor.

‘ You made, Gentlemen, no manner of Account of a Menace so ill-grounded, and your wise Regulation in that Respect, has been quite opposite to what the Marquis de *Puisieux* would despotically have exacted from you: You know that the Court of *France* instead of embracing the Marquis de *Puisieux*’s violent Sentiments, which, in the mean time, he gave out, in the name of the King his Master, and as the immediate Result of his Order; they have entirely approved your Conduct in that Particular; and even the *Sieur de la Closure* has positively told you as much, in the name of his Master.

‘ But, Gentlemen, here is something more. The French King himself, has lately written to the four Cantons in Alliance with this State; and his Letter, dated the 5th of October, barely contains these Words: *Knowing that our Subjects alone, have a Legal Right to the Succession, (He means of Neufchatel) We assure our selves, that being as Just as you are, you will, with Pleasure, use your good Offices to exclude those whose Pretensions are not grounded on any valid Title. We leave it to your Wisdom, to consider the Misfortunes they might bring upon that State, if they should become Masters of it, and we are persuaded that you will use your utmost Endeavours to prevent it.*

‘ Let the Marquis de *Puisieux* reconcile, if he can, the Letter of the King his Master, with the outrageous and virulent Memorial, he has lately deliver’d to you.

‘ Consider, Gentlemen, that altho’ this Letter of the French King, which is so opposite to the Violences, with which his Minister threatens you, and which only slightly glances upon future and distant Dangers, should be as harsh, as the Marquis de *Puisieux*’s Memorial is, yet you would have no reasonable Ground to be alarm’d at it. For it would only be the meer Result of the repeated and pressing Sollicitations of the French Pretenders, to

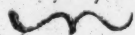
‘ whom

whom they would give this Satisfaction of inter-
posing for them with some Air of Vigour. There
are few among you, but know the Design that was
laid at the House of one of them, to procure
threatning Letters from Court to you. 'Tis even
known, that the desired Letter was drawn up
here, and by whom. The very hour at which
the Courier set out to carry it to Court, is known
likewise. Nor are we ignorant, that in hopes of
causing Distraction and Confusion among you,
and of stopping the free Course of Justice, they
begged as a Favour of the *French King*, that he
would be pleas'd to make, in behalf of his Subjects,
some steps that might strike Terror among the
People. The same Pretender, at whose House
this Letter was contriv'd, (it's *Monsieur de Ma-*
ignon we mean) as well as his Agents and Crea-
tures, has endeavour'd to suggest every where, a-
bundance of chimerical Fears; and judging of
your Courage by his own Weakness, which he
has plainly shewn by his Departure, and the Road
he has taken, he thought that Menaces would
make the like Impressions with you, as they would
have made upon his Mind. The strict Relation
he has with one of the Principal Ministers at the
French Court, being well known, it ought not to
have been surprizing, if with earnest Supplications,
he had, by his means, obtain'd a pretty sharp Let-
ter. These are a sort of Experiments, which the
French Court makes at all Adventures, and which
have no farther Consequence, than according to
the Weakness of People in believing that they may
be attended with any Reality.

Not only all the *French Pretenders* have own'd
the Sovereignty of your Tribunal, as well as the
Sieur de la Clofure, in the Memorial he has deli-
ver'd to you; but the *French King* himself has so-
lemnly acknowledg'd the same. For *Monsieur*
Amelot, his former Ambassador, having sent hither
the *Sieur de la Boulaye*, gave him a Memorial dated
the 25th of *February*, 1698, sign'd with his own
Hand, and which was deliver'd to *Messieurs Sinner*
and *Willardin*, Deputies of the laudable Canton
of *Bern*, whereby he declares, That his Majesty de-
sign'd to let the Law and the Tribunals of the Country
have

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‘ have their free Course, for the Decision of the Differences
 ‘ that might arise from the several Pretensions upon Neuf-
 ‘ chatel; That his Majesty having prescribed himself
 ‘ that Rule, had reason to expect, that the Cantons in
 ‘ League with Neufchatel would, in that regard, con-
 ‘ tinue in the same Indifference, since they had no In-
 ‘ spection nor Superiority over that Country: And after-
 ‘ wards the King did write the 13th of March, in
 ‘ the same Year, to the Laudable Canton of Bern,
 ‘ a Letter of the same Tenor with his Ambassador’s
 ‘ Memorial, and which invincibly proves that it
 ‘ was deliver’d by his Order. And indeed, by what
 ‘ Title would France arrogate to herself the Power
 ‘ of regulating your Tribunal? Had this Country
 ‘ ever any Dependence upon that Kingdom? How
 ‘ can France dictate Rules to Judges that are in no
 ‘ manner subject to her? And what would she say,
 ‘ if any Power should pretend to give Laws to her
 ‘ Tribunals, and regulate their Decisions, either
 ‘ with respect to the Order, or to the Bottom of the
 ‘ Affair?

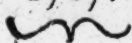
‘ You have, *Gentlemen*, always, with reason, look’d
 ‘ upon the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States,
 ‘ as what is most dear to you, and most necessary
 ‘ for your Preservation. But the Marquis de Puisieux
 ‘ will now extinguish it, with despotical Authority:
 ‘ He would have you grant to the *French* Pretenders,
 ‘ who have deserted their Cause, a sufficient Delay,
 ‘ in order to return and sue their Claims; that is to
 ‘ say, as much time as they shall demand. He
 ‘ would have you oblige yourselves to cause the
 ‘ Pretensions of the House of *Longueville* to be judged
 ‘ separately from those of the House of *Chalons*; and
 ‘ in order to obey him, entirely to subvert the Rules
 ‘ of your Judicatory; and besides, he would be
 ‘ assur’d, that you shall chuse none but a *French*
 ‘ Pretender. ’Tis on these Conditions only, you
 ‘ can preserve his King’s Benevolence: But, if you
 ‘ fail herein, the Prohibition of your Commerce is
 ‘ already ordain’d, and nothing shall hinder France
 ‘ from Revenging her self openly on you. Neither
 ‘ the King of *Sweden*’s Recommendations, nor any
 ‘ Regard for the laudable Protestant Cantons, shall
 ‘ shelter you from her Vengeance. Who can read,
 ‘ without Indignation, so unjust and vain Menaces?

Will

Will the Court of *France*, who see the Abyss of Miseries, into which they have plung'd that Kingdom, by the little Regard they had for their Neighbours, and the Oppressions they have made them undergo, for ever suffer their Ministers, with so much Imperiousness, to make use of Threats, as soon as their Will is not follow'd? Have you not sufficiently convinced them, that the Courageous Love you have for your Religion, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, is too deeply rooted in your Hearts, as that you should be deterr'd from it by any Threats? Has not the Experience of what is past, sufficiently evidenced your Firmness? The Fruits you have reap'd from it, are a sure Earnest of the Advantages that will now accrue to you from it. Do they not see, with how much Affection and Cordiality the Republick of *Bern* is ready to perform whatever her Engagements and Alliances with you exact from them? And they almost daily give you repeated Assurances of it, in as positive a manner as you can desire. Is not all Protestant *Switzerland* concern'd in your Fate, and in the Preservation of your Religion and Liberties? And can it be believ'd that *France*, in her present Circumstances, will add that powerful Body to the many Enemies her Ambition has rais'd against her? Does she not know that the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours, have not yet been able to use themselves to that severe Slavery, to which they have been reduc'd, and that they will embrace with Pleasure and Eagerness, any Opportunities of shaking off a Yoke which is so insupportable to them? What Troops would she make use of to insult you? Those employ'd against his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*? But they could not hinder the taking of *Suza* in their Sight, and the Garrison's being made Prisoners of War; And the way is now open for the same Army which has driven the *French* out of *Italy*, to come thro' *Savoy*, and support you as soon as occasion shall require. You know that the Posture of Affairs in *Germany* is entirely changed; That the *French*, who at the Beginning of the Campaign had there some Advantage, find it pretty difficult to maintain themselves there, and that 13 of their Squadrons have been

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‘been lately entirely defeated. Nothing is more
 ‘false than the pretended Detachment, which, as
 ‘the *French* Emissaries give out, is coming from Ger-
 ‘many to the County of *Burgundy*, in order to sup-
 ‘port the *French* Pretenders ; But if such a thing
 ‘should happen, the Army of the Empire would,
 ‘in that Case, approach *Swisserland*, to be near at
 ‘hand to support you ; And you may, *Gentlemen*,
 ‘be fully persuaded, that should *France*, contrary
 ‘to all Probability, and her most visible Interests,
 ‘abandon herself to her unjust Passion against you,
 ‘her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their
 ‘High Mightinesses, would furnish, both to the
 ‘Laudable Protestant Cantons, and to you, Sup-
 ‘plies, either of Money, Officers. Troops, or such
 ‘Things as could be desired ; And that they would
 ‘assist you all in such a manner, as you should think
 ‘most consistent with your Interest, and with your
 ‘Situation ; and that with all the Expedition, which
 ‘those Powers, so zealous for Religion, the publick
 ‘Good, and the Safety of *Europe*, know so happily how
 ‘to employ, when the Preservation of Religion, and
 ‘the Support of the Oppressed, is in Question.

‘We do not mention to you the Succours his
 ‘Majesty the King of *Prussia* would immediately
 ‘procure for you, by his Money, his Alliances with
 ‘the Princes of the Empire that are your Neigh-
 ‘bours, and by his own Troops ; and even he has
 ‘8000 Men of the best Infantry at hand, who in
 ‘seven days may be on the Frontiers of the Country
 ‘of *Vaux*. You may easily judge, that he would not
 ‘omit any thing towards supporting his own Sub-
 ‘jects, and defending a Country which should be
 ‘attack’d only for having done him Justice.

‘But altho’ we here, solemnly and pursuant to
 ‘our Orders, do renew to you, the Assurances of
 ‘most effectual, real, and speedy Succours on the
 ‘behalf of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*,
 ‘and their High Mightinesses, and that you may
 ‘safely and solidly depend upon them, if you should
 ‘stand in need of them ; yet we plainly see, that
 ‘such a Case will not happen. For all the Threats
 ‘that have been used against you, have certainly
 ‘no other Tendency, than to try, if by that means
 ‘you may be diverted from your true Interests,
 ‘and Administration of Justice : And be persuaded,
 ‘that

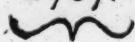
that all the Efforts that are now made to distract you, will cease; and that Tranquillity will be perfectly restor'd among you, as soon as you shall have acknowledg'd his Prussian Majesty for your Sovereign, pursuant to his Rights.

'Your Repose will be the more secure, because France cannot attack you, without an open Violation of her Alliances, with the laudable Helvetick Body, of which you have always been a Part; and without destroying a Neutrality so necessary to her Safety. The King of Prussia having already declared, and solemnly oblig'd himself, that he did no ways pretend to recede from that Neutrality, in reference to the Counties of Neufchatel and Valangin; and that he consents it should be constantly observ'd, in the same manner, and with the same Exactness as the laudable Canton of Bern observes it; Will not the French King, to whom all possible Security shall be given in that respect, (seeing by that Means the County of Burgundy for ever cover'd on this side, and his Kingdom in a Condition to reap all the Advantages it has hitherto drawn from the Counties of Neufchatel and Valangin) be glad to see things settled in such a manner, as may give him no Umbrage?

'France, 'tis suggested, will not, perhaps, make an open War, but only put the Country under Contribution. What does such a Suggestion mean? Is not the putting a Country under Contribution, making War against it? And can she go about such an Attempt, without drawing upon herself a War with the laudable Canton of Bern, by Reason of your Alliances and Comburghership? All Protestant Switzerland would joyn with them, and consequently France could not enter upon those Measures, without undoing herself, considering the dangerous Circumstances she is in. And would not the Country of Burgundy be oblig'd to reimburse, with Interest, the Contributions that should be impos'd upon you, and which might be extended infinitely farther than your Country? You ought to be the more secure in that respect, because his Excellency the Count de Metternich, in the Quality of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, will, if it be thought necessary, engage himself to repay to you

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‘all the Contributions you shall be obliged to pay
 ‘to *France*, and indemnifie all private Persons for
 ‘the Losses they shall sustain from her. And as to
 ‘the Prohibition of your Commerce, wherewith
 ‘you are so much threatned, we have already
 ‘shewn you, not only that *France* cannot do it with
 ‘Justice, but that even such a Prohibition would,
 ‘at this Juncture, cause but very little Inconveni-
 ‘ency in your State ; besides, that *France*, who
 ‘would suffer by it infinitely more than you, and
 ‘from whom, by way of Reprisal, you might stop
 ‘part of her Effects, that pass over your Lake,
 ‘would first be weary of it, and would soon sollicite
 ‘the Restoration of Free-Trade.

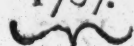
‘Upon the whole Matter, you may easily judge,
 ‘Gentlemen, what little Regard you ought to have
 ‘for the frivolous Menaces of the *French* Minister,
 ‘and ought to consider besides, that should they
 ‘produce the Effect he desires, it would be his con-
 ‘stant Practice to make use, at every turn, of this
 ‘Means to oblige you to do any thing he should
 ‘exact from you. If the Town and People of *Neuf-*
 ‘*chatel* would preserve their ancient Liberties and
 ‘Privileges, he would decide them to be unjust
 ‘and chimerical, with the same Assurance he makes
 ‘the like Determination concerning the Rights of
 ‘his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and would de-
 ‘spotically ordain you to wave them; otherwise
 ‘the King his Master, would he say, should be ob-
 ‘liged to support a Prince, his Subject, against the
 ‘Enterprizes of his disobedient People; and *France*
 ‘would be as ready to furnish him with Means to
 ‘abolish your Privileges, as she was not long ago,
 ‘to give Troops to the Prince of *Montbeliard*, on
 ‘the like Occasion. If the Preservation of your
 ‘Spiritual Liberties was in question; it would be
 ‘decided, That the *French* King cannot tolerate
 ‘them, because they might serve to entertain He-
 ‘resie in his Kingdom: This was the Phrase they
 ‘used in reference to *Orange*; a Precedent which
 ‘can never be deeply enough engraven in your
 ‘Minds. Have you not seen his Royal Highness
 ‘the Duke of *Savoy* compell’d by *France* to drive
 ‘those of our Religion out of the Valley of *Lucern*,
 ‘and to have Foreign Troops employ’d in his own

Territories, for extirpating Subjects that were so faithful to him, and with whom he was so well satisfied? Indeed, that great Prince having afterwards, by his invincible Courage, withdrawn himself from that Dependency, to which *France* endeavour'd to subject him, has restor'd such of those poor People that did not perish by the Arms of that Power, to their Country and Estates. We have seen a Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*, a Sovereignty distinct and separate from the Kingdom of *France*, seized for Matters that did not regard his Principality, but solely concern'd him, as being by his Birth, a Subject of the *French* King. Nor could he get out of Prison, but by surrendering his Sovereignty to the Crown of *France*: And *Sedan*, that City so famous for its Zeal for Religion, for its excellent Preachers and Professors, and the Concourse of so many young Scholars that repaired thither, to be instructed, sees, at present, its Temples demolish'd, its Inhabitants dispers'd, and such of them as staid behind, obliged to profess the Catholick Religion. Can any among you, that has a Zeal for his Religion, but be struck by all those Examples? And who, among you, can doubt, but that all these Efforts, which the Minister of *France* makes to hinder you from Administring Justice freely, and to obtain Delays, which will involve you in the most dangerous Distractions, aim at the Overturning of your Religion and your Liberty? And who, again, among you, can deny, that if the Menaces used against you, should now produce a Slackning in your Resolutions, but that they will continue to make use, with an insupportable Imperiousness, of the same Means, until they have entirely brought you under the Yoke?

But to make some particular Reflexions on the Delay demanded of you; we desire you to consider, that in a Law-case, 'tis an indispensable Duty, to follow the Forms of the Process, without suffering your selves to be diverted from them, and that you can grant no Delay at the Instances of the *French* Ambassador, (who is so far from having a Right to set up here, as he does, for an Empire, that he cannot even be look'd upon as a Party

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' a Party concern'd) without reversing the former
' Judgments of your Tribunal; without giving the
' King of Prussia a just Cause of Complaint, and con-
' sequently to his High Allies, who so earnestly
' concern themselves in his behalf: For, in short
' we must freely tell you, that her Majesty of Great
' Britain, and their High Mightinesses, will look
' upon such a Delay as a Piece of Complaisance from
' France, which would be absolutely opposite to Jus-
' tice; and they would be sensibly affected, if you
' should have more regard for the unjust and violent
' Demands of the French Ambassador, than for the
' affectionate Remonstrances of their Ministers, and
' for their Oppositions.

' Moreover, all the Delays you might grant, will
' never satisfy the French Ambassador, unless you
' not only permit, that Pretenders, who have fore-
' judged themselves, that have deserted their Cause
' and have made use of such injurious Protestations
' against you, come in again, against all Rules of
' Justice, to sue their Claims; but likewise unless
' you decide in favour of a French Pretender: For the
' Marquis de Puisieux explains himself clearly en-
' ough about it, so as to leave you no room to
' doubt it. If you will not do all that, the Delay
' which is demanded of you, and which may
' occasion numberless Troubles, Misfortunes and
' Divisions among you, without contenting the French
' Ambassador, will only render his Proceedings more
' vehement and outrageous. Therefore is it not much
' better for you, by deciding the Affair, as speedily
' as the Consideration of the Right will admit, to be
' certain of your Fate, than to leave it any longer
' doubtful by so preposterous and dangerous a Com-
' plaisance?

' We hope, Gentlemen, you will do us the Justice
' to believe, that having an entire Regard for you
' we have seen, with sensible Grief, and with true
' Indignation, the outrageous Manner, in which the
' French Ambassador treats you. Does he think
' that because he is honoured with the Character of
' Publick Minister, he is allow'd so unjustly, and
' with so much Violence, to accuse your Sovereign
' Tribunal of open Partiality? Of having done no-
' thing but crying Injustices since the Death of the

' Dutche

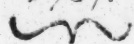
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Dutchess of Nemours? Of having suffer'd themselves to be led by Cabals? Of judging no more according to the Laws? And to say, that the Judges were no more known, than by the Party they had openly embrac'd? There is no Person in the State, but ought to resent such an Affront, offer'd, without any Ground, to a Sovereign Tribunal.

'All the Sentences the Three Estates have given, to that of the 30th of October, have been accepted by all the French Pretenders, who remain'd here after the Prince of Conti's Departure; and they have, in all Places, commended the Wisdom and Justice of the same. But because some of the said Pretenders, (who found so wise the former Sentences) have been pleas'd suddenly to cross the Cudgels, desert their Cause, and complain, in the most odious Terms, of the Sentence of the 30th of October, which, however, was but a Confirmation of that of the 27th, which they had accepted, and to which they had adhered, the Marquis de Puiseux, instead of disallowing so irregular a Conduct, does still go beyond them; advances that the Tribunal *has done nothing but crying Injustices, since the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours*; and, without any Reserve, and against open Truth, uses the most violent Expressions against the Reputation of Men of Honour, and, by the most heinous Accusations, endeavours to prostitute to the whole World the Judges of a Sovereign State. We still repeat it, What Person in Neufchatel can see such a thing, without Indignation, and without being transported with the most lively Resentment? In particular, What does the Marquis de Puiseux mean, by those Cabals, by which he pretends, the Judges have suffer'd themselves to be led? If their Integrity had not been Proof against all Temptations, and they had been capable of suffering themselves to be seduced by Cabals, Monsieur de Matignon had, long before now, been Prince of Neufchatel; for, by this time, every Body knows what Measures had, long before, been taken in France, to supply his ill-grounded Pretensions. 'Tis known that the Quiet of some of the Judges was already drawn up; because the Court of France was too well acquaint-

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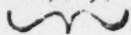


ed with their Firmness, to hope to dispose of them according to their Wishes; And if the Dutches of Nemours had fallen one Day later into the desperate Disease that carry'd her off, the thing had certainly been done.

Thereupon, *Bouret* came hither, that Man who during the Life of the Dutches of Nemours, was the Sovereign Dispenser of all her Favours, and made no other use of them, than to raise Creatures and strengthen the Party he should espouse: He took up his Lodgings in the Castle, and from thence has been the great Director of all the Intrigues of Monsieur de Matignon. What Dependance may not such a Man expect to have here who had for so long a time dispos'd of all the principal Places of the State?

During the Prince of Conti's stay here, the Sieur de la Clojure has acted with a great deal of Reserve and Indifference, and has observ'd a sort of Neutrality between the French Pretenders; but immediately upon the Prince of Conti's Departure, he has been observ'd to act with great Violence, and has openly declar'd for Monsieur de Matignon; insomuch that even the Duke of Valeroy has complain'd to several among you of this immoderate Partiality of the Sieur de la Clojure. The Governour of Pontalier has made no Scruple to say, That he came hither to support the Interests of the said Monsieur de Matignon, and that he had Orders from a Minister, to whom he cannot deny any thing, to use therein his utmost Endeavours; And 'tis sufficiently known, how large his Offers were to the private Persons he labour'd to bring into the same Interest. But nothing of all this having been able to divert upright Judges, such as are the Gentlemen of the Three States, from an exact Administration of Justice, Monsieur de Matignon seeing their Incorruptibility, is indeed gone away; but, at the same time, has taken with his Friends, all the Measures he has thought most proper to trouble your State, and cause Distraction among you; and you have seen the Steps that have been made pursuant to those Measures, in order to bring about so pernicious a Design.

The

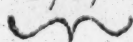


'The Prince of *Centi*, who, by the eminent Qualities he is Master of, has gain'd a general Esteem through all *Europe*, has, after his Departure, acted in a manner worthy of his great Spirit; for seeing that his Pretensions could not take place, he has waved his Suit, without making any Effort in *France*, to trouble your Repose; And the Duke of *Villeroy* has likewise made it appear, in all his Proceedings and Discourses, that he knew how to abandon, with a good Grace, a Pretension that prov'd ill-grounded; and that he had no Design to cast you into Perplexities or Trouble. But certainly Monsieur de *Matignon* has not acted in the same manner.

'We cannot, before we conclude, forbear shewing our Surprize, that the Marquis de *Puisieux* should bring the Affair of the Sieur de *Normandie* again upon the Stage. We were silent as to the Memorial deliver'd to you by the Sieur de *la Clofure*, on that Subject, because we saw very well, that he was altogether ignorant of the Rights of Ambassadors, and we thought it would be useless for him to be instructed therein. But is the Marquis de *Puisieux*, who has so long been an Ambassador, ignorant that there is no Tribunal that arrogates to itself the Right of exercising Justice over Persons that belong to a Minister honour'd with that Character? Does he not know, that when the Court of *Rome* will, in the least, strike at the Privileges and Prerogatives of Ambassadors, those of the Powers, at War amongst themselves, always unite in such a Case, in order jointly to oppose it? Would he permit that Persons of his House, should be punished by others than himself, for want of Respect to Magistrates? Can he deny but that the Count de *Metternich* has given sufficient Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the Three States, not only by publickly disowning the Sieur de *Normandie*, but even by causing him immediately to leave the County of *Neufchatel*? And lastly, does he not know, that if it be true, that the Sieur de *Normandie* has suffered himself to be transported by a very blameable, and very disrespectful Passion; 'tis true likewise, that he was highly provok'd by the Sieur *Tribolet's* repeated Petulancy.

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'We had, *Gentlemen*, been less prolix in this Memorial, had we not been sensibly affected with the injurious and outrageous Manner, in which you are treated. We shall end with renewing to you the positive Assurances of the high Protection of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of their High Mightinesses; By promising you, in their Names, all the necessary Succour for maintaining you against the Oppression of *France*, when you shall stand in need of them; by exciting you to Resolution and Union among your selves; by conjuring you, as you love your selves, not to be diverted, by any Threats, from the Paths of Justice; And by exhorting you carefully to avoid the Snares that are laid for you, by the Demand of Delays; For 'tis thereby, that they pretend to put your Country into Confusion; divide you amongst your selves; strike Terror into the People; and have an Opportunity to form all manner of Cabals among you, and draw you into Disputes and Debates, that may occasion your Ruin.

'We beseech God to inspire you with the most proper Resolutions for your own Preservation, and of our holy Religion; and we desire you to be fully persuaded, that we will eagerly seek all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Respect for you. *Given at Neufchatel, this 16th of October, 1707.*

A. STANIAN.

J. LEWIS RUNCKELL

Besides this Memorial, which was in Answer to that of the Marquis de *Puisieux*, of the 11th of that Month, the *British* and *Dutch* Envoys presented, at the same time, the following Addition:

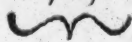
Gentlemen,

'WE have already told you our Thoughts about the Marquis de *Puisieux*'s Memorial of the 11th Instant, and because that of yesterday is relative to it, and contains likewise nothing but injurious Expostulations and Threats, we shall not dwell upon it. But altho' Passion and Violence

be inseparable from the Ministers of *France*, who, wherever they are, arrogate to themselves the Right of commanding with absolute Power, it could not, however, have been imagin'd, That amongst a free Nation, they would have plaid such *Mad Pranks*, as the Marquis de *Puisieux* has done, in sending for several among you to his own House to load them with opprobrious Names and Menaces. Did ever any Minister prostitute his Character at this rate? Were ever Judges of a Sovereign State treated so unworthily? And if those Menaces should make any other Impression on your Minds, than such as ought to result from a just Resentment with resolute Men, who are tender of their Honour; and if, after all this, you should grant a Delay which is so unjust in itself, the whole Liberty of your Tribunal, Gentlemen, would be extinguish'd, and, by his Violences, the *French* Ambassador would assume a Right to put fresh Affronts daily upon you; and to treat a Nation, absolutely independent upon *France*, with more Haughtiness and Violence, than he would dare to shew to the very Subjects of his King, altho' that Nation be brought under a dismal Slavery. And whereas her *Britannick* Majesty, and their High Mightinesses are fully resolv'd to maintain all their Engagements with the King of *Prussia*, and could not look upon the Delay, tho' never so short, which you should grant to the Ambassador of *France*, but as an Act extorted from you by Violence, they would find themselves obliged to take just Measures with the King of *Prussia*, to maintain his Rights, against the Violence *France* uses against you; And, in the Name of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of their High Mightinesses, we do absolutely oppose whatever the Ambassador of *France*, who is no Party concern'd, and has not the least Right to interpose in this Affair, would exact from you, as being unjust Things, which you cannot grant him, in any manner, without affording just matter of Complaint to the King of *Prussia*, and consequently to her *Britannick* Majesty, and their High Mightinesses, in whose Names we have the Honour to speak to you. We repeat to you the

A. C. 'Assurances of our Esteem for you. Given at Neuchâtel, Octob. 18.

1707.



Sign'd,

A. STANIAN.

LEWIS RUNCKELL

The Reading of these Memorials took up so much Time, that the *French* Ambassador, who was to have his Audience at Nine of the Clock, could not go thither till Noon. He was conducted in the Governour's Coach with six Horses, and made a short Speech, much to the same purpose as the Memorial he had presented the Day before. The Audience being over, the Advocates of the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Carignan* opposed the Delay demanded by the *French*; but those of the Prince of *Montbeliard*, Monsieur d'*Alegre*, and Madam de *Mailly* insisted on the same; and the Advocate of the latter had the Impudence to say, That if the Judges did not grant the Delay, they would thereby declare themselves sold to Iniquity. This Expression was highly resented, and as the Judges were removed into the Chamber of Consultation, to consider of a proper Method to punish it, that Advocate slipped out of the Assembly, and took Post, to retire into the *French* Territories.

The 19th, the States met to proceed to the reading of the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, and that of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers, tho' the Governour and the Council of State left no Stone unturn'd to hinder the latter from being read publicly, being sensible that the pretended Reasons of the first were so strongly confuted, and the Cabals and Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction so lively represented, that that Reading could not but turn to the Disadvantage of the *French*. Monsieur de *Puisieux's* Memorial being nothing but meer Stuff, was laugh'd at by the Assistants; but People were very attentive when they proceeded to the Reading of the *British* and *Dutch* Memorial: The Governour and his Faction only appearing uneasy. The Prince of *Montbeliard's* Council made a new Motion for a Delay; and after a long Debate,

the

the States adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, having first pass'd the following Resolution :

THE Gentlemen of the Three States having examin'd the Memorial presented by his Excellency the Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, they have been highly concern'd to see the harsh and hard Expressions contain'd therein, and that the Conditions on which a Delay is desir'd, is contrary to, and an Attempt against the Authority and Liberty of this Sovereign and Independent Tribunal : the Rights and Competency whereof, they are oblig'd, both by Duty and their Oath, to maintain. And considering the formal Oppositions made on the Part of some of the High and Illustrious Pretenders, the said Gentlemen of the Three States, in order to follow the judiciary Way, and the Course of the Cause, the Proceedings being already finish'd, declare, That they adjourn themselves to *Monday* next, when they will begin to proceed to the Reading of the said Proceedings, that the contending Parties may plead on the same, and draw their Conclusions. As to the Demand made on the Part of his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Montbeliard*, the said Three States find the same ill-grounded, reserving, however, to the said Prince the Faculty, if he has any just Cause of Recusation, to propose now the same to the Audience. This Resolution being communicated, the same Day, to the *French* Ambassador by the Council of State, that Minister fell into a great Passion, not only because he saw his Demand rejected, but chiefly because he was made sensible, that the Three States resented the ill language of his Memorial, and were not afraid to pass a publick Censure thereupon. He dispatch'd a Courier with the said Resolution to the Court of *France*; and the States being met again the 24th, upon the producing of two Letters, one from the Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, and the other from the young Prince of *Montjoye*, the Tribunal was put off to the next Day. The *French* Ambassador having written to the Four Cantons allied to *Neufchatel*, to desire them to joyn with him in his Demand of a Delay, the Canton of *Bern* return'd a mortifying Answer.

A. C.

1707.

Answer to that Minister; importing, 'That far from prescribing Rules to the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchatel*, they had nothing else in view, than to support its Liberty and Authority, and maintain all its Sentences, conformably to their Alliance and Comburghership. And the same Canon wrote to the other Three, to dissuade them from joyning with the Ambassador of *France* in his Demand, representing it as a thing entirely injurious to the Liberty of a Sovereign Tribunal.

The 25th, the States met again at 8 in the Morning, and notwithstanding the Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction, the Three States order'd that the Proceedings should be read; and they began to do it accordingly. The next Day, Monsieur *Molondin*, the Governour, and his Party renewed their Intrigues to prevent the Continuation of the reading of the Proceedings of the Tribunal, which took up some time; and the Partisans of the King of *Prussia* designing to regain it, caused the Clock to be put back. The Governour expected impatiently that it should strike Twelve, the usual Hour of the Court's rising; and perceiving by his Watch that there was Legerdemain in the Case, he got up in a great Passion, and said, That it was only a Trick fit for School-Boys; and declar'd That he adjourn'd the States to the 29th. He pass'd several Reflexions on the Council of the Town, and retired with his Friends, notwithstanding he was desired to continue in the Assembly. The Four *Ministreaux*, or Chief Magistrates met in the Afternoon to reprimand him for his presuming to adjourn the Assembly; and as he pretended to have done nothing but what he had Right to do, the Council of the Town, and the Deputies of the Commonalties were summoned the 27th, to consider how to oppose those dangerous Pretensions of the Governour, who had the Day before desir'd the City to withdraw the Garrison from the Castle, as useless. As that Gentleman was, in the mean time, perpetually talking of the Danger the Country was expos'd to, this Proposal surprized the Town, and instead of having any Regard thereto, they order'd the Captain of the Guard to take more Men into the Castle, stand

his Guard, and examine all Persons coming in; and he was likewise forbidden to eat with the Governor. The day (k) before, the Marquis de Puiseux, receiv'd an Exprefs with Orders from his Court to leave *Neufchatel*, which he did accordingly the 27th in the Morning, without leaving any Memorial, or saying a Word to any Person; but he wrote to the Canton of *Zurich*, to demand the Convocation of a General Diet of the Cantons, at the French King's Expence. Madame de Mailly went away, the same Day, in great Hurry, for *Pontarlier*; whence to proceed with the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Matignon*; who, by the same Courier, had Orders to return to Court.

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26. N. S.

The

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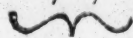
27. N. S.

The 29th, The States met again, and the Governor produced the Protestations of that Lady and Monsieur *d'Alegre*, which were declared void, as well as that delivered on the Part of the Prince of *Montbeliard*; and then proceeded to the Continuation of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Governor pretended once more to adjourn the Assembly by his own Authority. The *Banderet* of the Town, and the Advocate of his *Prussian* Majesty opposed the same; whereupon the States being required into the Chamber of Consultation, resolved to adjourn themselves to the 31st, as they did by a Sentence, which was pronounced in open Court. The Governor believing that this was an Invasion of his Prerogative, stood up, resigned his Place, and quitted the Assembly: Grounding his Abdication upon the Slight put upon his Character; the Liberty taken by the States to adjourn themselves without his Advice; and the Menaces made by some inconsiderate People, that they would oblige him with Cannon Balls to remove from the Castle. The Council of State met immediately after, and sent to desire Monsieur *Molondin* to assist therein, whereupon he repair'd thither, and renewed his Abdication, without hearkening to the Reasons that were alledged to perswade him to continue in his Place. He sent back the same Day the Great Seal to the Chancellor, and the 30th he set out with his Family for *Solothurn*, and was followed by some turbulent Persons, who put him upon these Violences. The Council of State being informed of his Retreat,

met

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(d) Oct.

31 N. S.

met the 30th in the Evening, and appointed Monsieur *Triboulet*, a Counsellor, to preside in the Assembly in the Room of Monsieur *Molondin*. That Gentleman was in the *French* Faction, but having a considerable Place in *Neufchatel*, he durst not openly shew his Partiality; so that the next (d) Day the States met again, and after the Reading of several Papers, the King of *Prussia's* and Prince of *Carignan's* Councils spoke in behalf of their respective Clients. The Tribunal being fully convinced of his *Prussian* Majesty's legal Title, resolv'd to pronounce Sentence in his Favour, and grant him the Investiture of that Principality; and for that purpose adjourn'd to the 3d of *November*, N. S. a memorable Day in *Neufchatel*: For as it was upon the same Day 177 Years before, that they banish'd by Decree the *Romish* Superstition out of that Country, so by their deciding the Dispute about that Sovereignty in Favour of the King of *Prussia*, on the like Day, they extinguish'd the Hopes, the Papists entertain'd, to reestablish their Worship in their Territories.

(k) Oct.

22. N. S.

Decree of
the Parliament of
Besançon
arrogating
to themselves the
Decision of
the Affair
of Neuf-
chatel.

The *French* Court had fondly thought that they might deter the Tribunal of *Neufchatel* from proceeding any farther in that Affair, by causing the Parliament of *Besançon*, at the Instance of the Attorney General, to make (k) a Decree, ordaining, 'That the Pretenders to the Succession should be summon'd before them, to see it declar'd that the County of *Neufchatel*, with its Dependencies, belong to the *French* King exclusively of all others, as reunited to the Crown on Account of the County of *Burgundy*, and because the Barony of *Arlay*, situate in the County of *Burgundy*, is the Paramount Fief of the County of *Neufchatel*, not having in Form and according to Usage, perform'd Fealty and Homage, his Majesty may take the Advantage; the said Decree forbidding the Pretenders to have Recourse elsewhere than to the Parliament of *Besançon*, and likewise forbidding the Governour, Council, and Judges of *Neufchatel* afore said to take any manner of Cognizance of the Disputes concerning that Succession, on the Pain of Nullity and Cassation: Which should be signified to the Governor and Attorney-General of *Neufchatel*; and in the mean time the Revenues, Rights and Emoluments should be sequestred into the King's Hands, and the Profits arising therefrom

from carry'd into the Royal Treasury. But whether this Decree, which was a manifest Invasion of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, was notified to the States, or no, 'tis certain that the Tribunal took no manner of Notice of it; for on the 3d of *November*, N.S. they met, according to their last Adjournment to proceed to the final Decision of the Controversy that had been so long depending. There were great Debates on this Occasion; and Four of the Twelve Judges made all possible Instances, That the Decision should be referr'd till after the Conclusion of the General Peace. They represented, That the *French* King having threatned them with his highest Resentment, it was their Interest to prevent the Effects thereof, by putting off the Affair: Urging, That the *French* Troops being ready on the Frontiers, they might easily invade and waste the Territories of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, before they could take, with their Allies, any Measures to prevent it; and that they should have no other Satisfaction than a Treaty or Promise to the Cantons, that the like should not be attempted for the future. This Advice, though not altogether impertinent, was rejected; nor did the Tribunal shew any Regard to the Protestation of the Deputies of *Landeron* and *Cressier*, (whose Inhabitants are the only Papists in the Principality of *Neufchatel*) declaring, that their Corporations had never been under the Domination of the House of *Chalons*. The Three Estates, having caused the Sentence to be drawn up, sent a numerous Deputation to Count *Metternich*, Mr. *Stanian*, Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain, and the *Sieur Runckel*, Minister of the States General, the Two latter being at that Time with the *Prussian* Minister; and they were all conducted to the Hall of Audience, in the Castle. Count *Metternich* went first, attended by two Counsellors of State, Members of the Tribunal; Mr. *Stanian* went next, conducted by two Members of the Tribunal, representing the Third State; and the *Sieur Runckel* went last, conducted by the two first Officers of the State. The rest of the Gentlemen, and the Retinue of the said Ministers closed the March, every one according to his Rank, and the Streets, from the Ambassador's House to the Castle, were lin'd with People, who expressed all

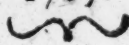
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1767

The Investiture of the Principality of Neuchâtel granted to the King of Prussia.
Nov. 3.
N. S.

imaginable Joy upon the happy Conclusion of that Affair. The Ministers being arriv'd at the Hall of Audience, Count *Metternich* was plac'd in an Elbow Chair, to the Right of the President of the Assembly; the Envoy of *Great Britain* had also an Elbow Chair on the Right of the *Prussian* Ambassador, and next to him sat the Deputy of *Bern*, upon a Chair, and the *Sieur Runckel* next to the said Deputy, likewise on a Chair. The Secretary of State proceeded to the Reading of the Sentence of Investiture, in favour of the King of *Prussia*; which done, the Prince of *Carignan's* Council protested against it. But his Protest being declared null, the President of the Assembly yielded his Place to Count *Metternich* with the Scepter. Thus the King of *Prussia* was solemnly invested with the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*; after which, the whole Assembly, with the Count *de Metternich* at their Head, went to the Cathedral Church, to return God Thanks for the happy Issue of so important an Affair. All usual publick Demonstrations of Joy were given upon this occasion; a good number of Medals, and a great Sum of Money thrown among the People, and the same Night Count *Metternich* took Possession of the Castle. The next day (Nov. 4. N. S.) he received the publick Homage of the Magistrates and People, who, after the Ambassador had sworn on the part of his *Prussian* Majesty, to observe all their Rights and Privileges, took an Oath of Allegiance to their new Sovereign. Count *Metternich* presently after notified these Proceedings to the four Cantons allied to that State, viz. *Bern*, *Solothurn*, *Friburgh* and *Lucern*: And on the 8th, his Excellency went to *Valangin*, to take the usual Oath as Prince, in the Name of the King his Master; and at the same time to be present at the taking the Oath of Fidelity there. The other Corporations having perform'd the like Duty, there were Bonfires the 10th, throughout the Principality, except at *Landeron*, and *Cressier*, which refused to swear Allegiance to his *Prussian* Majesty: but were, a Fortnight after, compell'd to it, notwithstanding the Protestation of the Canton of *Solothurn*. On the 18th, an Embassy from the Canton of *Bern* arrived at *Neuchâtel*, consisting of Three Senators of the little, and Three Members of the great Council.



Council, attended by a numerous Retinue. The next Morning they were conducted in State to the Castle, where they had Audience of Count Metternich, in which they acknowledged, on the part of their Republick, his Prussian Majesty for lawful Prince of Neufchatel and Valangin. The Republick of Geneva made the like Acknowledgment by a Deputation to Count Metternich.

The French King who bore with great Impatience the Loss of that Sovereignty, of which he had fondly thought himself almost as sure, as if he had been actually possess'd of it, began to shew his Resentment by causing his Parliament of *Besançon* to make † Nov. 9. a Decree, prohibiting all Commerce between the N. S. inhabitants of the County of *Burgundy*, and those of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and afterwards order'd a Considerable Number of Forces to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality, as if he intended to invade it. On the other hand, Count Metternich took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of the Country; for in the first place, he form'd a Regiment of 10 Companies of 20 Men each, out of the Militia, under the Command of experienc'd Officers, and posted them on the Passes near the Frontiers; and when the Ambassadors from the Canton of *Bern* were sent to congratulate his Master's Accession to that Principality, he demanded the three following Points: 1. That the Canton of *Bern* would give 200 Men to serve on the Frontiers, as a publick Testimony that they took the Country into their Protection. 2. That they should give Orders to their Militia to march without Delay to the Succour of *Neufchatel*, whenever they should see their Beacons fir'd: And, 3. That when these Dispositions were made and executed, the Canton would send a Deputation to Monsieur *Muisieux*, to expostulate with him concerning the French King's Design on that Subject, and demand a definitive Answer, *Whether that Prince was willing that the Country of Neufchatel should remain in a Neutrality with him, or, not?* The Ambassadors being return'd home, the Great Council of the Canton of *Bern* met, about the beginning of December, and had under Consideration, whether their Alliance with *Neufchatel* was still in Force, seeing that Principality

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The Canton of Bern resolves to assist the Principality of Neuchâtel.

The Protestant Cantons meet at Langenthal Dec. 12. N. S.

lity was restored to the House of *Chalons*? Which Question was warmly debated, and carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 107 Voices, against 17 that were for the Negative. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That the *Comburchership* and Alliance with *Neuchâtel* being still in Force, and as obligatory as heretofore, they would not only send 200 Men to join the Militia of that Country; but also that, in Case of need, they would assist them with all their Forces, against whomsoever should attempt to disturb their common Tranquillity. In order to that, they directed Beacons to be set up in proper Places, that upon the Firing thereof, their Forces might draw together; and the Militia of the Countries of *Vaud* and *Nistland* were commanded to march immediately to the Assistance of *Neuchâtel* upon the first Signal that should be made, without waiting for farther Orders. They resolv'd likewise That the Protestant Cantons should be desir'd to meet in a Diet at *Langenthal*, the 12th of December N. S. to concert farther Measures for the Defence of *Neuchâtel*: Which vigorous Resolutions were, in great Measure, owing to the earnest and powerful Interposition of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. The *Popish* Cantons, which some days before were assembled at *Lucern*, separated without coming to any Resolution about the Affair of *Neuchâtel*, in which they wisely declined to concern themselves openly notwithstanding the *French* Ambassador's Solicitations.

The Deputies of all the Protestant Cantons, except those of *Appenzel*, met at *Langenthal* the 12th of December N. S. and those of *Bern* having given them a full Account of the Affair of *Neuchâtel*, and imparted to them the Advices they had receiv'd of the Motions of the *French* on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, the whole Assembly declar'd to the Gentlemen of *Bern*, That if any Body offer'd to molest them, in any wise, upon that account, they would not only assist them with their Counsel, but likewise with all their Troops, that they might repel Force by Force. They propos'd afterwards to send a Deputation to the Ambassador of *France*; but that was put off for some Days, because the Deputy of *Bazil* declar'd, that he was not fully instructed to concur therein. That Gentleman set out for *Bazil* the

the same Day, and came back the 16th with full instructions to concur in that and other Resolutions that should be found necessary for preserving the publick Peace; and so the Deputation was agreed upon the same Evening. The Deputies set out the next Morning for *Solothurn*, but they could not have their Audience of that Minister till the 18th, when they deliver'd the following Speech or Memorial to Monsieur de *Puisieux*.

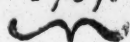
Y^{our} Excellency very well knows how careful and provident the Laudable Helvetick Body has always been of the Safety of their Frontiers, in order to preserve them from all manner of Hostilities, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquillity in our common Country; and the Laudable Cantons still remember with deep Acknowledgment, the important Offices your Excellency has, for that End, so effectually interpos'd on several Occasions. The Laudable Helvetick Body still entertains the same Desire of preserving entire that happy Tranquillity. Upon these Motives, the Laudable Evangelick Cantons have sent their Deputies to this Diet of *Langenthal*, having understood with Sorrow, that his most Christian Majesty has shew'd himself displeas'd, in regard to the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he has even made appear the Effects of his Resentment, by prohibiting all Commerce between *Burgundy* and the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and that besides the said Country is threatned with other Inconveniencies.

Their Memorial to the French Ambassador.

The Laudable Evangelick Cantons having taken this Matter into Consideration, could not dispense with sending to your Excellency, Messieurs *John Lewis Wertmuller*, Stadt-holder and Captain-General; *John James Ulrick*, Stadt-holder, both Members of the Council of the City of *Zurich*; Messieurs *John Frederick Willading*, Lord of *Utinen* and *Mastell n*, *Banderet*, and *Abraham Tcharnar*, both Members of the Council of the City of *Bern*; Mr. *John Henry Zwucki*, Land-Amptman, and a Member of the Council of the Canton of *Glaris*; and Mr. *John Kokly*, Burgo-Master, and a Member of the Council of the City of *Schaffhausen*, to

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‘ have the Honour first to salute your Excellency
 ‘ and assure you of their Respects and Services, and
 ‘ besides, farther to beseech you, that you would
 ‘ be pleas’d to consider, that the City and County of
 ‘ *Neufchatel* is allied to the Canton of *Bern*, by very
 ‘ strict Comburcherships, which have lasted for
 ‘ above Three Ages: and for that very Reason has
 ‘ been included in the perpetual Peace, and in the
 ‘ Alliance of 1663, by the Name of Comburchers.
 ‘ That besides, that City and County is included, in
 ‘ in the Peace of *Ryswick*, as a Member of the Hel-
 ‘ vetick Body; that it has always been look’d upon
 ‘ as *Swissers* in his Majesty’s Service, and enjoy’d the
 ‘ Privileges of the Nation; and finally, that for
 ‘ these Considerations, it has always had, in the
 ‘ same manner, as the other States of *Switzerland*, a
 ‘ free Commerce in the Empire, altho’ it was under
 ‘ the Dominion of a *French* Prince.

‘ Wherefore the said Evangelick Cantons most
 ‘ instantly pray your Excellency, that in considera-
 ‘ tion of all these Reasons, you would be pleas’d to
 ‘ interpose your Powerful Offices with his most
 ‘ Christian Majesty, that the Prohibition of the Free
 ‘ Commerce with that Country may be taken off;
 ‘ but above all, that it be not molested by greater
 ‘ Misfortunes and Inconveniencies: For your Ex-
 ‘ cellency, by your great Wisdom, may very well
 ‘ foresee, that thereby the Tranquillity of all *Swiss*-
 ‘ *land* may insensibly be disturb’d.

‘ The Generous Sentiments which your Excellency
 ‘ has shewn, during all the Time of your glorious
 ‘ Ministry, for the Welfare of our Nation, and the
 ‘ Assurances so often repeated of the Honour of
 ‘ your good Wishes, permit us not to doubt, that
 ‘ you will still be pleas’d to favour us on this Occa-
 ‘ sion; and in this Confidence, we again take the
 ‘ Liberty to recommend to you, with all possible
 ‘ Earnestness, the Interest of our common Country.

The Ambassador return’d them the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

‘ I Find, by the Speech you have now made to me,
 ‘ in the Name of your Superior Lords, That
 ‘ you interpose your Offices with me, in favour of
 ‘ those

those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, both in respect to the Prohibition it has pleas'd the King my Master, to ordain about the Commerce they had the Liberty to carry on with his Majesty's Subjects; and to demand, that they be not molested by greater Misfortunes and Inconveniencies, out of Apprehension, That thereby the Tranquillity of all *Switzerland* may insensibly be disturb'd.

'I find also, Gentlemen, that the Pretence of that Demand is principally founded on the PRETENDED ALLIANCES of Comburghership, that are between the Laudable Canton of *Bern*, and those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and upon other Considerations, whereby you pretend to infer, that the latter ought to enjoy all the Privileges of the *Helvetick* Nation.

'I shall begin with telling you, that I have no Orders from the King, that may enable me to return you an Answer to so unexpected a Demand. But I may assure you before-hand, That the King is so far from having any Design of disturbing the Peace and Repose you enjoy, as well as the other Laudable Cantons, that he is as much dispos'd, as ever, to maintain the same on his Part, and to entertain Union and a good Understanding between them.

'Therefore, in case it should please his Majesty to make those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* feel his just Indignation upon the crying Injustice they have done to the *French* Pretenders, his Subjects, about the Succession of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, in relation to which, I have yet receiv'd no Orders from his Majesty; you may be persuaded, That he would not have therein any View contrary to the Assurances I gave you just now.

'The Surrender which the Laudable Cantons made to *Jane* of *Hochberg*, in 1529, both for herself, and her Heirs, and Successors, is a sufficient Proof of that Injustice, without inquiring into other Reasons, too long to be explain'd in this Place, and which entirely over-throw the Title that has serv'd for a Pretence to the Inheritance given to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, his

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‘ Majesty’s Enemy. And altho’ I know not what
‘ Intentions the King may have, in particular, a-
‘ bout the restoring of the Commerce, for which
‘ you seem to be concern’d, I cannot but be sur-
‘ priz’d to see you make such a Step, after what
‘ has pass’d between you and the Laudable Catho-
‘ lick Cantons, the King of Spain’s Allies, about
‘ the Prohibition of Commerce, between the Empe-
‘ ror and the Empire, and the said Cantons, upon
‘ Occasion of the renewing of the Capitulation of
‘ Milan. You are not ignorant, *Gentlemen*, That
‘ you refused them then your Offices with the Em-
‘ peror ; or, if you had Regard to their just Re-
‘ presentations, which does not appear to me, the said
‘ Prohibition subsisting still to this Day, you
‘ cannot deny but your Endeavours have been in-
‘ effectual.

‘ However, since you require me verbally to give
‘ the King an Account of the Step you have made
‘ towards me, I shall have the Honour to do it,
‘ and to receive his Orders, which I shall commu-
‘ nicate to you.

Sign’d,

Solothurn, Dec.
18. 1707.

P U Y S I E U X

This haughty threatening Answer, together with
the great Warlike Preparations that were carried
on in Burgundy, made Count Metternich redouble his
Vigilance and Activity for the Defence of the
Principality of Neufchatel ; for which purpose he
demanded Four thousand Men of the Canton
of Bern. His Demand was back’d by Mr. Stanyan
and the Sieur Runckell, who on the 23d of December
presented to that Canton the following Memo-
rial.

Memorial
of the Bri-
tish and
Dutch
Ministers to
the Canton
of Bern,
Dec. 23.
N. S.

Magnificent and Potent Lords,

‘ THE Engagements her Majesty the Queen
‘ of Great Britain, and their High Mighti-
‘ nesses, are entered into with his Majesty the King
‘ of Prussia, in Relation to the Principality of Neuf-
‘ chatel, as well as their Attention to any thing that
‘ may concern the Safety and Support of the Lau-
‘ dable

dable Helvetick Protestant Body, oblige us to give herein, in their Names, positive Assurances, that her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, will use the most effectual Means, and such as you will judge your selves convenient, to maintain the People of *Neufchatel*, the King of *Prussia*'s Subjects, and your Com-burghers, and to support your selves against the Oppression of *France*.

Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, immediately after the Investiture was given to the King of *Prussia*, would have caus'd Troops to march for your Defence; and, in all Respects, have made the necessary Dispositions for the same End; But for the Fear of giving *France* a Pretence of invading the State of *Neufchatel*, to prevent, as she would have said, the Designs which she would have ascrib'd to the Allies; and to avoid whatever might afford her the least Occasion of disturbing your Tranquility. Altho' most Parts of *Europe* have experienc'd what the Ambition and Passion of *France* suggest to her, we confess, nevertheless, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*, that we could not before have imagin'd, That, in her present Circumstances, she would have attempted any thing against the Country of *Neufchatel*. We did not believe, indeed, that she would be with-held by considering the Injustice of such an Attempt, and that she should thereby violate all her Alliances with the Laudable Helvetick Body, as well as the Declarations she made in the beginning of this War, to let all *Swisserland* enjoy a perfect Tranquillity: Neither did we think she would scruple to act against the Acknowledgment she has made, on several Occasions, of the Competency and Power of the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchatel*; and against the Regard she ought to have for the Com-burghers of a State, which, like yours, has done her such signal Services: Experience has shewn but too well, That she never stuck at her Alliances, Engagements, Declarations, or Sense of the most just Acknowledgments, when the Gratifying her Ambition and Passion has been in view.

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‘ But when we consider’d the Perplexities she is in; the exhausted Condition of her Finances; the Oppression of her People; the Discontent of the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours; the Necessity her Troops are under of resting themselves during the Winter, in order to be able to oppose our Efforts next Campaign; the Means we shall have to support the State of *Neufchatel*, considering its Situation, and the Season of the Year, if proper Measures be taken, as well as the Convenience all the High Allies will have of sending you Succours on all sides; The Necessity she would drive you to, of supporting (by Virtue of your *Comburchership*, and most precious Concerns) the Country of *Neufchatel*; And the favourable and just Occasion she would thereby afford you, of securing for ever your Liberty (with the Assistance of the High Allies, upon which you may depend) by procuring to your selves sufficient Barriers: All these Considerations, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*, would have persuaded us, That she would never have dared to abandon herself to so dangerous an Attempt.

‘ Nevertheless, all the Steps she makes, will not suffer us to doubt any longer, that she designs to proceed to Extremities. All the Advices from *France* inform us of it; the Approach of her Troops, and the great Numbers of Infantry she has posted in the County of *Burgundy*, a Country where formerly her Cavalry used principally to winter; The Magazines of Provisions she has erected on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; The Endeavours the *Marquis de Puiseux* has used to divide the Laudable Reformed Cantons from your Interest, and engage them to abandon you; The Answer he has return’d to the Deputies of the Laudable Evangelick Cantons, wherein he dares to treat so ancient Alliances, as PRETENDED; The Liberty he arrogates to his King, of attacking the Country of *Neufchatel*, Part of *Switzerland*, without troubling, as he pretends, your Tranquility; The slighting manner in which he treats your *Comburchers* when he speaks of them; His Refusal to enter into a Neutrality, that would have

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have secured *France* on the side of *Neufchatel*: All this sufficiently shews, That that Power suffers herself to be hurried on by the Passion of a Minister, who has prostituted his Character at *Neufchatel*, by so preposterous Menaces, which he will maintain; as well as by the Solicitations of the divers Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, who would engage her to gratifie their Desires. It can no longer be doubted, but that your Tranquillity will be troubled, unless you put speedily your Allies in such a Posture of Defence, as may shew to *France* your Firmness and Courage, and the Dangers she would draw upon herself, by such an Attempt. We own, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*, that Peace is the most precious Thing in the World, and that your Situation, in particular, engages you to endeavour to preserve it. But your deep Wisdom will sufficiently shew you, that the most effectual way to maintain your selves in so blessed a State, is, forthwith to take proper Measures to baffle your Enemy's Designs. Do not fear timely Expences, and which may spare you infinitely greater, and, perhaps, unprofitable Charges, if you should not take speedily the necessary Measures. Besides, knowing, as we do, how much her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, are concern'd for your Interest, we are persuaded, that as soon as we shall have given them an Account of the Affairs of these Parts, we shall receive such Orders, as will be able to satisfy you, as well as Means to put them in Execution: And we may, moreover, positively assure you, That they will make all proper Dispositions to maintain you in all Respects; unless *France* be with-held, by the Precautions you will take for your own Support, and the Defence of your *Comburghers*. We pray God may bless your Resolutions, and that the same may turn to the Welfare of your State, and of our holy Religion.

The *French* Emissaries left no Stone unturn'd to prevent the Canton of *Bern's* granting Count *Metsnich's* Demand, but their Intrigues were so effectually thwarted by the *British* and *Dutch* Envoys,

A. C. 1707. *Vigorous Resolution of the Canton of Bern to assist Neufchatel.* voys, that on the 29th of *December*, the Sovereign Council of *Bern*, after a very warm Debate, came to an unanimous Resolution, importing; 'That they would assist and defend the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Might, and take all convenient Measures relating thereunto: That they would forthwith assemble 4000 Men, to be sent on the Frontiers of their Canton towards *Neufchatel*, to canton there till farther Orders: That some experienced Officers should be sent to the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, to view the Passes leading thereinto from *Burgundy*, and see where the Troops of this Canton might be most conveniently quarter'd: That if, in the mean time, *France* should invade the Territories of *Neufchatel*, and its Dependencies, the said 4000 Men should immediately march to the Assistance of the Inhabitants, without waiting for any farther Orders: That 6000 Men more should be commanded to hold themselves in a Readiness, for reinforcing the first Body: That the Council of War should forthwith provide every thing for the March and Subsistence of the said Troops, with the necessary Ammunition: That the Commissaries appointed for the Affairs of *Neufchatel*, should prepare and draw up a Letter to acquaint the most Christian King with the Resolutions of this Canton, which they were to report to the Sovereign Council, in order to be approved and forwarded; And, lastly, That these Particulars should be notify'd to all the Cantons, which, according to the Treaties of Alliance, were to be desired to hold themselves in a Readiness to march to their Assistance.

The Town of *Neufchatel* having desir'd the Canton of *Bern* to send them 300 Men for their own Security, the Sovereign Council met the 4th, 5th, and 6th of *January*, N. S. to take that Affair into Consideration; but after a great many Debates, some Members, who were thought to be in the Interest of the *French*, propos'd to put off the farther Consideration of that Affair, till the Return of the Deputies they had sent to view the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*. This was agreed to, but the Council having received, the same Evening, a Letter from

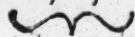
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from those Deputies, dated from *Neufchatel*, importing, That there were 17 Battalions on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, besides several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons: That 400 Waggon, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, were arriv'd, the 3d, at *Mortier*, and the like Number at *Pontarlier*: That the *French* Troops were, for the most part, arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, and quarter'd in the Villages, and chiefly about the Glass-Houses of *Jeux*, which are separated from the Glass-Houses of *Neufchatel*, only by a small Brook or Ditch, not three Foot broad: That they were repairing and enlarging the Roads; And, That the *Marschal* of *Villars* had reviewed the Troops: These Advices appear'd so material, that the Sovereign Council thought fit to meet again the 7th; when those very Gentlemen, who, the Day before, had made such pressing Instances for a Delay, were the most pressing for taking Measures against the Designs of the Enemy. It was therefore unanimously resolv'd, 'That that Canton would assist the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Forces: That the 300 Men desir'd for the Security of the Capital City, should march thither, the next Day, being the 8th: That all the Inhabitants of the Canton should be forewarned to hold themselves in a Readiness to march upon the first Signal: That these Resolutions should be communicated to the whole *Helvetic* Body: That all the Protestant Cantons should be, in particular, requir'd to get their Troops ready to march to the Assistance of *Bern*: That these Resolutions should be likewise communicated to the Ambassador of *France*, and that that Canton was resolv'd to venture their All, rather than suffer that the Tranquillity of the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* should be any ways disturb'd: That the Council of War should meet the 8th, to consider what Measures were to be taken; And, that the same should be laid before the Sovereign Council the 9th. The Letters for the *French* Ambassador and the Cantons, and the Orders for the Bailiffs and other Officers of the Canton of *Bern*, were dispatch'd away the same Evening; so that, the next Morning, the

Three

A. C. Three Hundred Men desir'd by the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, got into that Place.

1707.



The same Day in the Morning, the Deputies return'd to *Bern*, and in the Afternoon made their Report to the Council of War, and the next Day to the Sovereign Council; and both were well satisfy'd with the Disposition of the *Neufchatelois*, for the Defence of their Rights and Country. The Sovereign Council having farther debated that Affair, and received new Advices of the Motions of the *French*, order'd the rest of the Four thousand Men already mention'd, to march into the Country of *Neufchatel*, and joyn the Troops of that Country. They resolv'd also, ' That another Body of ' Troops should be forthwith order'd to the Frontiers for supporting the former; That Ten Pieces of Cannon, with a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition, should be likewise sent to *Neufchatel*; That ' every Inhabitant of that Canton, without any ' Exception, unless it were for Sicknels or Age, should ' hold themselves ready to march: That the Canton should send two of their *Banderets* to *Neufchatel*, to represent them, and assist in the Councils of War that should be held there: That the Canton of *Zurich* should be desired to cause some of their Troops to be ready at Hand for their Assistance; And, lastly, That the same Deputies who assisted in the Diet of *Langenthal*, should assist in the General Diet, summon'd to meet at *Baden* the ' 15th of the same Month. According to these Resolutions, the Troops posted in the Frontiers, march'd the 10th and 11th of *January*, N. S. into the Territories of *Neufchatel*.

They send
4500 Men
into the
Principal-
ty of
*Neufcha-
tel*.

Before we conclude the Foreign Affairs of this Year, we shall take notice of some Transactions relating to the Queen's Ministers abroad. On the 18th of *March* (N. S.) *Dr. Newton*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick Majesty*, having made his publick Entry at *Genoa*, went immediately, with a Noble Attendance, to the Senate, where he made a Speech (in *Latin*) which for the Singularity of it, deserves to be preserv'd to Posterity; and is as follows:

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Dr. New-
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Speech to
the Repub-
lick of
Genoa.

Most Serene D O G E, and Illustrious Senators,

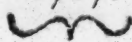
T H E Queen of Great Britain, A N N E, my
Mistress, the most Potent of all Queens, both
by Sea and Land, passionately desires to preserve
that Friendship, which, without Interruption, has
been cultivated, for many Ages, to this Day, by
mutual good Offices, and an inviolable Faithful-
ness, between the Kingdom of England, and your
most flourishing Republick. Her Majesty, I say,
Most Serene Doge, and Illustrious Senators, is fully di-
posed to preserve that Friendship, and not only
transmit it to Posterity, but even to knit it faster,
and carry it to the highest Pitch it is capable
to attain, for the Common Good of the Two
Nations, and the Benefit of all Christendom.

'And why should She not? Her Majesty, and
the English Nation, which submits so willingly
to her Empire, and so readily obeys her Orders;
who is so powerful, and renowned in this Age:
And in what Age has she not been so, by her
Arms, and her Victories, obtain'd in the whole
Universe? Particularly in the Ages past, and at
the time of the Holy War in the East, when the
English subdued the Island of Cyprus, preserv'd Sy-
ria, and would have conquer'd Jerusalem it self,
and vindicated the Holy Grave, under Richard
their King, and Hero, if the French, who were
ever jealous of the English, and against the Com-
mon Good of the Christians, had not strongly op-
pos'd it by their Artifices, Wiles, and, at last, their
Arms. England is, at this Day, the Mistress of
the Two Seas, the Ocean and Mediterranean;
and fills the World with her Fleets and Com-
merce. Wherefore, I say, why should not the
Queen, my Mistress, and the English Nation, wish
all manner of Good and Prosperity to the Genoeze?
A Nation so powerful, and so fortunate in Italy,
who has formerly so often triumph'd over her
Neighbours, and those that envied her; and who
has almost been Mistress of Venice, that great and
celebrated Republick; Queen of the Mediterrane-
an, and the Islands, which have formerly been
obliged to receive Laws from her; And, moreover,

of

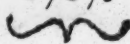
A. C.

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‘ of those of *Pisa*, who voluntarily offer’d to submit
 ‘ to *Your Lordships* ; but either in regard to your
 ‘ own Dignity, or out of Modesty ; the first where
 ‘ of is an undoubted Sign of Power, and the other
 ‘ of a Spirit that knows how to rule over itself, and
 ‘ (which seldom happens) how to set Bounds to
 ‘ its own Felicity ; their Subjection was not accept-
 ‘ ed, (which is hardly to be believ’d) nor their
 ‘ Prayers receiv’d.

‘ You have carried your Arms and Trophies a-
 ‘ broad into *Spain*, *Mauritania* and *Asia*, and into
 ‘ all Parts of the World known by the Ancients, a-
 ‘ gainst the cruel Enemies of the Faith and of Man-
 ‘ kind, those wicked and impious *Saracens*. All the
 ‘ *Mediterranean*, and its Gulphs, the *Bosphorus*, and
 ‘ the utmost Parts of *Pontus Euxinus*, (or Black Sea)
 ‘ have been overspread with your Fleets and Tri-
 ‘ umphs, and fill’d with lasting Monuments of
 ‘ your Exploits and Atchievements. The Isles of
 ‘ *Minorca*, *Sardinia*, *Chios*, *Cyprus*, *Corfica*, which is
 ‘ still under your Dominion ; *Syracusa* in *Sicily* ; *Cal-
 ‘ chis* in *Eubæa* ; *Cidon*, and little *Cirta* in *Candia* ;
 ‘ *Peram* in *Africa* ; *Amistram* on the *Bosphorus* ; in
 ‘ *Tautica*, the Towns situated on the *Palus Mæotis*,
 ‘ and on the *Tanaïs*, upon the Borders of *Europe* and
 ‘ *Asia*, and in *Asia* itself. I pass over in silence *Tri-
 ‘ poli*, *Biblos* and *Joppa*, three very ancient Towns ;
 ‘ *Ptolomais* and *Cesarea* in *Syria* ; *Sidon* and *Tir*, the
 ‘ Capitals of the *Palestine*, so celebrated by the
 ‘ Fame of their Navigation and Riches ; which
 ‘ have always had the Mastery over the Sea, and
 ‘ formerly been under your Power. In short, where
 ‘ have the *Ligurians* or *Genoeze*, not been heard of ?
 ‘ Where has their Name not been celebrated, and
 ‘ their Power known ? Even *Jerusalem*, which, in those
 ‘ Heroick Times, has, for so many Ages, been the
 ‘ only Seat of the true Religion, and sacred Wor-
 ‘ ship, was, by your Succours, and by your Arms,
 ‘ deliver’d and restor’d to *CHRIST*, our com-
 ‘ mon Master and Saviour ; and in the Holy Grave,
 ‘ the Memory of your Power, and, at the same
 ‘ time, of your Piety, was acknowledged by the
 ‘ victorious King *Baldwin* ; and the mighty Suc-
 ‘ cours of the *Genoeze*, were propos’d as an Example



to all Persons, that went to visit that Sacred Place. These great Things, besides the perpetual Praises you have gain'd for having defended the Christian Name, and spread it among Profane and Rebellious Nations, have been rewarded by the Commerce and Correspondences you have cultivated in all Parts, particularly the Ware-Houses erected at *Theodosia*, *Peram*, and *Ptolomais*, Cities, which in those days flourish'd, and abounded in all manner, of Riches; and *Genoa* it self, which is become, in a manner, the common Port and Mart of all the World. Moreover, both the Indies, which are much more considerable by their Riches and Extent; that new World, which was discover'd by *Colombus*, one of your Fellow Citizens, and open'd for our Advantage and Use, ought now to be look'd upon as one of your Provinces; and, in some manner, Tributary to the *Genoese*. The Gold is, indeed, digged there; and afterwards brought into Europe; but, at last, it is landed in this City, the last Mansion and Residence of St. George, where the Treasures of the West are laid up.

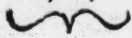
Therefore, what greater Felicity can befall you now, *Venerable Senators*, than still to enjoy your ancient Renown, your new Riches, your Liberty, and, at the same time, secure your Peace and Safety for the future? This *England* procures and offers, at present, to all Nations. She does no longer permit them to dread a Haughty, Powerful, Restless Nation, and which, but lately grasp'd and devour'd in her Mind the Universal Monarchy of Europe.

We *English* and *Genoese*, carry the same Banner, we hoist the same Victorious Crosses of Blood-Colour; we respect and honour the same Patron, St. George, every where Conqueror and Triumphant. We have both been the first among the Nations that receiv'd the Christian Faith; and have made Profession of the True saving Worship. Ah! how great are these Motives, and how powerful these Tyes, to oblige us to mutual Love!

We are not known to be, nor have made our selves formidable, by Burnings and Ravages, nor
'by

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' by repeated Violations of publick Faith. Believe
 ' your own Annals; the Conspiracies so often for-
 ' med, and the Arms taken up against your Liberty
 ' altho' it has been in vain, and without Success.
 ' When Allies, we do not command, as Masters
 ' our Confederates. We do not use the Doge, and the
 ' Senate, as our Servant and Slaves; we do not un-
 ' dervalue, and set at nought, the Rights of a free
 ' Government, and the Dignity of the Republick.
 ' We Honour and Respect the *Dorias* and *Spinolas*
 ' those true Fathers and Deliverers of their Country
 ' the true Assertors and Preservers of Liberty, who
 ' deserve to be propos'd as Patterns both in Peace
 ' and War. Trade continues in its flourishing state
 ' it has always been so with us in respect to you
 ' and will, for the future, be safe and unmolested
 ' Being just to All, We are formidable only to our
 ' Enemies, and to the Disturbers of the Publick
 ' Peace and Tranquillity. We send abroad our Ar-
 ' mies and Fleets, according as the Common Good
 ' of Nations requires, having only a Regard to the
 ' Benefit of all People, and particularly yours, and
 ' not to our own. This Vertue was almost un-
 ' known to the *Romans*, which consists in relieving
 ' Distress'd Nations, and supporting the Authority
 ' of Kings, oppress'd by a Superior Power and
 ' Force. *Holland*, and even *Germany*, which main-
 ' tains, and with much ado, defends the Place and
 ' Majesty of the Ancient Empire, having been
 ' lately deliver'd and preserv'd; the *Milaneze* lately
 ' restor'd to its rightful Master; *Turin* snatch'd out
 ' of the Enemy's Hands, and secur'd to its lawful
 ' Prince; *Amedeus* and *Eugene*, those great and in-
 ' vincible Heroes, will willingly and chearfully ac-
 ' knowledge how much they are, in this respect
 ' beholden to *England*: And *Spain* herself, puff'd
 ' up as She is by the Conjunction and Addition of
 ' the New World: Ah! how many Changes and
 ' Revolutions has she not undergone, since she has
 ' been under the *French* Yoke! But the *English* and
 ' *Dutch* join'd together, have at last, broke it down
 ' as is evident by the Confession of an infinite num-
 ' ber of Witnesses, and by the general Consent,
 ' which is admired and applauded by all Nations.

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'Tis for no other End, that the *English* Fight and Win, at present, so many Battles, both by Sea and Land; and that the Ocean, as large as it is, and as far as it reaches, and the *Mediterranean*, are over-spread and filled by our Naval Armies. I say, 'tis for no other end, than to give back and restore to *Europe*, which has been so miserably, and for so long a time, afflicted with so many Evils, its just Laws; and to preserve to all Nations, and particularly to your Republick of *Genoa*, Liberty, and free Government, by a firm and durable Peace, which is fought after, by a holy, just, and necessary War: For 'tis neither for us, nor our Profit, that we make War and fight; 'tis not for Us, that we conquer; we *English* do not work herein for Ourselves, but rather, for all Mankind.

Two Deputies of the Council gave Doctor New-
man Thanks for his Speech, assuring him withal,
that the Republick would carefully cultivate their
friendship with *Great-Britain*, and inviolably ob-
serve a perfect Neutrality, in respect to the Dif-
ferences depending at present between the great
Potentates of *Europe*. During his stay at *Genoa*,
which was till about the Middle of *June*, when he
return'd to *Florence*) Dr. *Newton* was treated with
particular Marks of Distinction, that Common-
wealth being willing to shew their great Respect to
her *Britannick* Majesty, in the Person of her Minister.
Nor did the Republick of *Venice* pay less Honour
to Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, of
which the *London Gazette* gave the following Ac-
count.

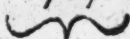
The 21st of this * Month having been appointed * Sept.
for the publick Entry of his Excellency the Earl of N. S.
Manchester, Ambassador Extraordinary from Her *An Ac-*
Majesty of *Great Britain*, his Excellency's Servants *count of*
and Equipage were sent in the Morning to the Island *Earl of*
of *Santo Spirito*, about Three Miles from the City; *Manche-*
and his Excellency himself, attended with a Train *ster's Ex-*
of Gentlemen, repair'd thither at Three in the Af- *traordina-*
noon. There was an Apartment richly furnish'd *ry Embassy*
at the Convent for his Reception. About half an
Hour

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Hour after his Entrance into the Cloister, he receiv'd a Message from the Cavalier *Morofini*, *Savio grande*, late Ambassador at Rome, That he with Sixty of the Senators were coming to attend his Excellency from the Republick. The Cavalier's Boat was row'd by four Watermen in rich Liveries; each of the Sixty Senators following with the like Number of Oars. At their landing, the Cavalier walk'd at the Head of the Senators, who came after him Two and Two: Sixteen of the Ambassador's Footmen being plac'd in two Ranks at the Sea-side. At a little distance from the House, his Excellency's Secretary, and some *British* Gentlemen receiv'd them in the Court. The Lord Ambassador afterwards met them in the middle of the Cloister, where *Signior Morofini* made his Excellency a Compliment; which being return'd, he plac'd himself on the Ambassador's Left Hand, and conducted him to the Gondola, in which he came to wait on his Excellency. When his Excellency was seated, the Cavalier took the Right Hand, the Left being, according to the *Venetian* Custom the superior Seat in the Gondola. The other Senators walk'd on the Left Hand of the *British* Gentlemen to their Gondola's, and plac'd them also on their Left, when on Board. His Excellency's Boats, very beautifully gilded, were row'd empty by Four Men each, and made a magnificent Appearance as they attended on the Side of the other Boats. The Vessel of State bore on her Head a *St. George* on Horseback, in polish'd Steel; behind which there stood Two large Figures embracing each other, bearing the Crozier of *England* and *Scotland*: And at their Feet were wrought Two smaller Images, supporting the Arms of *France* and *Ireland*. The whole Vessel was cover'd with Figures and Hieroglyphicks suitable to the Occasion: On Two opposite Corners were the UNION Arms, and on the other End those of *France* and *Ireland*. All the Work was at proportionable Distances, richly gilded, entertaining the Sight with much Variety. The Second Boat was painted in a curious manner, and adorn'd with Foliages of Metal finely wrought: The Third bore his Excellency's own Arms; and the Fourth was

cover'd



over'd and lin'd with black Velvet, trimm'd with
fringes of many agreeable Colours. When the So-
lemnity came near St. Mark's-Place, the Norton Gal-
ley hoisted the UNION Colours, and fir'd all
her Guns. The great Canal was full of Boats,
and the Windows and Balconies crowded with
persons in Masquerade. Upon his Excellency's
standing at his own Door, Sixty Mortars were
fir'd; which were follow'd by a Confort of Trum-
pets, Drums and Hautboys. His Excellency as-
cended the Stairs on the Right Hand of the Ca-
valier, and the *English* Gentlemen on the Right
Hand of the Senators: But as they were entring
the Room of Audience, the Ambassador and *En-
glish* Gentlemen gave the Right to the *Venetians*.
After a magnificent Entertainment, his Excellency,
and the Gentlemen of his own Nation, attended
the Cavalier and Senators to their Boats. On the
Twenty Second, the Cavalier came, attended in
the same manner as the day before, to his Excel-
lency's Palace, having signified his Arrival by an
Officer of the Republick. His Excellency's Se-
cretary, accompanied by other *British* Gentlemen,
received him in the Hall; and the Ambassador
met him on the middle of the Stairs. The Ca-
valier conducted his Excellency, as did the Se-
nators the *British* Gentlemen, into their Gondolas,
his Excellency's Boats attending the Ceremony.
Upon the Ambassador's entring the College, the
Doge and all the Assembly rose from their Seats:
and his Excellency making his Approach, accord-
ing to the Ceremonial, ascended the Steps of the
Throne, and placed himself on the Right Hand
of the Doge. As soon as his Excellency was
seated, and had delivered his Credentials to the
Doge, he made a Speech in *English*, giving the
translation to a Secretary, who read it in *Italian*
to the College. His Excellency was conducted to
his own House in the same Manner that he came
to the Assembly. On the Twenty Fourth he was
brought with the usual Ceremony to receive the
answer of the Doge and Senate; and was af-
terwards re-conducted to Rialto, where he took
Water, and return'd to his Palace.

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*The Praises
of Queen
Anne, and
the Union
celebrated
at Leip-
sick, Aug.
6. N. S.*

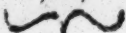
The Sixth Day of *August* (N. S.) being the Festival of *St. Anne*, was celebrated at *Leipsick* with great Solemnity. It was begun in the Morning with Ringing of Bells, while the whole University assembled in one Body. Then the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of the City, the Professors, and above One Hundred Graduates all drest in their proper Habits, went in Procession to the Church of *St. Paul*, where a new Pulpit was erected, very finely set out with the Arms of *Great-Britain* and other Ornaments: And at the Door of the Church a Guard was placed to prevent all Disturbances that might happen. The Procession was receiv'd by Eight Marschall most Noble-Men, by whom also the Foreign Ministers, viz. the Ambassador of *Denmark*, Monsieur *Jessen*; the *British* Envoy, *Dr. Robinson*; the Envoys of *Holland* and *Hannover* Monsieur *Cranburgh*, and Monsieur *Goor*; and the *Prussian* Minister Monsieur *Setman*, were receiv'd and conducted to their Seats, which were prepar'd for them in an eminent Place over against the Pulpit and hung with fine Tapestry, where they were seated under a Canopy. After the Company had been for a while entertain'd with a very fine Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick by the Choirs (the Words sung, were taken from the Hundred and Third Psalm, which was composed into an elegant Latin Ode) *D. John Burckhard Menke* History Professor, and a Member of the Royal Society of *Great-Britain*, as the Orator of this Solemnity appointed by the University, pronounced a very excellent Oration, in Praise of her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and the Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, which was received with great Applause from the whole Auditor. The Concourse of People being exceeding great on this Occasion. The Solemnity being over, the *British* Envoy *Dr. Robinson*, gave a very noble Entertainment, at which were both the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, the Counts of *Wratisslaw* and *Zintzendorf*, and all other Foreign Ministers residing there, the Rector Magnificus, Two Professors of each Faculty, the Orator *Dr. Menke*, be-

fifty Persons
the whole
body with
prosperous
interrupted
Having
broad, let
urrences
omprehend
yth of *Ma*
clamation
ext ensuin
General T
wonderful
for the U
doms of
clamation
cey, in
which had
an Hundred
y Days af
f the Uni
trace the

The two
were sent

*Plaudite,
Sed n
ilicet Ipsa
Cogit & h
lasteris In
Congeriem
rateriti Cer
ANNÆ
maus ed He
Quo majo
NIO non
Unde peto*

unxerat an
Ex binis



fifty Persons more of the best Quality. Through the whole City was observ'd a general Joy; every body wishing her *Britannick* Majesty a long and prosperous Reign, and to the *united Kingdoms* uninterrupted Prosperity.

Having run thro' all the Material Transactions abroad, let us now bestow our Attention on the Occurrences at Home, under which Head, we shall comprehend some remarkable Events at Sea. On the 1st of March; her Majesty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, appointing the first of May next ensuing, to be observ'd as a Day of Publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the wonderful and happy Conclusion of the Treaty for the UNION of Her Majesty's Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, a Work, (as the Proclamation express'd it) of so much Difficulty and [†] Nicety, in its own Nature, That till now all Attempts which had been made towards it, in the Course of above an Hundred Years, had proved ineffectual. Not many Days after, (k) the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops

*Transa-
ctions at
Home.*

*Proclama-
tion for a
Publick
Thanksgi-
ving for the
Union.*

(k) Apr. 6.
*Congratu-
latory Ad-
dress of the
University
of Cam-
bridge, a-
bout the
Union.*

The two following Latin Epigrams upon the UNION, were sent to the Author of these *Annals*.

*Plau-
de, Licet, Magno letis Successibus Anno:
Sed magis AUGUSTÆ plau-
de, Britanne, Tuae.
Sicet Ipsa jubet Saturnia Regna reduci,
Cogit & Imperio Fata Subesse suo.
Istævis Invisam si jam pendere Bonorum
Congeriem Spectas, quis, nisi Diva, dabit?
Istæviti Centum debent quas Legibus Anni,
ANNÆ servatus reddat is Annus Opes.
Annus eò Heroum toto felicitor Ævo,
Quò major cunctis ANNA cornescat Avus.
NIO nonne Micat Secli labor inclutus inde,
Unde petat Fastos, Æra Britannia novus?*

Alterum.

*unxerat antè ROSAS Henricus; REGNA Jacobus;
Ex binis UNAM Gentibus, ANNA facit.*

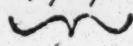
A. C. of Norwich and Peterborough; and attended by the
 1707. Vice-Chancellor, several of the Heads of Colleges
 Doctors, and other Members of the said University
 in their Habits, presented to Her Majesty the fol-
 lowing Congratulatory Address, upon that happy
 Event.

May it please Your most Sacred Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
 Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and
 Scholars of Your University of Cambridge, do
 humbly beg Leave to testify our unfeigned Joy
 for the Accomplishment of the great and happy
 UNION between Your Two Kingdoms of Eng-
 land and Scotland, to the mutual Advantage and
 Satisfaction of both Nations, and the Prevention
 of those Mischiefs that might hereafter have arisen
 (as it has often happen'd in Times past) when
 soever Two distinct and independent Sovereign
 reigns should have reign'd at once within the
 Island.

We are firmly persuaded, That Your Majesty's
 earnest Zeal in promoting so desirable a Work
 was the Effect of that tender Concern for the
 Happiness of your Subjects, which has appear'd in
 so many remarkable Instances through the whole
 Course of Your wise and gracious Administration.

And we beseech the Divine Providence, which
 has enabled Your Majesty to overcome those Difficul-
 ties that were thought insuperable, and which
 had baffled all former Attempts of this Nature,
 still to prosper all Your great and good Designs,
 and make every Year of Your Auspicious Reign
 productive of new Wonders, as those we have
 ready seen. May Your Arms be still victorious
 abroad, and Your Government undisturbed at
 home: May you long continue to reign over us
 and late exchange this Earthly, for a Heavenly and
 Eternal Crown.



To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you Heartily for your Address, and your
Congratulations upon the Union of the Two
Kingdoms.

I make no doubt, but I shall receive the same
Marks of your Loyalty and Affection upon all
other Occasions.

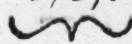
The Address of the University of *Cambridge*, was
both preceded and followed by others, on the same
subject, from all the Cities, Towns and Corpo-
rations of *England*, but not to tire our Readers, we
shall only set down here four more, and first that of
the Corporation of *East-Retford*, in the County of
Nottingham; which was presented to her Majesty,
by *Robert Moleſworth*, Esq; one of their Represen-
tatives in Parliament.

May it please Your Majesty,

THE frequent and extraordinary Occasions *Address of*
which your Majesty's most unparallel'd *East-Ret-*
Reign affords your loyal Subjects, of laying their *ford.*
heartly Congratulations at your Feet, will (we hope)
entitle us to your Majesty's gracious Pardon for
our repeated Presumptions of this kind. The
Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, in those ma-
ny Acts of Piety, signal Victories by Land and
Sea, wholesome Laws, and inimitable Administra-
tion, had so eminently appear'd, that we thought
nothing could have been superadded to our own
Felicity, or to those Glories which must for ever
crown your Majesty's Name in History; when,
to our Astonishment, we behold accomplish'd a
Work of a far higher Nature, of greater Difficulty
and Niceness in the Transacting, and of a more
lasting Advantage to all your Majesty's Subjects,
than what had ever hitherto been done for us; the
entire Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England*
and *Scotland*: A Work of so great and happy Con-
sequences, that we could scarce reach it even with

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our Wishes, being that which compleat all those Securities for our Religion and Liberties, which your Majesty and your Royal Predecessor (of glorious Memory) had formerly granted, to the earnest Requests of your People.

But this inestimable Blessing of the Union, is your Majesty's own peculiar Free Gift to us: The Product of an Heart truly Royal, and the Result of the most prudent Administration that any Age can give an Instance of.

Permit us therefore, most Gracious Sovereign, thankfully to accept this surprizing Benefit, and to express our Gratitude in the best manner we are able, both by Words and Actions, tho' very disproportionate to the Greatness of the Occasion.

Your Majesty, by your Royal Example, has instructed your Subjects wherein true Liberty consists, and set our Souls free from those narrow Self-Interested Notions which, thro' the Prejudice of an unhappy Education, had so long cramped and fetter'd them. We begin now to find that true Christian Charity is extensive to all Mankind, and that loving our Neighbour as our selves is really our Advantage as 'tis our Duty: We begin to see that we were in a Mistake, when we formerly imagined, that Diffusiveness of Trade, and a Freedom of Commerce, to all your Majesty's Subjects, was prejudicial to particular Towns or Persons; at least we find that it's highly conducive to the Good of the Whole, which ought to be the principal Regard of honest Men.

We therefore promise on our Parts, to cultivate and increase such good Dispositions of Love and Affection for our Brethren of Scotland, that this Union may really prove a sincere and compleat one, every way; whereby Great-Britain, governed by such a Queen, cannot fail of becoming the Throne of Liberty, the Sanctuary of the Oppressed, and the Arbitrator of Europe, whose Power (contrary to that of those Tyrants who have long infested and distressed the World) will be exercised only in doing Good.

Ma

'May Heaven continue to pour its Blessings on your most Sacred Majesty; and grant that you may long reign over your Subjects, who place their greatest Glory, in obeying a Princess who may most justly be stil'd, The Delight of Humane kind.

C. A.

1707.

'In Testimony whereof, we have caus'd our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 12th Day of April, in the Sixth Year of your Majesty's most happy Reign, Annoq; Domini 1707.

The Second Address about the Union, is that of the Town and Borough of *New-Windsor*, which was as follows: *And of New-Windsor.*

May it please Your Majesty,

'WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do most humbly and heartily congratulate your Majesty's Joy and Satisfaction, in the happy Conclusion of the long desired Union of the Two Famous Kingdoms of *Great-Britain*.

'A Work so difficult, that while other Princes have glory'd in the Attempt alone, it seems reserved for the peculiar Honour of your Reign, and the Glory of your Ministry, to bring it to effect.

'A Work so happy in its Consequences, that thereby the Succession of the Crown is preserved in the Protestant Line, the best Religion in the World secured and established, and all the Blessings of Peace, Plenty and Liberty, we now enjoy, transmitted to Posterity for all Generations.

'The Hearts of Kings are in the Hands of God: It was he that enclined your Progenitors to chuse the Lion and the Unicorn to support their Arms; and it is He certainly, who hath fulfilled the Prophetick Emblem, and made Victory and Union the Two Supporters of your Throne.

'We have nothing left to do, but to bless God and the Queen, for the many inexpressible Advantages we receive from her Government; to beseech Him to continue them, by lengthening the Thread of that important Life, on which they depend

A. C. 'depend, by adding length of Days to your Glory
 1707. 'and Honour, and making the Years of your
 ~~~~~ 'Reign as numerous as the Blessings we enjoy under it.

*And of the  
 Dissenting  
 Ministers.*

The Third Address is that of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Denominations in and about the City of *London*; introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which runs thus:

*May it please Your Majesty,*

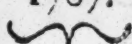
'Amongst the rest of your dutiful and loyal Subjects, we beg leave with all Humility to congratulate your Majesty upon the Accession every Year makes to the Glories of your auspicious Reign; and more especially upon the happy Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

'We adore that Divine Providence which hath removed the Difficulties that were insuperable to your greatest Predecessors, even under the Advantages of Peace, and reserv'd to Your Majesty the Honour of making us one flourishing People, through your wise and steady Councils, together with the unparalell'd Judgment, Application and Fidelity, of your Majesty's Commissioners, and your Two Parliaments.

'By this entire Union of the Two Nations, we with Joy behold the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government firmly settled; the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Reformed Interest in general, secur'd; the strength and Honour of the whole Island much advanc'd; and our common Safety, both against Attempts from abroad, and Breaches upon our happy Civil Constitution at home, effectually provided for.

'Herein we have a repeated Instance of your Majesty's Parental Care of your People; and cannot but hope, that so Illustrious an Example will inspire all Your Protestant Subjects with that generous Love and Charity, that it may never more be

in



in the Inclination of any of them to molest one another, upon Religious Accounts.

'May the Great God so prosper your Arms, and those of your Allies, that your Majesty may be the glorious Instrument of re-establishing the Peace, and securing the Liberty, of *Europe*; and, at the same time, of restoring our Protestant Brethren abroad to their ancient Rights.

'May your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort, the Prince, be continued in Health.

'May your Sacred Majesty be bless'd with a long and prosperous Reign over a People more reform'd in their Manners, and united in Affection, (according to your Majesty's earnest Recommendations) and still reap the Benefits of a Government, which, by the Divine Blessing, you have made so considerable for Safety and Greatness.

'May all these our Requests be as fully answer'd, as those we have offer'd to the Almighty for this Union.

'Then will our Thanksgivings be lasting; and your Majesty will have the Satisfaction of transmitting Liberty and Union to all succeeding Ages.

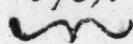
The Fourth Address we thought fit to insert in these *Annals*, is from the Borough of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, presented to her Majesty by the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, and the Honourable *Henry Mordaunt*, Esquires, their Representatives in Parliament, which is as follows :

*Address of  
Brackley.*

*A*fter the little Notice that has hitherto been taken of the Union by those who enjoy the greatest Share, or, at least, an Equivalent of the Advantage, we had some Thoughts of not disturbing Your Majesty at this Time in your grand Concernments for the Liberties of all Europe, had we not been afraid, lest the Malice of the World should have unjustly tack'd us to some of Your mistaken Subjects, who, by their Silence in not Addressing, and their deliberate Resolutions to the contrary, have sufficiently declar'd their Dislike and Dislike to what Your Majesty has own'd Your greatest

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greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction. We therefore most heartily and sincerely congratulate Your Majesty upon this Your Union of your Kingdoms: An Action so entirely Yours, that the greatest of Your Predecessors, with the ablest of their Ministers, tho' often attempted, could never compass; and was undoubtedly, like Your Majesty, only reserved for the Blessing of these Times: At which, if any Mongrel Englishmen do not heartily rejoice, may they for the future not be reckon'd among Your Trusty Britains, nor pretend to the Honesty and Loyalty of this Your ancient Corporation.

The  
French  
Refugees  
Address  
and Petition  
to the  
Queen.

On Monday the 31st Day of March, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Ministers of the French Churches in the City of London, and Liberties of Westminster, and the principal Persons among the French Refugees, (by private Direction from the Bishop of Salisbury, and some Persons in Power, met in the Royal French Chappel in the Savoy, where Mr. de la Riviere, one of the Ministers of that Congregation, open'd the Assembly by a Devout, Pathetick Prayer to Almighty God, 'That he would continue his Blessing on the victorious Arms of her Majesty, and make her the glorious Instrument of the Restoration of the Protestant Churches in the Kingdom of France. After this, the said Minister being unanimously chosen Moderator of the Assembly, read to them the Draught of an Address to her Majesty, wherein in an humble and respectful manner, the French Refugees of this Kingdom did congratulate the wonderful Successes with which it has pleased God to bless her most Sacred Majesty's Government both at home and abroad; insomuch that the very Beginning of her Majesty's auspicious Administration exceeded the long Reign of the great Queen Elizabeth, of Glorious Memory. Afterwards they represented, 'That the Protestant Churches of France, tho' ever struggling under Oppression, did formerly hold a considerable Rank; and that her Majesty's Predecessors had always such a tender Regard for them, as to protect and support them, as far as it lay in their Power: That the famous Edict of Nantz, in favour of the Protestants of France, was, in great measure,

'measure, owing to the great Interest Queen *Elizabeth* had with King *Henry IV.* of *France*; That King *James I.* her Majesty's Great Grandfather, did often interpose, by his Ambassadors, in behalf of the *French* Reformed Churches. And that King *Charles I.* her Majesty's Grandfather, intervened as Mediator, in the Treaty which *Lewis XIII.* made with the *Rochellers*, ( who held the principal Rank among the Protestants of *France* ) and afterwards, upon the *French* King's Infraction of that Treat, begun a War with *France* upon that Account. Moreover, they set forth, That they found and accounted themselves so happy in living under her Majesty's gentle and equal Government, and among a Nation, where they had been so kindly entertain'd, when driven from their native Country by the Violence of Persecution, That if they had nothing but their own private Interest in view, they would sit quiet and easie, and be contented to share the Felicity of her Majesty's natural born Subjects: But that the just Concern they ought to have for their Brethren, Relations, and Friends, who still groan'd in *France*, under the Pressure of Persecution, obliged them to lay hold on this Occasion, most humbly to beseech her Sacred Majesty, that when her Thoughts should be employ'd in settling the great Concerns of *Europe* in a Treaty of Peace, her Majesty would graciously vouchsafe to take into her Royal Care, the Interest of the poor distressed Churches of *France*, which having been ruin'd by the superstitious Vanity of the Enemy, so it would add solid Glory to her Majesty's Reign, to be instrumental in restoring the same.

This Address having been approved, and signed by most of the Persons there present, was, a Week after, presented to her Majesty by the Earl of *Lifford*, Son to the late Count *de Roze*, accompanied by Monsieur *le Coq*, Monsieur *St. Leger*, and several other *French* Protestant Gentlemen, Ministers and Merchants, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: To which Address the Queen was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

A. C. **I** Have always had a great Compassion for the unhappy  
 1707. Circumstances of the Persecuted Protestants of France,  
 I will communicate my Thoughts upon this Matter to  
 The Queen's our Allies, and hope such Measures may be taken, as may  
 Answer, effectually answer the Intent of your Petition.  
 Apr. 7th.

The  
 French  
 Refugees in  
 Holland,  
 discouraged  
 from Ad-  
 dressing the  
 States.

The French Refugees in Holland design'd to have had a solemn Meeting among themselves, in order to consult about presenting to the States General, an Address of the same Nature with that which their Brethren in England had put up to the Queen; But having first intimated their Intention, to try how such a Proceeding would be taken by the States, they were given to understand, that it might have dangerous Influences; that the Roman Catholick Potentates who were in the Grand Alliance, might be disgusted at it; and that it would give some Colour to the false and disingenuous Insinuations of France, that in this War the Allies had Designs of Religion, tho' they had none but for the general Liberty and Safety: But the true Reason was, That their High Mightinesses were too well acquainted with the Interest of their Country, to encourage or forward any Measures that might tend to the Restoration of the Protestants of France, which would infallibly drain Holland and the other Protestant States, of many Thousands of Rich, at least, industrious and trading Inhabitants.


About this time the Court of Great Britain received the melancholy News of the Loss of the *Resolution* Man of War, which was so honourable both to the Commander thereof, and the Officers and Men under him, that we think it proper to do them Justice, by transmitting to Posterity the following Account:

The *Reso-  
 lution*  
 Man of  
 War lost on  
 the Coast of  
 Genoa.

**T**HE Earl of Peterborough sailed from Barcelona the 13th of March, O. S. for Genoa, together with a Gentleman sent by the King of Spain in the Quality of his Envoy to the Duke of Savoy, on Board the *Resolution* Man of War, commanded by Captain Mordaunt, his Lordship's Son; with whom sailed at the same time the *Enterprize* and *Milford* Frigats.

Frigats. The 19th, being within Fifteen Leagues of Genoa, they fell in with Six French Men of War, whereof two were of 80, two of 70, one of 68, and the other of 58 Guns, who chased them; upon which his Lordship, with the Spanish Envoy, went on Board the *Enterprize*, got away in the Night, and sail'd for Leghorn. The *Milford* likewise made her Escape, and got to the same Port. The Enemy continuing to chase the *Resolution*, one of their Ships came, about ten at Night, within Gun-shot of her, but did not begin to fire till the twentieth, about six in the Morning, by which time the rest of the Enemy's Ships, they being all clean, and newly come out of Toulon, were all come up with the *Resolution*. Then began a very sharp Fight, which Captain Mordaunt maintain'd with great Bravery and Resolution, till half an Hour after three in the Afternoon; at which time, finding no possibility of getting clear of the Enemy, and his Ship being very much shatter'd, it was thought most proper to run her on Shore, which was done accordingly. The Enemy still pursued her, and kept continually firing upon her; but finding by the Captain's returning their Fire, that he would not quit his Ship, they sent out their Boats to burn her; but those were soon beat back. The Twenty-first in the Morning one of the Enemy's Ships of 80 Guns came very near her, with a design to batter her; but she being full of Water, and the Powder wet, it was resolved to burn her rather than she should fall into the Enemy's Hands; and accordingly by Eleven that Morning all that part of her which lay above the Water, was consumed. The Captain and his Ship's Company got safe on Shore, with what was most valuable on her. He was wounded in his Thigh during the Engagement by a Cannon-Ball, but not dangerously. The *Enterprize* and *Milford* were both attack'd singly as they were going into Leghorn, by a French Man of War of Forty Guns; but she soon left them.

Towards the middle of April, the Earl of Stamford, the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Robert Moukton, and John Pultney, Esquires, were made Commissioners

A. C. 1707  oners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, who formerly resign'd that Place, and of *William Blaithwait*, *John Pollexfen*, and *Matthew Prior*, Esquires, who were put out on different Accounts. Not many Days after, it was \* publish'd in the Gazette, That her Majesty had granted her Commission to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England; *William Lord Cowper*, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and the Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being; *Sidney Earl of Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Lord High Treasurer of England for the time being; *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, President of her Majesty's Council, and the President of the Council for the time being; *John Duke of Newcastle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and the Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being; the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being; *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and her Majesty's principal Secretaries for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being; *Henry Lord Bishop of London*, and the Bishop of London for the time being; *William Lord Dartmouth*; *Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury*; *Henry Boyle Esq*; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being; and *Sir Philip Meadows*, Knt. *George Stepney*, *John Pultney*, and *Robert Monkton*, Esquires, or any Three or more of them, for promoting the Trade of this her Majesty's Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving her Majesty's Plantations in America and elsewhere.

Her Majesty, at the same time, was pleased to constitute *Sir Simon Harcourt* Knight, her Attorney General, in the Room of *Sir Edward Northy*, and to appoint *Sir James Montague* Knight, to succeed him in the Place and Office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General; And the Honourable *Spencer Compton* Esq; to be Treasurer and Receiver-General to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and

*Sir Simon Harcourt made Attorney-General, and Sir James Montague Solicitor-General.*

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Pay-master to her Majesty's Pensioners, in the Room of Mr. Nicholas.

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1707.

On the 28th of the same Month *Abmed Ben Abmed Cardenas*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, had a private Audience of Leave of her Majesty, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, Principal Secretary of State, and conducted by Dr. Inglis, Marshal of the Ceremonies. After which, he had a like Audience of Leave from his Royal Highness: To which he was likewise conducted by Dr. Inglis. The next Day, a Proclamation was issued out, containing her Majesty's Declaration, That it was expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, which stood prorogued to the 30th of April, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the Part of England. Which Declaration her Majesty was empower'd to make on or before the first of May, (on which Day the Union was to take place) by the Twenty-second Article of the Treaty of Union, ratify'd and confirm'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

The Moroccan Ambassador has his Audience of Leave. Apr. 28th.

Proclamation, declaring, the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England, to be the Members of the respective Houses of the 1st Parliament of Great Britain, on the Part of England.

Apr. 29th. Thanksgiving for the Union observ'd, May 1st.

The first Day of May being appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the happy Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, which commenc'd that very Day, her Majesty went in a Coach of State to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, attended by a magnificent Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of each Nation, to return Thanks to Almighty God for that great Blessing. The Streets were lin'd from St. James's to Temple-Bar, by the Militia of Westminster; from thence to St. Pauls, by the City Train'd-Bands; the several Companies in their Gowns being placed on Scaffolds erected for that purpose; and a Battalion of her Majesty's Two Regiments of Foot-Guards made a Lane from the Entrance into the Church to the Choir. The Balconies and Windows of the Houses were hung with Tapestry, and crowded with Multitudes of Spectators. Her Majesty was met at Temple-Bar by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: The Lord Mayor presented to her Majesty the

A. C. 1707. the City Sword; which the Queen being graciously pleased to return to him, he carried it before her Majesty to the Church. Her Majesty was received at the Entrance into the Church by the Peers, and led up to the Choir by the Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Earl of Seafield carrying the Sword of State before her Majesty. *Te Deum* being sung, and the Office of the Day read, Dr. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford, preach'd an excellent Sermon on these Words out of the 133d Psalm Verse 1. *Behold how good and pleasant a Thing it is, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.* Divine Service being ended, her Majesty returned to St. James's. The great Guns of the Tower, and those at St. James's Park were thrice discharged; the first time, when her Majesty parted from St. James's, the second at the Singing the *Te Deum*, and the third when her Majesty came back to her Palace. The publick Demonstrations of Joy were suitable to so great an Occasion; and the Day was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Expressions of a General Satisfaction.

*Scheme of  
the Arms  
of Great  
Britain.*

The Arms of Great Britain were order'd to be disposed according to the following Scheme.



On the 4th of May, her Majesty in Council de-  
 clar'd *William Lord Cowper*, formerly Lord Keeper  
 of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Chancel-  
 lor of Great Britain. Not many Days after, the  
 Brigadiers-General, *How*, *Mordaunt*, *Brudenell*, *Far-*  
*ington*, and *Shrimpton*, were advanced to the Post  
 of Major-Generals of her Majesty's Armies; and  
 about \* the same time, the Queen was pleased to  
 constitute Colonel *Sherrington Davenport*, *Thomas*  
*Pulteney*, *William Villiers*, *George Kellum*, *Thomas Crow-*  
*ther*, and *Bartholomew Ogleby*, to be Brigadiers-Ge-  
 neral of her Majesty's Forces. *William Douglas*,  
*Alexander Wedderburn*, *John Montgomery*, *John Wi-*  
*tham*, and *David Ross*, Esquires, were, the same Day,  
 appointed Commissioners for the Excise in Scotland.  
 And her Majesty was pleased to confer a Prebend  
 of *Windsor* on the Reverend Mr. *Goddard*, Chaplain  
 to the Honourable House of Commons.  
 The Day \* before, his Excellency *Andrew de*  
*Matueof*, Privy-Counsellor, Governour of the Prin-  
 cipality of *Faroelavia*, and Ambassador Extraordina-  
 ry from his Czarish Majesty the Emperor of *Musco-*  
*ny*, had a private Audience of her Majesty and his  
 Royal Highness: Introduced by Mr. Secretary  
*Harley*, and conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master  
 of the Ceremonies. In this Audience his Excellen-  
 cy deliver'd to the Queen the following Letter from  
 his Czarish Majesty:

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The Lord  
Cowper  
made High  
Chancellor  
of Great  
Britain,  
May 4th.  
Promotion  
of General  
Officers,  
May 10th.  
\* May,  
17th.  
Commis-  
sioners of the  
Excise in  
Scotland  
appointed.  
\* May,  
16th.

Czar's  
Ambassa-  
dor has a  
private  
Audience.

We send our Friendly and Brotherly Greeting to your  
 Royal Majesty, the most Serene, and most Potent La-  
 dy, by the Grace of God, Queen of GREAT  
 BRITAIN.

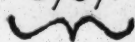
Most Honoured and Beloved Sister,

ALTHOUGH 'tis not unknown to your Royal  
 Majesty, yet we have judged it necessary, as  
 Affairs now stand, in a friendly and brotherly  
 manner, to acquaint you, by this Letter, and as  
 briefly as possible, with the Services we have done  
 King *Augustus*, from his first Election to the Crown  
 of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Having by our pow-  
 erful Endeavours, for the Common Benefit of that  
 Crown, hindered the Prince of *Conti*, who had  
 been

The Czar's  
Letter to  
the Queen  
of Great  
Britain.

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1707.

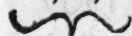


'been chosen before by Part of the Republick,  
 'by taking Possession of it; and even sent a nu-  
 'merous Army against the Prince of *Conti's* Party,  
 'for the Use and Service of those Senators that sided  
 'with King *Augustus*, before any League had been  
 'concluded with him, or his Entrance into *Poland*;  
 'This Army was immediately, upon his Arrival,  
 'put under his Command, that he might be able  
 'to punish his Enemies; Besides which, we threat-  
 'ned the contrary Party with Fire and Sword,  
 'upon Apprehension whereof many were forc'd to  
 'acknowledge him, and so by our Assistance he  
 'was firmly settled upon the Throne. Afterwards,  
 'by his particular Entreaties, and a Message by  
 'General *Carlowitz*, in the Year 1700, We con-  
 'cluded with him an Alliance against the Crown of  
 '*Sweden*, in which there were no Subsidies of Mo-  
 'ney promised him. Moreover, many Affronts  
 'and Injuries having been done us, at the begin-  
 'ning of the War, by the Crown of *Sweden*, we  
 'were prevail'd with by the earnest Sollicitations  
 'of his Minister, General *Langa*, in an improper  
 'Season, it being the latter end of Autumn, for his  
 'Relief, to make the Enemy turn their Arms a-  
 'gainst us, to begin the Attack of *Narva*; And  
 'then his Forces, contrary to his Promise, leaving  
 'ours in Action, went into Quarters in *Poland* and  
 '*Courland*, on which Occasion our Forces suffer'd  
 'no small Loss. Norwithstanding which, a League  
 'being renew'd with him at *Birsa*, in 1701. not  
 'a small Sum of Money was lent him; besides which,  
 'we assisted him with 20000 Foot. Nevertheless,  
 'this signify'd nothing, nor were our Armies made  
 'use of, according to the Treaty; but by the  
 'Intrigues of the *French* Ambassador, *du Giron*, (to  
 'whom, contrary to our Agreement, and personal  
 'Protestation confirm'd by us, full Power was, at  
 'at that time, given to treat about a separate Peace)  
 'those, our Forces, without Necessity, were great-  
 'ly fatigued; the Enemy permitted to pass the  
 '*Dwina*, and our Armies dismiss'd, without being  
 'supplied with Provisions during their March, for  
 'which the said King received Money from us;  
 'which caused great Numbers of them to perish,  
 and

and others to desert. Notwithstanding all this, upon his repeated Assurances and Messages, we renewed a League with him in the Year 1703, and promised him 300000 *Rubles* for the Use of his Forces, and 12000 Foot to be maintain'd at our own Charge, which we faithfully perform'd. And altho' the Subsidies and Auxiliaries were not then specified in that Treaty; nor whether the same should be given yearly, yet we sent him every Year no less than the above-mention'd Sum, not reckoning other immense Charges we were at for preserving the Republick in his Interest. But instead of employing the Forces against the Enemy, he made them march to and fro in *Poland*, whereby they were very much fatigued, and afterwards parting from them, without any Occasion, he permitted them to be driven into *Saxony* together with the *Saxons*; whereby, without any Necessity, half of them were unaccountably lost, and the rest were forced to die with Hunger. And altho' free Winter-Quarters were promised them in the Treaty, yet, on the contrary, 'twas forbidden to supply them with Bread in their Quarters, upon which our Minister Extraordinary, *Van Patkul*, then residing at his Court, and Chief General of those Forces, in order to preserve them from utter and certain Ruin, agreed with the Emperor's Ministers, to put them into his Imperial Majesty's Service, for which, by the Suggestion of the said King's wicked and treacherous *Saxon* Ministers, he was put under an Arrest, contrary to the Laws of Nations; and without our Consent, was cast, like a Traitor, into a loathsome Prison. Altho' we are oblig'd for the Interest of the said King *Augustus*, as well before the Affront offer'd to our Minister, as after the going of the said King out of *Poland*, in order to preserve him upon his Throne, and defend the Republick of *Poland* against the *Swedish* Forces, to leave all our Armies to act for his Interest, and at the Desire of the Republick, by their Extraordinary Embassy, to march with all our Forces into *Poland*, where they were oblig'd to be maintain'd to this Day, to our great Charge, in

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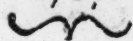


'our own Pay: Yet notwithstanding all this, his  
 'Generals, at their going out of *Saxony* with ours  
 'and their Troops, suffer'd themselves, not with-  
 'out Suspicion of Treachery, to be beaten with-  
 'out any Resistance; and our poor Forces were  
 'so deserted, that only 1600 of them remain'd  
 'and these, with much ado, saved themselves, and  
 'return'd into *Saxony*. Altho' King *Augustus*, up-  
 'on our repeated Instances and Sollicitations, pro-  
 'mis'd both before and after his infamous Peace  
 'by his Messages and Protestations made to us by  
 'General *Goltz*, either to deliver up to us, or se-  
 'cretly to set at Liberty, our said Minister and  
 'General *Van Patkul*, yet nothing was perform'd.  
 'Notwithstanding which, without regarding the  
 'intolerable Falshoods of the said King *Augustus*,  
 'his Non-performances of the Treaty made with  
 'us; his imprisoning our Minister, and violating  
 'the Laws of Nations; nor his many secret Mes-  
 'sages to the Enemy, (contrary to our Interest, and  
 'tending to a separate Peace) as well by the Sieur  
 '*Optimana*, as by Count *Koningsmark*, and after-  
 'wards in Writing by their Secretaries *Nemits* and  
 '*Tiggstone*, from the beginning of the War, and af-  
 'ter their Entrance into *Saxony*; of which Trans-  
 'actions we had Notice given us by several of our  
 'faithful Friends; And notwithstanding we had  
 'those Treaties in our Hands, yet we did not leave  
 'to assist him both with our Forces and Money.  
 'And in the last Campaign, tho' the Season of the  
 'Year was so far advanc'd, it being the latter end  
 'of Autumn, yet being desirous to draw the Ene-  
 'my back, and harraßs his Army, we sent our Ca-  
 'valry under the Command of our General Prince  
 '*Menskicof*, to joyn him, and his *Saxon* and *Polish*  
 'Forces; who marching towards *Calish*, met with  
 'the *Swedish* General *Mardefelt*, and the *Poles* of the  
 'contrary Party, under the command of the Vay-  
 'vode of *Kiow*; and by the Assistance of the Mos-  
 'High entirely defeated them, and took their  
 'Chief General, and many other Inferiour Officers  
 'and Soldiers, Prisoners of War; whereby all Po-  
 'land was brought under his Obedience. After  
 'this, being fully supply'd with all Necessaries, we

design'd, by the Help of the Most High, to act  
still in his Defence, which was begun with the  
Action at *Wybourg* in *Finland*; and did expect  
many good Consequences from that Defeat, and  
rely'd on a strict Observance of the Treaty, pur-  
suant to the Assurances we had received from him  
in two Letters, written since the Battle; the first  
dated the 31st of *October*, and the second the 20th  
of *November*; But saw, at first, that he began to  
take away from our said General Prince *Menshikof*,  
the General Officers, and other Prisoners we had  
taken; giving his Royal Word, and many Assu-  
rances, that he would either exchange them for our  
Generals, and other Officers, detain'd in *Sweden*,  
(for in the Performance whereof, General *Mard-*  
*felt*, with the rest of the Officers, gave also their  
Parole, and confirm'd the same to our General;) )  
or if it were not possible to effect this Exchange,  
that he would restore the said Prisoners into our  
Hands: But, contrary to all his Promises, he let  
them go, without any Exchange. After this, we  
understood, to our great Astonishment, that he had  
already concluded a dishonourable Peace with the  
King of *Sweden*, and *Lescheinsky*, yielding up all  
his Rights to the Crown of *Poland*, and surrendring  
all to the Pleasure of his Enemies, without giving  
us any previous Notice, that we might have pro-  
vided for our own Security; in return of the in-  
numerable Favours done him by us. But what  
shews his Ingratitude in the highest Degree, is,  
That the Agreement was confirm'd by him many  
Days before the Battle; after which, by his Letters,  
he gave us earnest Assurances of his firm Adherence  
to the Treaty. The Inconstancy of his Promises,  
Non-performance of the League, and Forgetful-  
ness of our many Favours and Assistance, we leave  
to the righteous Judgment, and Vengeance of  
Almighty God, upon whose powerful Assistance,  
in our just Cause, we firmly rely: Protesting a-  
gainst the said King *Augustus*, and his Subjects;  
and leave also to all the World, to judge impar-  
tially of our faithful Performance of the League  
to the very last. Moreover, we are extremely sur-  
priz'd at three Articles in the aforesaid League, viz.

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the 11th, 12th and 20th, in which he, the said late King *Augustus*, promises to deliver up our publick Minister and Plenipotentiary, residing at his Court, into the Hands of our Enemies, in an unheard-of manner, and to his utter Ruin, upon Pretence of his being a *Swedish* Deserter. Secondly, In the 12th Article he maliciously obliges himself to deliver up to the Enemy, as Prisoners of War, the Remains of 12 Regiments, viz. 1600 Auxiliary Troops, who, for his Preservation, have often exposed their Lives, and were then sent by him as Auxiliaries into the Empire, which is not only contrary to Divine and Human Laws, but even to the Customs and Laws of *Barbarians*. Thirdly, In the 20th Article he stipulates for himself, in case of Peace, between us and the Enemy, full Satisfaction; and afterwards, He, the said *Augustus*, in that Treaty, obliges himself to procure your Royal Majesty's Guaranty. Therefore We, in a Brotherly and Friendly manner, desire your Royal Majesty, that, through your innate and wonted Goodness, you would be pleased not to consent thereunto, nor countenance his dishonourable Actions. It would have been necessary we should, before this time, have exhibited this our Protestation, both to your Royal Majesty, and other Potentates, in Writing, which we already would have performed by our Ministers, had we not been deluded, as we have made it appear, by the fresh Assurances he sent us by Major-General *Goltz*, who among many other false Assurances of Friendship, engaged for the Performance of the League; and solemnly assur'd us, That our Minister should never be deliver'd up; and that, in case it should come to the last Extremity, King *Augustus* would either privately set him at Liberty, or detain him in *Koningstein* till the Departure of the *Swedes*, and afterwards deliver him safe into our Hands; But we have since, with Wonder and bitter Grief, understood, that that Prince forgetting his Honour, has deliver'd up our innocent publick Minister, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and even Customs of *Barbarians*, and without the Fear of God, into the Hands of his Enemies; for which

Reason

Reason we have the rather thought fit to acquaint your Majesty with all the Premisses, and, in a Friendly and Brotherly Manner, to desire, that you would be pleased, by your good Offices, to procure the Liberty of our said Minister *Van Patkul*; or, at least, that he may be used by the King of *Sweden*, as our Minister, and not as his Subject, which we are confident his *Swedish* Majesty will grant, at your Royal Majesty's Desire, whereby he will gain, with all the World, the Name of a *Magnanimous Monarch*, instead of giving an Example of so wicked and barbarous an Action. But if, on the contrary, *Van Patkul* be hardly dealt with, and not used as our Minister, we shall be forced to seek Opportunities to return the like Usage, trusting that in our just Cause, we shall receive all Assistance from the Most High. We hope likewise by your Majesty's good Offices, to obtain from the King of *Sweden*, the Liberty of our General Officers, and others our Subjects detain'd at *Stockholm*, and now under Arrest, viz. the same Number, and of the same Rank as were those that were permitted to go on their Parole, from our General Prince *Menshikov*, namely, his General *Mardefeldt*, and other Officers and Soldiers, by order of King *Augustus*, and on the Parole of the rest of the *Swedish* Officers. The said *Augustus* having thus evidently, before all the World, violated his Vows, and the Laws of Nations, by his unheard of, dishonourable Proceedings, contrary to the Dictates of Conscience, as appears by those Treaties, we shall be oblig'd to do our selves Justice, and seek for entire Satisfaction of him, as the Elector of *Saxony* and a Member of the *Roman Empire*, which our fair Proceedings, and Steadfastness to the League, entitle us to; the rather, because by the 20th Article, contrary to his own Conscience, he proposes to seek for full Satisfaction from Us. The remaining part of our Auxiliary Troops now upon the Rhine, we put under your Royal Majesty's Protection, and desire that they may either enter your Majesty's Service, or that of your Allies; or, at least, we

A. C. 1707. *W* 'intreat your good Offices, that they may have leave to return home with safety. Hoping you will favour us with your Concurrence and Assistance in these our just Desires, We, the Imperial *Czarish* Majesty, pray God to grant your Royal Majesty, many Years Health, and a Happy Reign over your Majesty's Dominions. Given at *Zolkiow*, April 27. 1707. and in the 25th Year of our Reign. Your Majesty's Affectionate, Loving Brother.

PETER.

(b) May 19th. The Venetian Ambassadors make their publick Entry.

Three days (b) after, The Chevaliers *Erizzo* and *Pisani*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Commonwealth of *Venice*, made their Publick Entry. They were received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy-Chamber, and brought by Water in her Majesty's Barges to the Tower. Their Excellencies were complimented by the Commanding Officer at their Landing there, and saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon, and a Standard display'd. From thence they were conducted to *Somerset-House* in her Majesty's Coach, follow'd by a Coach of his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*. Fifty Footmen in Velvet Liveries, richly Lac'd, walk'd before: After whom rode on Horseback a Courier of the Republick, Twelve Pages, and Two Trumpets. Next the Coach of his Royal Highness, follow'd Six Coaches of their Excellencies the Ambassadors Extraordinary, One drawn by Eight, and Five by Six Horses; and Three of his Excellency *Signior Cernaro*, the Ambassador in Ordinary, preceded by Eighteen Footmen, and Six Pages on Horseback. After which follow'd a long Train of rich Coaches and Equipages of the Nobility. When their Excellencies arriv'd at *Somerset-House*, they were complimented from her Majesty by the Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*; and from his Royal Highness by the Lord *Delaware*, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness. To conclude the Honours of the Day, they were attended to a sumptuous

Sumptuous Banquet, and very magnificent Apartments prepar'd for their Reception in that Palace where they were entertained for three Days in the most spendid manner, with all Distinctions due to their Characters.

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The next day (c) *James Duke of Montrosse, James (c) May Earl of Seafeld, John Earl of Mar, and Hugh Earl of Loudoun.* were, by her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took, their Places at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty order'd likewise the Duke of *Queensberry* to be Sworn of Her most Honourable Privy-Council; but want of Health prevented his Grace's Attendance. At the same time, the Queen was pleas'd to appoint a new Lieutenantancy for the City of *London*, wherein the Party, who of late distinguish'd themselves by the Name of *Moderate or Low-Church-Men* had a greater share than in the former.

20th.  
Scotch  
Peers ad-  
mitted into  
Privy  
Council.

New Lieu-  
tenancy  
for the City  
London.

The Twenty Second of the same Month, the Two Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, came from *Somerset-House* in Her Majesty's Coach to *St. James's*, conducted by the Earl of *Grantham*, and Sir *Charles Cotte-rell*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in his Royal Highness's Coach; after which follow'd the Equipages of their Excellencies, and a great Train of Coaches of the Nobility. At the Gate of her Majesty's Palace they were receiv'd by the Deputy Knight Marshal, and the Marshal of the Ceremonies; and as they pass'd through the Court, were saluted by the Officers of the Foot Guards, at the Head of their Guard. When they had ascended to the Guard-Chamber, they were receiv'd there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and afterwards by his Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and at the Door of the Room of Audience, by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. Signior *Pisani* complimented the Queen in a Speech, and the Audience being over, their Excellencies were reconducted to the House of Signior *Cornaro*, Ambassador in Ordinary, where all the Company were mag-

The Vene-  
tian Am-  
bassadors  
have a  
publick  
Audience.  
May 22d.

A. C. magnificently entertain'd. On the 25th of May, 1707. Signior *Erizzo* and *Pizani* had a private Audience of Leave, introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, in the Absence of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

And a private Audience of Leave. On the Fifth day of June was publish'd her Majesty's Proclamation, declaring her Majesty's Pleasure for holding the First Parliament of Great-Britain, at *Westminster*, on the Twenty Third of October next. The same day (June 5th) The Duke of *Queensberry* was Sworn of the Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly; And on the 6th of the same Month, the following Persons were appointed Commissioners under the Seal of Great-Britain for managing the Equivalent due to Scotland, according to the Treaty of Union: Sir *Andrew Hume*, *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmure*, Esq; Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenson*, Sir *Thomas Burnett* of *Leys*, Sir *John Erskine* of *Alva*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Aberurhill*, Sir *John Swinton* of *Swinton*, Sir *James Smelet* of *Bowhill*, Sir *Patrick Johnston*, late Provost of *Edinburgh*; Sir *Francis Grant*, Advocate; *George Baily* of *Ferriwood*, *John Halden* of *Glenagies*, *John Bruce* of *Kinross*, *William Seaton* of *Pittmeden*, Junior, *John Clark* of *Pennycook*, Junior, *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glassock*, *Mungo Graham* of *Gortly*, *John Pringle* of *Hanying*, *John Graham* of *Dougalston*, ----- *Douglafs* of *Kellhead*, *Daniel Campbell* of *Arntennet*, Esqs; Sir *John Cope*, Kt. *Jacob Ranardson*, *John Bridges*, *James Houblon*, Esqs;

The Lords Chancellor and Treasurer reinvested.

† July 30. Prince George takes the Oath as High Admiral.

On the 23d of June, at a Council held at *Windsor*, her Majesty was pleas'd to make a new Appointment (on occasion of the Union) of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer; their Lordships, for some time, left their Places of Post at the Council Table, and sat only according to their Rank of Peerage, till her Majesty was pleas'd, after the reading a Publick Instrument which took up near half an hour's time, to reinvest them with the Titles of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain, and new Patents pass'd the Seal for that Purpose. A Week † after, the Queen and Prince, who went to *Windsor* the 12th, came from thence to *Kensington*; and on the first of July his Royal Highness took the Oath in the High Court

Court of Great-Britain the same turn'd to Commis George Ch Esq; and in the Aff On th the City chose for Own Buc Heathcot, for their Muster Weeks a Majesty ted to ho

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Court of Chancery, as Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations; And the same Evening Her Majesty and the Prince return'd to Windsor. His Royal Highness, by a new Commission, appointed Sir David Mitchel, Knt. George Churchill, Esq; the Honourable — Walpole Esq; and Sir Stafford Fairborne, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

On the 27th of June the new Lieutenantancy of the City of London open'd their Commission, and chose for their Colonels, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Owen Buckingham, Sir Jeffery Jefferys, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Sir Charles Thorold, and Sir Samuel Stanier; for their Clerk, Nicholas Baker, Esq; and for their Muster Master, Mr. Joseph Hide. About three Weeks after, the Lord Mayor, and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenantancy, † presented to her the following Address:

May it please your Majesty,

WE humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That it is not without the most unspeakable Joy and Satisfaction that we find more frequent Occasions given in Your most auspicious Reign for the Acknowledgments and Gratulations of Your People, than ever were given for Petitions for redressing of Grievances, or than were ever taken by the People, when they had the greatest Disposition to complain.

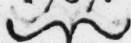
There has scarce been a Campaign since Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne that has not afforded us fresh Matter of Praise to Almighty God, for giving Your Majesty a most compleat Victory over Your Enemies; and at the same time the true Wisdom and Goodness to make no other Use of it, than to become a most Illustrious Example of those Princely Virtues, that are render'd so very difficult by an uninterrupted Series of Successes.

Your Majesty's Triumphs having indeed far exceeded those of Your most Renowned Predecessors: But 'tis Your Majesty's Moderation that has put them entirely beyond all Competition. Whilst all the Confederate Princes and States of Europe

Their Address to the Queen  
† July 22.

A. C.

1707.



‘ *Europe* are acknowledging the Benefits they receive from Your wise Administration, and are making their Applications to You for Your Powerful Protection and Assistance, Your Majesty don’t allow Your Self to forget the meanest, the remotest, or the most unfortunate of Your People, nor the Oppress’d in any Part of the World.

‘ Your Majesty is contending against Bigotry and Faction at Home with the same Zeal and Intenseness that You are disputing the Liberties of *Europe*, with an overgrown Oppressor Abroad. We beg Leave upon this Occasion, with all Humility to assure Your Majesty, That we want Words to express the Exultation it has rais’d in us, to see your Majesty’s unwearied Endeavours in this glorious Contest crown’d with such amazing Success. Your Majesty has had the singular Felicity to unite Your Two Kingdoms into One Body, and to take the only sure Method of bringing all Your People to be of one Mind; having in Your great Wisdom already made it their mutual Interest to agree in pursuing those Measures that make for the Common Peace and Happiness, and in bearing with one another in their Differences about those Things, from which, if it be possible that any Hurt at all can accrue, yet at least none can to any but themselves.

‘ And we make no Question, but the same Greatness of Mind, which has carried Your Majesty to make so just an Improvement of all the Advantages that it has pleas’d Almighty God to give You over Your Enemies, will engage Your Majesty to redouble Your Efforts, where it has seem’d good to Divine Providence to give a Check to the Glory of Your Undertakings, till Your Majesty has put King *Charles* the Third, into the quiet Possession of the Throne of *Spain*.

‘ We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we think our selves bound upon all these Accounts, by all the Ties imaginable, to do every thing on our Parts, to facilitate the Execution of all those great Designs with which it has pleas’d Almighty God to inspire Your Mind. We take the Liberty with all Submission, to promise an unfeigned Loy-

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Loyalty to Your Majesty's Person; a most-cheerful Submission to your Government; a sincere Love and Affection to all our Fellow Subjects, especially to those with whom Your Majesty in Your great Goodness has been pleas'd to unite us; and a faithful Execution of the great Trust Your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to vest in us, to the Utmost of our Power, for those Purposes for which Your Majesty has thought fit to give us this Commission: And, last of all, that we will pray without ceasing for the Continuance of Your Majesty's Life, that so you may long receive the Acknowledgments of a grateful World, and a most obedient People; that You may have the Satisfaction to see all Distinctions abolish'd among us, but those which shall arise from a Conscientious and Dutiful Regard to Almighty God, and to Your Majesty, and the Want of so happy a Disposition: And that so we may still have the Continuance of one of the greatest Blessings Heaven can bestow; and Your Majesty may late, very late, receive that Reward which will make up for the vast Deficiencies of the best Returns that can ever be made to Your Majesty by the World, or Your own People.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

*I Thank you for your Address; and I don't question but you will answer the Trust and Confidence I have reposed in you, for the Safety and Quiet of the City.*

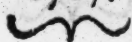
*The Queen's Answer.*

The Queen having on the 17th of April, declared in Council, That She thought fit to appoint the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of her Majesty's Council, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Excellency set out for that Kingdom about the middle of June, and arrived at Dublin the 24th of that Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning. Upon immediate Notice of his landing, the Lords Justices and Privy Council appointed Four

*The Earl of Pembroke appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He arrives at Dublin, June 24.*

A. C.

1707.



*The Parlia-  
ment of  
Ireland  
meets July  
7.*

*The Lord  
Lieute-  
nant's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

of their Members, Two Lords, and Two Com-  
moners, to compliment his Excellency at Ring-  
End: Whither also great Numbers of the Nobility  
and Gentry repair'd to attend his Excellency to the  
Council-Chamber. Upon his Entrance into the City,  
the Guns were fired from the Castle, and the Streets  
lin'd by the Militia, and the Two Regiments on  
Duty there. His Excellency was sworn at 11 of the  
Clock, and at 12 came into the Castle, attended by  
the Nobility and Gentry, in the usual manner.

On the Seventh of the next Month, the Parlia-  
ment of Ireland met, and the Lord Lieutenant be-  
ing come to the House of Peers, with the usual So-  
lemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, his Ex-  
cellency made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE QUEEN through the whole Course  
of her Glorious Reign, has not only shewn  
her great Care for the Preservation of the Liberties  
of Europe; but has been always intent on what-  
ever may contribute to the Good of all her Sub-  
jects; and to the utmost of her Power, has en-  
deavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection:  
And now in particular, to manifest her tender  
Concern for you, of this her Kingdom of Ireland,  
she has again call'd you together, to consider of  
such Laws as may be thought necessary for the  
farther Prosperity of this her Realm; and in all  
Things to provide for the Security of it against  
Foreign and Domestick Enemies: And in order to  
the attaining of these Blessings, I am commanded  
by her Majesty to recommend to you Unanimity  
amongst your selves: And to inform you that her  
Majesty considering the Number of Papists in this  
Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the  
strengthening the Interest of her Protestant Sub-  
jects in this Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The Publick Service requiring that several Re-  
giments upon the Establishment should be sent  
abroad, I am commanded by her Majesty to in-  
form you, that she intends to supply the like  
Number of Forces for the Security of this King-

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dom; and I don't doubt but you will make Provision of the necessary Supplies for Payment of the Army, as well as for defraying the Charges of the Government: And that you may have a perfect View of what is owing, I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare and lay before you an exact State of the Revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

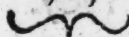
'In order to the attaining and establishing the Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom, I should think my self extremely Happy, if, during my Administration, all Matters should be conducted with that Temper and Prudence, as may justly entitle you to the Continuance of her Majesty's Affections: For my own Part (though a great Honour to serve in this Post) I can propose no Satisfaction in it, without your Happiness and Prosperity, the which I shall sincerely endeavour to promote, and hope (but chiefly by your Assistance) to secure the Good of this Kingdom, and shew, in our several Stations, That we are United in our Affections to each other, as well as in Duty to the best of QUEENS.

The Commons being return'd to their House, re-  
solv'd, First, 'That the House do address her Majesty on the Accomplishment of the great Work of UNITING her Majesty's Kingdoms of England and Scotland; And 2dly, That the Thanks of this House be return'd to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech. They also order'd, That leave be given to bring in the following Bills, viz. 1st, 'For preventing Expence and Delays in Suits in Law and Equity. 2d, For the Publick Registry of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills that should be made of any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments. 3d, To explain and amend an Act, Entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 4th, For lessening Sheriffs Fees on Executions. 5th, For the more effectual preventing, and taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. 6th, To prevent the Disorders that may happen by marching of Soldiers, and

*Proceedings  
of the Commons.*

A. C.

1707.



‘and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of  
 ‘Soldiers in their March; And 7th, for Explaining  
 ‘and Regulating Privilege of Parliament. The  
 following day they ordered, 1st, ‘That a Bill be  
 ‘brought in to enable Archbishops, Bishops, and  
 ‘other Ecclesiastical Persons, to make Leases to  
 ‘Protestants only. 2d, To prevent Imprisonment  
 ‘of the Subjects upon Account of Criminal Matters  
 ‘beyond Seas, in the Dominions belonging to Great  
 ‘Britain. 3d, To qualify and enable Tenants ha-  
 ‘ving particular Estates to make Leases. 4th, For  
 ‘suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables; and  
 ‘5th, For the better Application of Money, and  
 ‘the Profits of Lands given, or left to Superstitious  
 ‘Uses.

The next Day, the Commons waited upon the  
 Lord Lieutenant, with Two Addresses, the First to  
 her Majesty, which was as follows:

*The Com-  
 mons Ad-  
 dress to the  
 Queen.*

*May it please Your Majesty,*

‘WE Your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal  
 ‘Subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Bur-  
 ‘gessees, in Parliament assembled, crave Leave  
 ‘cheerfully to lay hold of the earliest Opportunity,  
 ‘humbly to address Your Majesty with our most  
 ‘heartly and sincere Congratulations for the inward  
 ‘Joy and Satisfaction you are blessed with, and the  
 ‘Glory You have acquir’d by accomplishing the  
 ‘Union of Your Majesty’s Kingdoms of England  
 ‘and Scotland.

‘This great and glorious Work, which Your  
 ‘Ancestors with their utmost Endeavours labour’d  
 ‘to compass, lay above the Reach and Wisdom of  
 ‘former Times, and seems reserved by Heaven for  
 ‘Your Majesty’s Reign, as one great Reward of an  
 ‘Exemplary Piety and Heroick Virtue, signally de-  
 ‘monstrated in what You have resolutely under-  
 ‘taken, and successfully carry’d on, to procure the  
 ‘general Happiness, and secure the Liberty of  
 ‘Europe.

‘The Difficulty of the Attempt required the  
 ‘greatest Genius to surmount it; and we cannot  
 ‘but highly honour and admire the Wisdom of  
 ‘those Councils that have by it given a farther Se-  
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curity to the Peace and Safety of Your Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church by Law Establish'd in England and Ireland.

'May God long preserve that Life, on which Your People's Happiness so much depends; may he put it into Your Royal Heart, to add greater Strength and Lustre to your Crown by a yet more comprehensive Union; may the Successes and Blessings which have attended Your Reign be daily multiply'd; may you see the Power of the Insolent Enemy of Mankind broken in pieces, and in due time the World blessed with an honourable and lasting Peace; and after you have long liv'd in the Enjoyment of it, and the greatest Glory, may Your Piety be rewarded with an immortal Crown in the Kingdom of Peace.

This Address having afterwards been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of Sunderland, her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty returns her hearty Thanks to the House of Commons for their Address: They may be assur'd nothing shall be wanting on her Part to make the Union of all her Subjects as extensive as is possible. And her Majesty is very glad to find, they are so well satisfied with her Endeavours for their Advantage and Happiness.

The other Address of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

May it please your Excellency,

WE her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for your Excellencies Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

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And

A.C.

1707.



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curity to the Peace and Safety of Your Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church by Law Establish'd in *England* and *Ireland*.

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The other Address of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

May it please your Excellency,

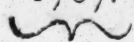
WE her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for your Excellencies Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

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A. C.

1707.



‘ And to assure your Excellency, That as the unparallel’d Successes of her Majesty’s Reign, have rais’d in us the highest Esteem and Admiration of the Wisdom of her Councils, and Power of her Arms, so her Generous Concern for the Liberties of *Europe*, the Safety of her People, and for the Uniting her Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom in Interest, Love and Affection, has inspir’d us with the deepest Sense of Duty to so Glorious, Gracious a Sovereign.

‘ We thankfully acknowledge the Benefits we enjoy in this happy Opportunity of Meeting under Your Excellencies Government, to enact such Laws as are yet wanting to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

‘ And we assure your Excellency, That we are met with firm Resolutions, to improve this Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, to disappoint the Designs of those who endeavour to give Advantage to our Common Enemy, by creating Misunderstandings amongst Protestants.

‘ In all our Debates, we resolve to lay your Excellencies most extraordinary Pattern of Temperance and Moderation before us, and to pursue those Methods which are most effectual to supply the Deficiency of the Revenue, so far as the present Circumstances of this Nation will allow.

‘ And we humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as you are pleased to signify to us, That our Happiness and Prosperity, is the great Satisfaction you propose in the Government of this Kingdom; so, we will endeavour to attain the same by such Methods as we hope may be to your Excellencies Satisfaction.

‘ Thus we shall best express the grateful Sense we have of her Majesty’s tender Regard for the true Interest of this Nation, manifested in her Choice of so Eminent and Wise a Governor.

‘ And thereby convince the World, that we have nothing more in our Desires, than her Majesty’s Service, and the Success of your Excellencies Administration for the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Thereupon

Thereupon his Excellency was pleas'd to give the Answer following.

Gentlemen,

THE Queen's Gracious Intentions of doing <sup>His Excellency's Answer.</sup> all things for the Good of this Nation, with the Assurance you give, leave me no room to doubt every thing will succeed to her Inclinations, which is your Happiness, and I have only to concur in it.

Two Days † after, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address to the Queen :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

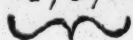
WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal <sup>Address of the Lords to the Queen.</sup> Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do with all Humility congratulate the Glorious Success of Your Majesty's Endeavours, for securing by Your Arms Abroad, the Liberties of Europe; and the Welfare of Your Subjects at Home, by uniting Great Britain into One Body, under the same Protestant Succession, to the Throne of all Your Dominions.

'We are sensible how effectual a Means that will prove to prevent the Attempts of Papists from disturbing the Quiet of Your Majesty's Empire, and more particularly of this Kingdom, that has been so often endanger'd by them.

'May You go on, and extend Your Favour to all Your Subjects, till none are excluded from so great a Blessing, but such as by their own Frowardness or Disaffection to the Publick Good, debar themselves from the general Advantages of Your Majesty's Glorious Reign: And do hope, Your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness and Wisdom will conquer even those, and make them sensible of their true Interest.

A. C.

1707.



' We with Joy observe the Assurances of Your continued Affection to the Church, in putting of this Kingdom on the same Foot as to Religion with *England*, by obliging all Your Successors at their Coronation to take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement thereof in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, as by Law Establish'd in this Realm.

' We with the same Gratitude acknowledge Your Majesty's tender Concern for our Temporal Happiness, manifested in so many Instances, particularly in Your choosing for our Chief Governors those that have shewed the greatest Regard for our Prosperity; and for this last signal Instance in sending his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke* to be your Lieutenant here, whose Integrity and Prudence in managing many great and different Trusts have been so eminent, that they leave no room for us to doubt, but that the like Success will attend his Government here, which has accompanied him in all his other Employments.

' Your Majesty's putting this Kingdom into the Hands of one so able to execute Your gracious Intentions, is a fresh Evidence that Your Majesty designs yet greater Favours for us.

' We with loyal and chearful Hearts, promise Your Majesty, That, to the Utmost of our Ability, we will contribute to carry on the Common Cause of *Europe*, in which Your Majesty is eminently and happily engaged, and all other Your Majesty's pious and generous Undertakings: And that we will avoid, with our greatest Care, contending among our selves about any other thing but who shall be most zealous for Your Majesty's Service, and most earnest in our Prayers to God for the long continuance of so great a Blessing, we are convinc'd Your Majesty's Life is to this World.

Which Address having also been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majesty return'd this Answer:

ANNE

ANNE R.

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HER Majesty returns their Lordships Her hearty Thanks for their Address, and is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service. Her Majesty is also very well pleased with the Satisfaction their Lordships express in their Endeavours to unite all her Subjects.

1707.

Her Majesty's Answer

The Lords at the same time, presented to the Lord Lieutenant the following Address:

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Excellency, our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Excellent Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

The Lords Address to the Lord Lieutenant

'We are highly sensible of her Majesty's most Gracious Disposition towards this Kingdom, by many repeated Instances, particularly by sending a Person so valuable to her Majesty, and all her Subjects, to be our Governor. And we shall be encouraged by the great Character your Excellency bears with all People, entirely to concur with your Excellency's Sentiments, and to confide in your Conduct. And, pursuant to her Majesty's Commands, shall endeavour to promote, with our utmost Care, UNANIMITY amongst our selves: And, we hope, with your Excellency's Assistance, to find out such Expedients to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, as may secure us from the Dangers of Popery.

'My Lord, we cannot, but with all imaginable Gratitude acknowledge your Excellency's Goodness, enjoining our Happiness and Prosperity with your own Satisfaction, which must always go together under your Excellency's most Prudent Administration.

'His Excellency's most Gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Am extremely pleased with the true Sense your Lordships have expressed concerning the Queen's Disposition for the Good of this Kingdom; and I shall in every thing contribute with your Lordships towards it.

His Excellency's Answer

R 3

On

ANNE

A. C.

1707.

*Proceedings  
of the Com-  
mons.*

*A Supply  
granted.*

*\* July 29.  
A Postscript  
to Mr. Hig-  
gins's Ser-  
mon cen-  
sured.*

On the 10th of *July*, the Commons order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Explaining and Amending an Act, entituled, *An Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*. And having on the 14th appointed a Committee to inspect the publick Accounts, unanimously resolv'd, the next Day, to agree to the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, That a Supply be granted to her Majesty. The 28th of the same Month, the Committee of the whole House went on the Supply and resolv'd. *First*, 'That the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, were sufficient to support the Government, and discharge the Publick Debts to and for Michaelmas, 1707. *Secondly*, That the Supply granted to her Majesty be a Sum sufficient to make good the necessary Branches of the Establishment from Michaelmas, 1707, to and for Midsummer 1709: To which Resolution the House agreed.

The next \* Day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal resolv'd, 'That it is the Opinion of the House, that a Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, is a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel, design'd to vilify and lessen a most Reverend Prelate in England, and Reflective on several other Reverend Prelates, and on the Clergy of Ireland in general, and tending to the Disturbance of the publick Peace in both Kingdoms. And order'd, on Motion, That the Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman at the Tholsel of the City of Dublin, and at the Parliament-House Door, on Thursday next, betwixt the Hours of Twelve and One.

On the 4th of *August* the Commons resolv'd to grant 135000 Pounds to her Majesty, for the Support of the necessary Branches of the Establishment for one Year and three quarters, from the 29th of *September*, 1707, to the 24th of *June* 1709. And the following Days went on Ways and Means to raise the said Supply.

On the 5th of that Month, the Commons re- A. C.  
solv'd, 'That any Protestant Guardian that permits 1707  
a Papist to educate and dispose of his Ward, does  
thereby betray the Trust repos'd in him, evade Resolutions  
the Law, and propagate Popery. Resolved, That  
any Papist who shall take upon him to manage Papists.  
and dispose of the Substance and Person of any  
Infant, committed to a Protestant Guardian, is  
guilty of a notorious Breach of the Law. Re-  
solved, That altering a Protestant Guardian duly  
appointed, without sufficient Reason, is a Dis-  
couragement to the Execution of the Act against  
the farther Growth of Popery.

Four Days after the Report from the Committee  
of the House of Commons, for stating the Publick  
Accompts of the Nation, being read, it was re- Aud against  
solv'd, 'That this Kingdom has been put to excess the Trustees  
five Charge, by Means of great Arrears of Rent Aug. 9.  
and Debts, return'd by the late Trustees, to be  
due out of the forfeited Estates of this Kingdom ;  
and that most of the said Arrearages return'd, ap-  
pear to be unjust Charges on the Subject, and  
false Returns, by Receipts under the Hand of  
the Trustees, or their Receivers, or Entries in  
their own Books. Resolved, That an humble  
Representation be laid before her Majesty, of the  
great Charge and Pressures the Kingdom lies un-  
der, by the said Returns, and several other, the  
oppressive Proceedings of the late Trustees: And  
appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a  
Representation on the said Resolution.

This Session of the Irish Parliament was several  
times interrupted, and prolong'd, by Adjourn-  
ments, occasion'd by divers Bills being sent to  
England for the Royal Approbation. On the  
6th of October, the Commons pass'd a Censure  
upon Mr. Thomas Putland, an under Officer of  
the Treasury ; and resolv'd, 'That having no-  
toriously betray'd his Trust, he was unfit to serve  
'in any publick Employment in the Kingdom of  
Ireland.

On the 18th of the same Month, Mr. Caulfield  
reported from the Committee of the whole House,  
to whom a Bill entituled, *An Act for Explaining and*  
*R 4* *Amending*

A. C. *Amending an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*, was committed, That they had gone thro' the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to all of them, except one (by which the Sons of Papists that should turn Protestants, might be injur'd) to which the House disagreed, and rejected the Bill. Then Mr. *Caulfield*, according to Order, presented to the House, Heads of a Bill for the better Securing the Protestant Religion and Interest, in this Kingdom, against Popery; which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*A Bill for the better Security of the Protestant Religion.*

On the 24th of the same Month, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, in the usual manner, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. 'An Act for granting to her Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoos, Linnens, Mullins, and other Goods and Merchandizes. 2. An Act for the publick Registring of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that shall be made of any Houses, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments. 3. An Act for cleansing the Port, Harbour, and River of *Dublin*, and for erecting a Ballast-Office in the said City. 4. An Act for lessening Sheriffs Fees on Execution. 5. An Act for explaining and limiting the Privileges of Parliament. 6. An Act for Partition of Lands. 7. An Act to explain and amend an Act entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 8. An Act against murdering Bastard-Children. 9. An Act for Civil Bills. 10. An Act for settling the Estate of *Anne*, Lady Viscountess Dowager of *Clanmalier*, on *Richard*, Lord *Bellew*, Baron of *Duleek*, and for raising 3000 l. thereout, for the Portion of *Mary Nugent*, Niece to the said Lady *Clanmalier*, and Wife of *Francis Bermingham*, eldest Son of *Edward*, Lord Baron of *Athentree*.

Upon presenting the Bill of Supply, *Alan Broderick*, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, made the following Speech to his Excellency:

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May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons, with extreme Satisfaction,  
 'present themselves before your Excel- *The Speaker*  
 'lency, to make a publick and grateful Acknow- *of the Com-*  
 'ledgment of the Great Blessings they enjoy un- *mons's*  
 'der her Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, of *Speech.*  
 'which they count it not the least, to have Un-  
 'animity and Unity in Love and Affection among  
 'themselves, so earnestly Recommended and In-  
 'culcated from the Throne.

'Her Majesty's Consummate Wisdom convin-  
 'ces her, that no People ever was, or can be hap-  
 'py, without it : And her Goodness towards her  
 'Loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, hath set over  
 'it a Person, who, by a peculiar Happiness of  
 'Temper, and the healing Influence of his own  
 'Example, is most likely to bring so desirable a  
 'Work to Perfection.

'How great are the Obligations this Nation  
 'lies under to their Gracious Sovereign, who, at  
 'a time when Affairs of the last Importance and  
 'Difficulty are in Agitation in another Kingdom,  
 'vouchsafes ( for the Good of this ) to deprive  
 'her self of your Excellency's Advice and Atten-  
 'dance in Council, where, with Universal Sa-  
 'tisfaction and Applause, you happily pre-  
 'side !

'May your Excellency's Administration here  
 'redound as much to your Honour ; may it  
 'create as many Admirers of your Indefatigable  
 'Application of Mind, Wise Conduct, and  
 'Watchfulness for the Good of the Publick, as  
 'your successful Negotiations in Foreign Parts,  
 'and faithful Discharge of all other Weighty  
 'and Honourable Trusts, have already done.

'This the whole Kingdom heartily wish, and  
 'assuredly promise themselves.

'And I beg leave to say, That as it is of  
 'great Benefit to the Publick, that the Commons  
 'have been able to detect and redress several  
 'of the Grievances, under which Multitudes  
 'have suffer'd, by Exorbitant Deductions out of  
 'Payments

A. C.

1707.

‘ Payments made by Under-Officers in the Treasury : So it is for the Honour of your Excellency’s Government, that a Practice so pernicious, and so long used, hath been brought to Light, and remedied under your Excellency’s Administration.

*May it please your Excellency,*

‘ The Commons have chearfully and unanimously granted an Aid to her Majesty, by passing a Bill, entituled, *An Act for Granting to her Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Calicoes, Linnens, Muslins, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the Bills presented to him, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lord Lieutenant’s Speech to both Houses.*

‘ IT is with great Satisfaction I have observ’d your Chearfulness in the Prosecution of her Majesty’s Service in this Session of Parliament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ By your Unanimity in Granting the necessary Supplies for the Establishment, it appears you had nothing more at Heart than her Majesty’s Service and the Common Safety : And I shall not be wanting to represent to the Queen, your Zeal and Affection for her Majesty’s Person and Government.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I am very sensible how much your Application has given Dispatch to the Publick Bills ; and I must desire the Continuance of it, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit of such Laws, as are still under your Consideration.

The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journals, and that an Address of Thanks should be presented to his Excellency, which they did accordingly the 29th, and was as follows :

A. C.

1707.

*May it please your Excellency,*

'WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled, do return your Excellency our most humble Thanks for your most Excellent Speech from the Throne, to both Houses in Parliament.

'Her Majesty's faithful Commons have nothing more at Heart, than her Majesty's Service, and the Common Safety of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom; which are so interwoven, that what strikes at the one, necessarily proves prejudicial to the other.

'We crave leave to take this Opportunity of assuring your Excellency, that we shall, in all Instances, endeavour to deserve the Continuance of your Excellency's Favour, in representing our Zeal and Affection for the Person and Government of the best of Queens.

'And we shall ( as hitherto we have, with the utmost Application ) give dispatch to the publick Affairs still before us, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit of those many good Bills, your Excellency has been pleased to transmit into GREAT BRITAIN.

'We gratefully acknowledge her Majesty's tender Regard of our Welfare, in placing your Excellency over us, whose prudent and equal Administration, hath justly raised in us, the highest Esteem for your Excellency's Person and Government. Which Address his Excellency answer'd to this Effect :

*My Duty to her Majesty, and Satisfaction in your His Excellency's Prosperity, will always be a sufficient Inducement for me to use my best Endeavour; and I am always pleased when it's agreeable to you; and therefore heartily thank you for this Address.*

The

A. C.

1707.

\* Octob.

30th.

Resolutions

of the Com-

mons.

The next \* Day the Commons came to these unanimous Resolutions:

I. That the Thanks of this House be return'd to his Grace, *Narcissus*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, for his Noble, Charitable, and most useful Bounty, by the Erection of a publick Library.

II. That *Lewis Cromline* has been eminently useful to this Kingdom, in promoting the Linen Manufacture thereof.

III. That all Popish Priests within this Kingdom, are obliged to take the Oath of Abjuration, by the Laws in force in the Kingdom; and all such Priests refusing or neglecting to take the same, ought to be prosecuted for such Refusal or Neglect.

IV. That it is the indispensable Duty of all Judges and Magistrates, to put the said Laws in Execution against Popish Priests.

\* Octob.

30th.

The same \* Day, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.  
 \* An Act for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture.  
 \* An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice. An Act for explaining and amending Two several Acts against Tories, Robbers and Rapparees. An Act for the continuing and perpetuating of divers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary: And for amending of the Law, in relation to Butter-Casks. An Act to empower Justices of the Peace to determine Disputes about Servants Wages, and to oblige Masters to pay the same; and to punish idle and disorderly Servants. An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March. An Act to supply the Defects, and the better Execution of an Act, entituled, An Act for the avoiding of Privy and Secret Outlawries of his Majesty's Subjects in personal Actions. An Act for the more effectual prevention.

Queen A N N E's Reign.

237.

A. C.

1707.

venting the Taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. An Act for suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables. An Act for the Encouraging the Exportation of Corn. An Act for Settling and Preserving a publick Library for ever in the House for that purpose built by the Archbishop of *Armagh*; and to some private Bills. After which his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with very great Satisfaction that I now put an end to this Session of Parliament, wherein you have conducted all Affairs with due Regard to the Crown, and in it the Good of your Country; and I cannot doubt but you have a grateful Sense of many good Laws the Queen has now given you.

*The Lord*

*Lieuten-*

*ant's*

*Speech to*

*both Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'Before we part, I cannot but observe among all the Qualifications with which her Majesty is endowed, her Subjects have been most eminently blest'd by her Majesty's Vigilance, Moderation and Justice; and by practising them in your several Stations, the first will prevent all Foreign Attempts, the second, by healing your Divisions, will strengthen the Protestant Interest, and secure your Peace at Home; and by the good Administration of Justice you will suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and altogether make a flourishing and happy People, to which End I earnestly recommend them.

*The Parli-*

*ament pro-*

*rogued.*

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday* the sixth of *May* next.

\* *Novem-*

*29th.*

*The Lord*

*Lieutenant*

*returns to*

*Great*

*Britain.*

About a Month after the Lord Lieutenant embark'd for *Great Britain*, and the next day landed near *Chester*.

To

A. C.

1707.

Russia

Ships taken by the French

To return to *Great Britain*: On the 12th of August, the Admiralty-Office publish'd the following Account which they had receiv'd, relating to the Ships bound to *Russia*, which lately fell into the Enemy's Hands on the Coast of *Lapland*. Admiral *Whetstone* convoy'd the *Russia* Fleet between the Islands of *Shotland*, and kept them company until they were out of sight of the said Islands, when he left them: And two Days after the Commander in Chief of the *Russia* Convoy, Captain *Haddock*, made a Signal, by hoisting and lowering his Colours Eleven times one after another, which the Masters of the *Russia* Ships did own they took, was to acquaint them that there were Eleven Sail in sight: but they (namely the Masters of the Ships which were taken) hearing no more of them for two Days after, and being within 100 Leagues of *Archangel*, did trust to their sailing, and made the best of their way; and some time after they fell into the Enemy's Hands, they saw the three *English* Ships of War, with the rest of the Fleet, lying by in order to engage the Enemy's Squadron; in the interim whereof the *Russia* Ships made the best of their way towards *Archangel*; but that our Ships finding those of the Enemy declined to give them Battle, did soon make after the Merchant Ships, in order to conduct them in Safety into their Port. This confused Account was clear'd by a private Letter, importing, 'That Fifteen Merchant Men were taken on the Coast of *Lapland*, in the Island of *Kildine*, in the Latitude of 69 Degrees, 40 Minutes the 11th of *July*, And that the rest of the Fleet, consisting of above Forty Ships, with their Convoy of Three Men of War, had a great Deliverance by a hard Gale, and a thick Fog.

The Duke of Devonshire dies.

On the 18th of the same Month, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, his Grace *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant

nant of the County of *Derby*, &c. died at his House in *Piccadilly*, in the Sixty-seventh Year of his Age. His natural and acquired Accomplishments, both in Person and Mind, made him a great Ornament to the Peerage, and his Eminent Zeal for the *English* Constitution, and the Protestant Religion, which he exerted, on several Occasions, in the most difficult Times, will render his Memory famous amongst the greatest Patriots of this Nation. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son *William Cavendish*, Marquis of *Hartington*, whom he left his sole Executor, and whom her Majesty was pleased, Three Weeks † after, to appoint Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the late Duke his Father; which Favour her Majesty heighten'd by her gracious Expression, *That she had lost a Loyal Subject, and good Friend in the Father, but did not doubt to find them both again in the Son.* Two Days \* afterwards, the new Duke was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, and some † time after constituted Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum*, of the County of *Derby*, and Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*.

A. C.

1707.

His Character.

He is succeeded by his eldest Son.

† Sept. 6th.

The Queen's Expression to the new Duke.

\* Sept. 8th.

† Octob. 29th.

On the 15th of September, *George Stepney*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty to the States General of the United Provinces, and one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, departed this Life in the Forty-fourth Year of his Age: He had served his Country in Foreign Courts for the space of Twenty Years, having successfully acquitted himself in many difficult and important Negotiations, for which he was qualify'd by extraordinary natural Abilities, improv'd by a great Knowledge in all the politer Parts of Learning, and long Experience in Business.

Mr. Stepney dies. Sept. 15th.

On the 24th her Majesty and the Prince came from *Windor* to *Kensington*, and on the last Day of that Month went from thence to *Newmarket*. The Day before the Common Hall of the City of *London*, according to Custom, proceeded to the

The Queen and Prince goto Newmarket.

Sept. 30th.

1707. the Election of a Lord Mayor ; and having re-  
 A. C. turn'd Sir *William Withers* and Sir *Charles Dun-*  
 comb to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimously  
 Sir W. made choice of the first, who was accordingly  
 Withers declared Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

On the 4th of October, Dr. *Balderston* Vice-  
 Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, accom-  
 Lord May-panied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Pro-  
 or of Lon-ctors, and many others, waited upon her Ma-  
 don, jesty ; and being introduced by his Grace the  
 Sept. 29th. Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor, made a Speech  
 full of Duty and Affection to her Majesty's  
 Sacred Person and Government : To which her  
 Majesty was pleas'd to return a most gracious  
 Answer, and they were afterwards, by her Ma-  
 jesty's Order, splendidly entertain'd by the Board  
 of Green Cloth. The 17th of the same Month  
 her Majesty and his Royal Highness return'd  
 from *Newmarket* to *Kensington*.

A *British* Fleet of about 130 Vessels bound for  
 The Lis-*Lisbon* with Merchandize, Provisions, Stores of  
 bon Fleet War, and 1000 Horses bought in England for  
 attack'd, the King of *Portugal*, which sailed from *Plymouth*  
 and three of the Con- the 9th of October, under Convoy of the *Cumber-*  
 voys taken, land, Commodore, the *Devonshire*, *Royal-Oak*,  
 and one blown up. *Chester* and *Ruby*, fell in the next Day, off of the  
*Lizard*, with the *Brest* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons,  
 making in all Fourteen Sail, under the Com-  
 mand of Count *Fourbin*, and Mr. *du Guay-Trouyn*.  
 The *British* Convoy, to give the Merchant-men  
 the better Opportunity to escape, engaged the  
*French*, and fought with great Courage and Ob-  
 stinacy, but the *Cumberland* having lost her Masts,  
 and being over-power'd, was taken by Mr. *du*  
*Guay*, as were also the *Chester* and *Ruby*, by Mes-  
 sieurs *de Courserac*, and *de Nesmond*. The *Devonshire*  
 maintain'd a running Fight against Five Men  
 of War, till the Dusk of the Evening, when  
 ( by what Accident is unknown ) she was blown  
 up, and two of her Men only were saved. Mr.  
*de Beauharnois*, Commander of the *Achille*, board-  
 ed the *Royal-Oak*, but both their Bolt-sprits be-  
 ing broken, the *British* Ship made off, and with  
 some few Vessels, made the Harbour of *Kin-*  
*sale*,

sale, having lost only Twelve Men kill'd, and Twenty-four wounded. The Bravery and stout Resistance of the *Devonshire* favour'd the Escape of most of the Transports and Trading Ships, which safely arriv'd at *Lisbon*.

Not many Days after, Great Britain sustain'd a much greater Loss at Sea. On Michaelmas-day Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* sail'd from *Gibraltar* with Fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battle, Five of a lesser Rank, and one Yacht, viz. the *Association*, Admiral; the *Royal Ann*, Sir *George Bing*, Commander; *St. George*, Lord *Dursey*; *Somerset*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*; *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftsure*, Captain *Griffith*; *Rumney*, Captain *Coney*; *Panther*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Fumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnson*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*; the *Phenix*, Captain *Sansom*; the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weasel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Isabella* Yacht, Captain *Riddel*.

Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* having made an Observation the 21st of October, and having the next Day Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up fresh at S. S. W. the Admiral made the Signal for sailing; The Fleet steering E. by N. and supposing they had the Channel open, some of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the Westward of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Distress. The *Association*, in which Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* was, struck upon the Rocks call'd, *The Bishop* and his Clerks, and was lost with all the Men in it, as were also the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewise dashed on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and twenty of his Men, saved themselves in the Boat. And Captain *Sansom*, who commanded the *Phenix*, being

Sir  
Cloudestly  
Shovell  
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O<sup>ctob.</sup>  
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*sale*,

sale, having lost only Twelve Men kill'd, and Twenty-four wounded. The Bravery and stout Resistance of the *Devonshire* favour'd the Escape of most of the Transports and Trading Ships, which safely arriv'd at *Lisbon*.

Not many Days after, *Great Britain* sustain'd a much greater Loss at Sea. On *Michaelmas-day* Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* sail'd from *Gibraltar* with Fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battle, Five of a lesser Rank, and one Yacht, viz. the *Association*, Admiral; the *Royal Ann*, Sir *George Bing*, Commander; *St. George*, Lord *Dursey*; *Somerset*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*; *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftsure*, Captain *Griffith*; *Rumney*, Captain *Coney*; *Panther*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Fumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnson*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*; the *Phenix*, Captain *Sansom*; the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weasel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Isabella* Yacht, Captain *Riddel*.

Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* having made an Observation the 21st of *October*, and having the next Day Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up fresh at S. S. W. the Admiral made the Signal for sailing; The Fleet steering E. by N. and supposing they had the Channel open, some of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the Westward of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Distress. The *Association*, in which Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* was, struck upon the Rocks call'd, *The Bishop* and his Clerks, and was lost with all the Men in it, as were also the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewise dashed on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and twenty of his Men, saved themselves in the Boat. And Captain *Sansom*, who commanded the *Phenix*, being

Sir  
Cloudefly  
Shovel  
drowned,  
and his  
Ship the  
*Associati-*  
on, with  
the *Eagle*,  
*Rumney*,  
and *Fire-*  
brand, lost.  
O<sup>ctob.</sup>  
d.

A. C. 1707. ing driven on the Rocks with the Island, saved all his Men, but was forced to run his Ship ashore. The *Royal Ann* was saved by great Presence of Mind, both in Sir George Bing and his Officers and Men, who in a Minute's Time, set her Top-sails, one of the Rocks not being a Ship's length to Leeward of her, and the other on which Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* was lost, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Durley*, Commander of the *St George*, a less miraculous Escape; for his Ship was dash'd on the same Ridge of Rocks with the *Association*, and the same Wave which he saw beat out all Sir *Cloudestly's* Lights, set his own Ship a-float.

Sir *Cloudestly Shovell's* Body being the next Day after this Misfortune, taken up by some Country Fellows, was stripp'd and buried in the Sand; But on Inquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*, it was discover'd where he was hid; from whence being taken out, and the Earth wash'd off, he appeared as fresh as if alive, tho' he had lain interr'd from the 22d to the 26th, on which Day he was brought on Board the *Salisbury*, embowell'd, and the 28th of that Month brought into *Plymouth*, from whence he was afterwards carried to *London*. This was the fatal End of one of the greatest Sea-Commanders of our Age, or, indeed, as ever this Island produced; Of undaunted Courage and Resolution, of wonderful Presence of Mind in the hottest Engagements, and of consummate Skill and Experience: But more than all this, he was a just, frank, generous, honest, good Man. He was the Artificer of his own Fortune; and, by his personal Merit alone, from the lowest, rais'd himself to almost the highest Station in the Navy of Great Britain. To enumerate all the Actions he was concern'd in, would bear and require a Volume; and therefore being stinted to a very narrow Compass, we shall content ourselves with touching upon the most remarkable. He gave early Proofs of his Valour, on the 14th of January, 1674-5, when being Lieutenant to Sir

Sir  
Cloudestly Shovell's Character, with a short Account of his principal Actions.

*John Narborough*, Admiral of the *English* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, he burnt in the Harbour, and under the Castle and Walls of *Tripoly*, Four Men of War belonging to the Pirates of that Place, which forc'd them to accept such Conditions of Peace, as Sir *John Narborough* was pleas'd to prescribe them. He distinguish'd himself in the first Sea-Engagement that happen'd in the late War, in *Bantry-Bay*, on the first Day of *May*, 1689. for which he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, being then Commander of the *Edgar*. He was soon after advanc'd to the Rank of a Flag-Officer; and upon the breaking out of the present War, in 1702. he was sent with a Squadron of about Twenty Men of War, to join the Grand Fleet, and bring home the Galeons and other rich Booty taken by the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* at *Vigo*. The next year he was promoted to a higher Post, being appointed to command in Chief the Confederate Fleet design'd for the Streights consisting of Thirty-five *English*, and Fourteen *Dutch* Men of War; and being come into *Leghorn-Road*, maintain'd the Honour of the *English* Union-Flag, and forc'd the Governour of that City to give him a Royal Salute, which he had at first refus'd. In that Expedition Sir *Cloudesly* sent two Men of War to endeavour to supply the *Cevennois* with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; but for want of Intelligence, the *Cevennois* not coming to the Sea-shore, the Admiral express'd a great Concern, that he could not relieve them; having always been a warm Stickler for Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. In the Month of *June*, 1704, he joyn'd the Grand Fleet commanded by Sir *George Rook*, in the *Mediterranean*, had his Share in the Honour of taking of *Gibraltar*; and by his admirable Conduct, Bravery, and Success, in the Sea-Fight that happen'd soon after, between the Confederate and *French* Fleets, oblig'd the Enemies Van to bear away out of the Reach of his Cannon; and Count *Teulonse* to follow the Example of his Van,

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and tow out of Danger from Sir George Rook. In a Word, Sir Cloudestly, tho' but the second then in Command, yet got the principal Honour of that Day, and contributed most to the Preservation of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet: For which signal Piece of Service, he was some Months after (*January 1707.*) appointed Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's FLEET, in Conjunction with the E A R L of P E T E R B O R O U G H. King C H A R L E S resolv'd to try his Fortune with those two Brave and Daring Men, to whose unanimous Counsels, and invincible Courage, he was soon after indebted for the sudden, unexpected, and most important Conquest of *Barcelona*. In the Year 1706. Sir Cloudestly Shovell commanded the whole Confederate Fleet, which had on Board Ten Thousand Men, under the Command of the Earl Rivers, design'd for a Descent upon *France*, but being detain'd by stubborn, contrary Winds, in *Torbay*, till the first of *October*, the Admiral, according to his new Orders, sail'd for *Lisbon*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where having set on shore the Land-Forces, he return'd to *Lisbon*, to prepare for a greater Expedition in the Year 1707. Accordingly, about the latter End of *June*, Sir Cloudestly Shovell, with the Confederate Fleet under his Command, cast Anchor in the Road of *Nice*, where he nobly entertained the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers on Board his Ship, and with them concerted Measures for the Attack of *Toulon*. The Reasons that induced the High Allies to that stupendous Undertaking, with the unforeseen Accidents, and unfurmountable Difficulties, that occasion'd its Miscarriage, have already been laid open, but we may here once more observe, That as the Winds and Waves are subject to no other Authority, than of the great Director of all human Affairs, so, according to the Duke of *Savoy's* publick Testimony and Declaration, the Operations at Sea were carried on with all the

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*Diligence and Success, that could possibly be expected from the Roughness of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather*; and that his Royal Highness gave particular Marks of his Esteem and Gratitude to Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*; who, before he left the Harbour of *Toulon*, had the Satisfaction to see Eight of the Enemy's Capital Ships burnt and destroy'd. Upon the whole matter, as his eminent Services have merited a publick Monument for his Ashes, so his Memory ought ever to be dear to this Nation, and his Example proposed to the Imitation of all *British* Seamen.

About this time the Court receiv'd, and publish'd an Account of Captain *Underdown*, Commander of the *Falkland's* successful Expedition against the Enemy's Fisheries in the North of *America*, in which the *French* sustain'd the following Damage, viz. Two Ships taken, One of Thirty Guns, and an Hundred and Ten Men, another of Twenty Guns, and an Hundred Men; One Ship taken and burnt of Twenty Guns, and Eighty Men; Two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of Thirty-two, and another of Twenty-six Guns; Two hundred and Twenty-eight Fishing-Boats burnt; Four hundred and Seventy Boats and Shalloways, that were not employ'd in the Fishery this Season; Twenty-three Stages, and Twenty-three Train-Fats burnt; Seventy seven thousand Two hundred and eighty Quintals of Fish, and One thousand Five hundred and sixty eight Hogsheads of Train-Oil destroy'd. But all this was too inconsiderable to alleviate the Loss of Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*, and of the Ships and Men that perish'd with him.

On *Thursday*, the 23d of *October*, the FIRST PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN met the first time at *Westminster*, and the Queen being come to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnities, and the Commons sent for up, the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, directed the Commons to return to their House, and chuse a Speaker, and present him to her Majesty, that day sevensight. Accordingly the

*The Parliament of Great Britain meets.*

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John  
Smith Esq;  
chosen  
Speaker.

The Queen  
approves  
him, Oct.  
30th, N. S.

Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously made choice of the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Esquire, Speaker of the last Parliament of *England*, for their Speaker; and then adjourn'd till the *Thursday* following. The House of Lords adjourn'd likewise to the same Day: After Thirteen Peers of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, had been admitted to their Places, by Virtue of their respective Writs, each being introduced by Two Peers of the same Rank, of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*. On the 30th of the same Month, the Queen came again to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, presented to her Majesty, their Speaker, *John Smith*, Esquire, whose Election her Majesty was pleased to approve: And then the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, acquainted both Houses with her Majesty's Pleasure, That they should adjourn to that Day sevensnight, which they did accordingly; and the Queen being then \* come to the Upper House, and the Commons attending, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

\*Nov. 6th.  
Her Majesty's  
speech  
to both  
Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

IT is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my Self, that I meet you here in this first Parliament of *Great Britain*, not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as Mine is, to make this Union so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies.

To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Interests, has not only improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain

a safe

'a safe and honourable Peace for our selves, and  
'for our Allies.

'In so great and extensive a War as this is,  
'many Things may be usefully undertaken,  
'which are not fit to be communicated before-  
'hand: The Attempt upon *Toulon* was of this  
'Nature, and though it had not wholly its de-  
'sired Effect, has, nevertheless, been attended  
'with many great and obvious Advantages to  
'the Common Cause in this Year, and has made  
'our Way easier, I hope, to greater in the  
'next.

'As the *French* have gained Ground upon us  
'in *Spain*, so they have been wholly driven out  
'of *Italy*, by which it is become more easie for  
'all the Allies to join their Assistance next year,  
'for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his  
'Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the  
'whole *Spanish* Monarchy to his Obedience.

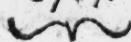
'The Weakness, and ill Posture of Affairs up-  
'on the *Rhine* in the Beginning of the year, has  
'given an Opportunity to the *French* to make  
'themselves stronger in all other Parts; but this  
'Defect seems in a very promising way of being  
'fully remedied against next Campaign, by the  
'Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Ha-*  
'*nover*, whose seasonable Acceptance of that  
'Command, has strengthened and obliged the  
'whole Confederacy.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

'The just Application of the Supplies given  
'Me by former Parliaments, the plain Necessi-  
'ty of continuing this War, the reasonable  
'Prospect of putting a good End to it, if we  
'be not wanting to our selves, and the Honour  
'of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I  
'make no doubt, sufficient Arguments to incite  
'you to provide the necessary Supplies which I  
'am obliged to desire of you for the ensuing  
'Campaign in all Parts. and particularly for the  
'timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the

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'making good our Treaty with *Portugal*, as also  
'for strengthening the Confederate Army under  
'the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; All which  
'Services, I don't doubt, but you will think so  
'necessary, that they ought not to be neglected,  
'even though they should require an Augmen-  
'tation.

'The Sums already expended in this War,  
'have been very great, and they are sufficient  
'Proofs how well satisfied my Subjects have al-  
'ways been with the Ends of my Government, of  
'which I am so sensible, as never to ask any Sup-  
'plies from them, but what are absolutely ne-  
'cessary for the Preservation of their Religion  
'and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great  
'Happiness, that I have not the least Interest se-  
'parate from that of all my good Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'In a Work so great and new in its kind as  
'that of the Union, it is impossible but that  
'some Doubts and Difficulties must have arisen,  
'which, however, I hope, are so far overcome,  
'as to have defeated the Designs of those who  
'would have made use of that Handle to foment  
'Disturbances.

'There are several Matters expressly made  
'liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Con-  
'sideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*,  
'which, together with such others as may rea-  
'sonably produce those Advantages that, with  
'due Care, must certainly arise from that Trea-  
'ty, I earnestly recommend to your serious Con-  
'sideration.

'On my part nothing shall be wanting to pro-  
'cure to my People all the Blessings which can  
'follow from this happy Circumstance of my  
'Reign, and to extinguish, by all proper Means,  
'the least Occasions of Jealousie, that either the  
'Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this  
'my United Kingdom can suffer by the Conse-  
'quences of this Union.

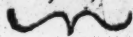
'Such a Suggestion shall never in my Time  
'have any Foundation, how restless soever our  
'Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Arti-  
'fices to disturb our Peace and Happiness, those  
'Great and Valuable Blessings cannot but be al-  
'ways secure to Us, if we heartily endeavour  
'to confirm and improve our present Union; I  
'hope therefore you will suffer nothing to pre-  
'vail with you to disunite among your selves,  
'or abate your Zeal in opposing the common E-  
'nemy.

The Speaker and Members of the House of  
Commons having spent the 30th of *October*, and  
the 6th, 7th, 8th and Part of the 10th of *Novem-*  
*ber*, in taking the Oaths, making and subscribing the  
Declaration, and taking and subscribing the Oath  
of *Abjuration*, according to the Laws made for  
that Purpose: Mr. Speaker (c) reported the (c) Dec.  
Queens Speech, for which they unanimously *10th*  
resolved to return her Majesty Thanks, and ap-  
pointed a Committee to draw up an Address for  
that purpose. This done, they appointed pro-  
per Days for the sitting of the Five Grand Com-  
mittees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of  
Justice, Trade, and Privileges, and Elections:  
In relation to which last, they made the same  
Resolutions mention'd in our last Year's (d) *An-* (d) *Pag.*  
*nals*. Then, upon Motion, several Clauses in the 383.  
Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Ma-  
jesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the better Se-*  
*curity of her Majesty's Person and Government, and*  
*of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*,  
relating to the disabling several Officers to sit in  
Parliament, being read, it was resolved, 'That  
'every Person, who, by the said Act of the first  
'Session of the last Parliament, was disabled,  
'from and after the Dissolution or Determinati-  
'on of the said Parliament, to sit and vote as a  
'Member of the House of Commons in any Par-  
'liament to be hereafter holden, was by Virtue  
'of the said Act incapable of Sitting or Voting  
'as a Member of the House of Commons in this  
'pre-

Several Of-  
ficers dis-  
abled to sit  
in Parlia-  
ment.

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'present Parliament; And order'd Lists of the Commissioners of Prizes, Commissioners of Transports, Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, Commissioners for the Wine-Licenses, Governours and Deputy-Governours of the Plantations, Commissioners of the Navy, Pay-masters of the Army, and the Secretaries and Agents under them; as also Lists of the Persons who had Grants of any Offices of Profit or Pensions, to be laid before the House. Whereupon several Members, who were affected by the forementioned Act, resign'd their Places of Profit to preserve their Seats in the House.

(e) Dec.  
11th.

The next (e) Day, Mr. Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported from the Committee, the Address they had drawn up, which being unanimously agreed to by the House, was the Day (f) following presented, by the whole House, to her Majesty at St. James's, and was as follows:

(f) Dec.  
12th.

The Commons Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects. the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do with all Thankfulness and Humility acknowledge the Divine Goodness in making your Majesty the Glorious Instrument of *Uniting Your Two Kingdoms*.

'And we shall never be so wanting in our Duty to Your Majesty, and to the Trust reposed in us by those we represent, as not to embrace all Occasions of confirming and improving the Advantages of this happy Union.

'As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty's Government at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of all Your good Subjects, so your Faithful Commons are resolved to exert the united Strength of this Island in such a manner as shall make it a Terror to Your Enemies.

'The

Queen A N N E's Reign.

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'The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head  
'of the Army on the *Rhine*, gives us the greatest  
'Hopes of Success on that side, from his Conduct  
'and Authority.

'And tho' Your Majesty's Great and Wise  
'Designs for the Advantage of this Nation, and  
'the Good of the Common Cause, have not had  
'all the desired Effects in the last Campaign,  
'yet we beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That  
'no Disappointments shall discourage us from ma-  
'king our utmost Efforts to enable your Majesty,  
'in Conjunction with Your Allies, to reduce the  
'whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of  
'the King of *Spain*, to make good the Treaty  
'with *Portugal*, and to strengthen the Confede-  
'rate Army under the Command of the Duke  
'of *Savoy*.

'Your Majesty has shewn, through the whole  
'Course of your Reign, That You have no In-  
'terest separate from that of Your People; who  
'have been so sensible of the many Blessings they  
'have enjoy'd under Your Administration, as  
'never to be wanting on all Occasions to express  
'their Gratitude to the best of Q U E E N S.

'And we Your United Commons of this Par-  
'liament, do faithfully promise Your Majesty,  
'That we will proceed upon publick Business  
'with Unanimity and Dispatch; and give such  
'Effectual Supplies as may carry on the War  
'with Vigour, and by the Blessing of God upon  
'Your Majesty's Arms, obtain an Honourable  
'and Lasting Peace.

To this Address the Queen was pleased to  
answer:

Gentlemen,

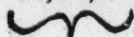
*The Queen's  
Answer.*

¶ Thank you very kindly for this Address:  
'The Desires you express of taking all Occa-  
'sions to improve the Advantages of our happy  
'Union are extremely agreeable to Me.

'As

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' As you cannot give a more sensible Proof of your Loyalty and Affection to me, and my Government, than by your Assurances of supporting me effectually in a vigorous Prosecution of the War: So I make no doubt but that these Assurances will have their due Weight abroad, and be of the greatest Advantage imaginable to the Common Cause.

(d) Nov.

12. *The Lords do not address the Queen.*

It was expected, that according to Custom, the Lords would have begun their Session, with an Address of Thanks to the Queen, but when her Majesty's Speech came first to be (d) consider'd, the Earl of *Wh—n* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, amongst other Things, he took Notice of the great Decay of Trade and Scarcity of Money. He was seconded by the Lord *S—s*, who likewise enlarged upon the ill-Condition and late Mismanagements of the Navy. So that when the Earl of *St—d* moved for an Address to her Majesty, to return her Thanks for her Speech, he was opposed by the Duke of *B—m*, the Earl of *R—r*, and Lord *G—r*, who said, they ought, in the first Place, to consider the State of the Nation; insinuating, at the same time, that Addresses had before been made to little purpose, meaning in relation to the Navy. After some other Speeches, it was order'd, That the State of the Nation should be taken into

\* Nov. 19.

*They take the State of the Nation into Consideration.*

Consideration the *Wednesday* \* following, in a Committee of the whole House, wherein the Queen assisted *incognito*. The Lord Henry Herbert of Cherbury, being chosen Chairman of the Committee, a Petition, given in by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and subscribed by about two Hundred of the most eminent Merchants of the City, was read, complaining of the great Losses they had lately sustain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers, and begging a speedy Remedy. After the reading of this Petition, which was presented to the Committee by the Earl of *Wharton*, his Lordship begun the De-

bate.

bate, with laying open the miserable Condi-  
tion of the Nation, and the great Decay of  
Trade. Several other Peers spoke to the same  
Effect, and among the rest, the Lord Ha-  
versham made the following studied *Sple-ck* Haver-  
sham's  
Speech:

My Lord Herbert,

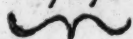
I Was so unfortunate as not to be in the House,  
'when your Order was moved, but thought  
'it my Duty to pay Attendance upon so Ex-  
'traordinary an Occasion: I know it is generally  
'look'd upon as a Mark of great Weakness and  
'Imprudence, to attempt Impossibilities; That  
'Man would scarce be thought in his Right  
'Senses, that should endeavour to stop the Tide  
'at Graves-end with his Thumb, and not rather  
'suffer it to take its own Course, as knowing  
'that it will as surely have its Ebb as it has its  
'Flux; but yet there are some Cases wherein  
'the universal Practice of Mankind shews the  
'Mistake of this Maxim. Who is there, that  
'seeing his Parent languishing, and in an irre-  
'coverable Consumption, would not think it his  
'Duty to give him all the Assistance in his  
'Power, though he was morally certain all his  
'Endeavours would prove ineffectual, and the  
'fatal Hour was just approaching? Nay, does  
'not every Man endeavour to preserve his own  
'Life, while at the same time he knows that Death  
'itself is most unavoidable?

This I take to be much the present Case of  
'ENGLAND, (I ask your Lordship's Par-  
'don, that I have not yet forgot that beloved  
'Name) I mean BRITAIN. Our Condition  
'is very low and desperate, and yet I think my  
'self obliged to do all I can towards the help-  
'ing a poor sinking Island, though I am con-  
'vinced, at the same time it will prove very In-  
'significant.

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A. C.

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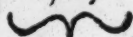


‘My Lord, the Two things you have now under your Consideration, *your FLEET* and *your TRADE*, have so near a Relation, and such mutual Influence upon each other, they cannot well be separated: *Your Trade* is the Mother and Nurse of your Seamen; *your Seamen* are the Life of your Fleet; and *your Fleet* is the Security and Protection of your Trade, and both together are the Wealth, Strength, Security, and Glory of **BRITAIN**.

‘And this is so manifest, that those who have writ upon these Subjects, whether Foreigners, or among our selves have all owned it, which makes it astonishing that a thing so clear and Evident, and wherein our Interest and Safety does so much consist, *should be Post-poned to any Foreign Consideration whatsoever*, wherein we are less concerned; but we are so Unhappy as to Struggle with so many complicated Difficulties, *that what is proper for one thing, is prejudicial to another*.

‘My Lord, I must make the same Apology for my self, as that Noble Lord did, who first began this Debate, though I may speak very plainly, it is with a very honest Intention of Service, and a very real Sence of our great Losses and Misfortunes; his Lordship has spoke so very well and so fully too to these Points; that whatever I can say upon the same Subjects will, after what has been said by him, come from me with a very ill Grace, yet give me leave my Lord to speak a Word or Two.

‘*Your Disasters at Sea, have been so many, a Man scarce knows where to begin; your Ships have been taken by your Enemies, as the DUTCH take your Herrings by Shoals upon your own Coasts, nay your ROYAL NAVY, it self has not escaped, and these are pregnant Misfortunes, and big with INNUMERABLE MISCHIEFS; your Merchants are beggared,* *your*



Commerce is broke, your Trade is gone, your Staple and Manufacture ruined, the Queen has lost her Customs, and the Parliament must make good the DEFICIENCIES, while, in the mean time, our ALLIES have an open and flourishing Trade, and our Enemies make use both of our own SHIPS and SEAMEN too against us: There is yet a farther Grievance, when through a Thousand Difficulties and Dangers, the honest Trader has brought home some small Effects, he is fallen upon and oppres'd by vexatious and unjust Prosecutions; I mention this with relation to the UNION, and to shew, that though I was always against it, yet since it is made, I am for keeping firm and exactly to it.

My Lord, the Face of our Affairs is visibly changed in the space of one Year's time, and the Temper of the Nation too: Formerly Men stifled their Misfortunes and were afraid of whispering them out for fear of being overheard and undone; now, it is hard to stop their Mouths, or keep them within any Bounds; the moving Objects of Sorrow we meet with every where, the Tears of the Fatherless and Cries of the Widows have raised both a Compassion for the distressed and a Resentment and Indignation against the Authors of these Misfortunes; and the very Fables which of late have † flew abroad, no Body knows from whence, and Papers which have been cried in your Streets are all Marks of the great Ferment the Nation is in.

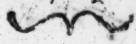
† It should be flown but the Speech printed by his Lordships Direction has it flew.

My Lord, you are now upon the Enquiry by what Ways and Persons we have been brought into this miserable Condition; I think it very indifferent which Way you proceed, it seems reasonable that those Lords who first moved this Order, should put it into what Method they please, but I must take leave to say, that begin where you will, if you do not end with the Ministry, we shall be in a worse Condition, in my Opinion, than we were before.

As

A. C.

1707.



‘As to the ADMIRALTY, if the Prince’s Council have committed any Fault, it is very fit they should have what they deserve; but I hope *no Persuasion will prevail with the PRINCE himself to lay down that Commission*; the Navy, I think, is *safer in his Hands than in any other Man’s Hands whatsoever*, and I’ll give your Lordship my Reason for it; he has Advantages no other Person can pretend to: He owes not his Commission *to the Favour of any great Minister whatsoever*, nor is he within *the Reach of their Power*; he stands upon a much more unshaken and firm Foundation, and if there be any Mistake, it is impossible to be the Effect either of the Fear or the Anger of a great Minister, or a care to please him.

‘My Lord, I take the ROOT of all our Misfortunes to lye in the MINISTRY, and without a Change of Ministry in my Opinion, no other Remedy will be effectual. I may perhaps be told by some Lord, that I arraign the Ministry: I know that is not proper here, yet every Lord has Liberty of speaking his Thoughts freely, and taking notice of any thing he thinks a Grievance to the Nation; and it is under this Notion of Complaint, and from a Sense of our miserable Condition, that I say this to your Lordship, and if I were not confident, I stand upon sure Ground, I should not venture thus far, but I have my Justification in my Hand. And now my Lord, it is fit I should prove what I say.

‘Should I mention the Breach of the first, fourth and last Article of the UNION, I am within your Order, and those Lords who serve at present, for the North Part of BRITAIN, I am Confident have heard of a Complaint and Address of the Royal Burroughs, and I might remember the Disappointments we have met with in SPAIN, but I hope those two Points will be some time or other considered. I’ll therefore keep my self for

‘Proo

Proof strictly to your Petition, and I think nothing is more evident than *that your Ministry has been the Cause of these Misfortunes*; and the Argument which convinces me of it is drawn from *an Address of your Lordships in Seventeen hundred and four*, which I have in my Hand; I know before whom I speak, The Queen is a Prince of that consummate Wisdom, as not to do any thing without the Advice of her Ministry, your Lordships did then most humbly advise and address her Majesty, that particular Care might be taken of these two Points, none but those that have her Majesty's Ear could prevail to the contrary, and the want of following your Lordships Advice has lost the Nation near Ten Millions since; and therefore it evidently follows, that your Ministry have been the Occasion of these Losses.

In short, My Lord, for I'll trouble you no farther, let our Misfortunes be skinned over as they will, if they fester, and throb, and are foul at bottom, they will certainly break out with incurable Rage and Fury.

The Debate growing high, some Members endeavour'd to allay it, by proposing Ways and Means to retrieve our Losses at Sea; and, among the rest, the Lord Halifax moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive Proposals for Encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the West-Indies; which Motion being back'd by the Lord Treasurer, and the Question put, the same was carried in the Affirmative, after which their Lordships resolv'd that Day Seven-night, to hear, in a Grand Committee, what the Merchants had to alledge, to prove the Suggestion of this Petition.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of November, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, unanimously resolv'd to grant a Supply to her Majesty, to which the House agreed the next day, and order'd Estimates and Accounts of the Ordinary

A. C. of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1708: 1707. Of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of Navy, for the last Year; Of the present Debt of the Navy; Of the Subsidies of her Majesty's Allies; and of the present Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to be laid before the House. They afterwards resolv'd, 'That there be laid before the House, a State of her Majesty's Royal Navy: since the 4th Day of May, 1702, the Beginning of the War; as also an Account of the State and Trade of the Plantations; and an Account of what number of Ships had been taken from the Enemy, or destroy'd, since the Beginning of the War; and what Ships had been retaken, and by whom: Which Accounts and Estimates her Majesty order'd to be immediately prepared in the respective Offices, according to the desire of the Commons in their Addresses for that purpose, and to be laid before their House with all possible speed.

Petition of the Merchants.

On Saturday the 15th of November, a Petition of several Merchants of London was presented to the Commons and read, 'Complaining of the want of Cruizers in the Channel and Soundings, and praying that the House, in tender Commiseration of the extream great Losses, which they, and the Nation in general, had suffer'd, would be pleased, before it was too late, to apply such Remedy as to them should seem meet and proper, to obtain the wished for end, relating to Cruizers, during the continuance of the present War: The Consideration of which Petition was refer'd to the Committee of the whole House for Trade. The Monday following, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, 'That Forty thousand Men be imploy'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1708, including Eight thousand Marines; That Four Pound a Man *per Mensen* be allowed for Maintaining the said Forty thousand Men, for Thirteen Months, inclu-

(d) Nov. 17. Resolutions about the Supply.

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ding the Ordnance for Sea-Service; And that  
 'One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds be  
 'allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy, for  
 'the Year 1708. The House took afterwards  
 into consideration the Lists and Accounts which  
 had been laid before the House from the re-  
 spective Offices; and several Clauses in the  
*Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person*  
*and Government, &c.* relating to Disabling seve-  
 ral Officers to sit in Parliament, having been  
 again read, Order'd the Speaker to issue his War-  
 rants to the Clerks of the Crown, to make out  
 new Writs for the Electing Members to sit in  
 this present Parliament in the Room of *William*  
*Jessop*, who had accepted an Office of Profit  
 from the Crown, since his being a Member of  
 this present Parliament; *Anthony Duncumb*, *Ni-*  
*cholas Pollexfen*, and *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esqs; Com-  
 missioners of Prizes; *John Brewer*, Esq; Receiver  
 of the Prizes; *Paul Burrard*, Esq; a Sub-Com-  
 missioner of Prizes; and of *Philip Herbert*, Esq;  
 a Commissioner of the sick and wounded.

Several  
 Members  
 turn'd out  
 of the House.

On the 19th of November the Commons re-  
 solv'd that an Account be laid before the House  
 of all Moneys annually granted by Parliament  
 for Sea-Service, and annually issued for the  
 same, since the Commencement of the War; as  
 also an Account of what number of Ships were  
 employ'd, at Sea every Month, the last Year,  
 and on what Stations: And order'd Addresses to  
 be presented to her Majesty for that purpose;  
 and to desire, that the Proceedings had, and  
 Depositions taken at the Trial of *Sir Thomas*  
*Hardy*, be likewise laid before the House: The  
 same day the Commons, in a Grand Committee,  
 resolv'd, 'That towards the Supply granted to  
 her Majesty, an Aid of Four Shillings in the  
 Pound, to be raised in the Year 1708. be laid  
 upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments,  
 Pensions, Officers or Personal Estates, in that  
 Part of the United Kingdom call'd *England* and  
*Wales*; and that a proportionable Cess, accor-  
 ding to the IXth Article of the Treaty of

Resolutions  
 about Sea-  
 Affairs.  
 Nov. 19.

And about  
 the Supply.

A. C. 'Union, be laid upon that Part of Great Britain  
 1707. 'call'd Scotland: Which Resolution was agreed  
 to by the House the next † Day, and a Bill  
 † Nov. 20. order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the  
 same. Then the House, in a Grand Com-  
 mittee, proceeded to the Consideration of the  
 State of the Navy, and of the Trade of the  
 Nation, in relation to Convoys, and Cru-  
 zers, and adjourn'd that Debate to that day  
 seven-night.

Further Re-  
 solutions

about the  
 Supply,

Nov. 21.

On the Twenty first of the same Month,  
 the Commons in a Committee of the whole  
 House, came to several Resolutions about the  
 Supply, viz.

I. 'That the Forty thousand Men raised to  
 'act in Conjunction with the Forces of her  
 'Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year  
 '1708.

II. 'That Eight Hundred Ninety Four Thou-  
 'sand Two Hundred Seventy Two Pounds,  
 'Three Shillings and Six Pence, be granted for  
 'maintaining the said Forty Thousand Men  
 'for the Year 1708.

III. 'That the Additional Forces of Ten  
 'Thousand Men be continued for the Year  
 '1708.

IV. 'That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thou-  
 'sand Five Hundred and Eleven Pounds, Three  
 'Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for main-  
 'taining the said Ten Thousand Men.

V. 'That her Majesty's Proportion of Three  
 'Thousand Palatines, formerly taken into the  
 'Service of her Majesty and the States-General,  
 'be continued for the Year 1708.

VI. 'That Thirty Four Thousand Two  
 'Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Thirteen Shil-  
 'lings, and Four Pence, be granted to defray  
 'Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
 'maintaining the said Three Thousand Pala-  
 'tines.

VII. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of  
 'Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine

Saxons,

'Saxons, taken into the Service of Her Majesty A. C.  
'and the States-General in the Year 1707, be 1707.  
'continued for the Year 1708.

VIII. 'That Forty Three Thousand Two  
'Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Twelve Shil-  
'lings, and Six Pence, be granted, to defray  
'Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
'maintaining of the said Four Thousand Six  
'Hundred Thirty Nine Saxons.

IX. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of  
'Bohmar's Regiment of Dragoons, consisting  
'of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Ser-  
'vice of Her Majesty and the States-General  
'in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year  
'1708.

X, 'That Nine Thousand Two Hundred  
'Sixty Nine Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, and  
'Six Pence, be granted to defray Her Majesty's  
'Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of  
'the said Regiment of Dragoons.

All these Resolutions were agreed to by the  
House, the next (a) Day; and then the House, (a) Nov.  
in a Grand Committee, consider'd the Petition 22.  
of several Merchants of that Part of Great-  
Britain, call'd Scotland, Complaining that Goods  
and Merchandises, brought by the Petitioners  
into England, since the First Day of May last,  
had been seized; and that the Petitioners were  
under a Prosecution in the Exchequer, for the  
Value thereof, and Praying Relief touching  
the same: Whereupon the Grand Committee  
made a Motion, which was unanimously ap-  
proved by the whole House; That an Address  
be presented to Her Majesty, That she would Scotch  
be pleased to order her Attorney General to Merchant's  
enter a *Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several *reliev'd*.  
Informations exhibited in the Court of Ex-  
chequer, relating to the Goods imported into  
Scotland, before the first Day of May last: To  
which the Queen was pleased to make this An-  
swer.

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A. C.

1707.

‘ I am very well pleas’d with what the House  
 of Commons have done in this Matter; and  
 I will give Directions according as is desired  
 by their Address.

*Resolution  
 about Ways  
 and Means.*

(6) Nov.  
 25.

*Proceedings  
 about Mr.  
 Asgill.*

On Monday the 24th of November, the Commons, in a Grand Committee upon Ways and Means for raising the Supply, resolv’d, ‘ That the several and respective Duties upon Malt, ‘ Mum, Syder and Perry, granted by an Act of the First Year of Her Majesty’s Reign, and ‘ continued by several Subsequent Acts until ‘ the Twenty Fourth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eight, be farther continued from the Twenty Third Day of June, ‘ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, until the Twenty Fourth Day of June, One ‘ Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine, for and ‘ upon all Malt which should be made, and all ‘ Mum which should be made or imported, ‘ and all Syder and Perry which should be ‘ made for Sale in Great Britain, except Malt ‘ made and consumed in Scotland: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, the next (b) Day, and a Bill order’d to be brought in thereupon. Then the House took into Consideration, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. John Asgill, a Member of the House, in Prison in the Fleet for Debt; which Report ‘ they order’d to be recommitted; and the House being informed of a printed Book or Pamphlet, signed J. Asgill, Entituled, ‘ An Argument proving, ‘ That according to the Covenant of Eternal ‘ Life revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be ‘ Translated from hence into that Eternal Life ‘ without passing through Death; altho’ the ‘ Human Nature of Christ himself could not ‘ be thus Translated, ‘till he had passed through ‘ Death: Several Paragraphs whereof are contrary

ary to, and reflecting upon the Christian Religion.

A. C.

1707.

The Book was brought up to the Table, and the Title and several Paragraphs therein being read, it was order'd, 'That it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the Author of the said Book: And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Two Days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and a great many Merchants being admitted into the House to make good their Allegations in their late Petition, Mr. *Heathcot*, (Son to Sir Gilbert *Heathcot*) and Mr. *Dawson*, his Partner, two *Russia* Merchants, made long and bold Speeches against the Admiralty, whom they charg'd with Fraud, Malice, and Ignorance; particularly in Relation to the *Russia* Fleet. Some Members, to curry Favour with the Court, endeavour'd, several Times, to interrupt them, but Sir *Richard Onslow*, the Chairman of the Committee, desired them to go on, which they did with great Freedom, and offer'd to prove what they advanc'd, both by Papers, and the Testimony of a great many Merchants there present: But this Debate was adjourn'd to the *Tuesday* following.

Some Merchants speak boldly against the Admiralty.

On the Twenty Ninth of November, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That the Instructions from the Admiralty to Commodore *Edwards*, and the Accounts of his Proceedings might be laid before the House. With which desire her Majesty readily Comply'd. On the First of *December*, the Commons order'd Admiral *Whetstone*, to attend their House the next Morning, and resolv'd to present Two Addresses to the Queen, one that she would be pleas'd to give Directions for the suspending the Trial of Admiral *Whetstone*, the Matter relating to him being under the Examination of the House; the

Resolutions about Commodore *Edwards*, and Admiral *Whetstone*.

- A. C. the other, that her Majesty would, direct the  
 1707. Instructions, Orders, and Letters, wrote by the  
 Admiralty to Admiral *Whetstone*, and Letters  
 from him, relating to his Convoying the *Russia*  
 Fleet, and his Cruising before *Dunkirk*, to be  
 likewise laid before the House; both which  
 her Majesty order'd to be done accordingly.
- (c) Dec. 1. The same (c) Day, they order'd other Ad-  
 dresses to be presented to the Queen, to have  
 laid before them a Copy of the Commission to  
 the Council of his Royal Highness, the Lord  
 High-Admiral, and the Oath taken by them;  
 presented to her Majesty, by the Commissioners  
 of Trade, relating to Convoys and Cruizers for  
 the last Year: Which was accordingly done.
- (d) Dec. 2. The next (d) Day, the Commons in a Grand  
 Committee, consider'd farther the State of the  
 Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and ad-  
 journ'd the Debate to the *Saturday* following, on  
 which Day, Admiral *Whetstone* was order'd to  
 attend the House, with his Journal of his Voy-  
 age towards *Russia*. Two Days (e) after, they  
 resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the  
 Queen, That she would give Directions, That  
 an Account of all Prizes taken and retaken,  
 and by whom, during the War, might be laid  
 before the House; And order'd the Commissio-  
 ners of Prizes to lay also before them, an Ac-  
 count of all the Prizes taken, and the Times  
 when taken; and also of the Adjudications, and  
 Times thereof; and of the Appraisements of  
 such Prizes, and Produce thereof; and how, and  
 when distributed.

Those

Those who manag'd the Treaty between the Two Kingdoms did wisely forbear meddling with several Things, which they well knew could not consist with an *entire Union*; But the Suppressing whereof, by the said Treaty, would have encreas'd the Discontents in *Scotland*; and, therefore, those Points were reserv'd to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. One of these was the Act pass'd, in *Scotland*, in the Third Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty, entituled, *An Act for the Security of the Kingdom*: Which, upon a Motion, having been read in the House of Commons on the 4th of *December*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal the said Act. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration those Parts of Her Majesty's Speech relating to the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and adjourn'd that Debate to the *Tuesday* following. The next (f) Day the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods entituled to Debenture, &c. And on the 6th of *December*, the House being moved That the Act made in the First Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty's Reign, in *Scotland*, entituled, *Act anent Peace and War*, might be read, the same was read accordingly. And it was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a Bill to repeal the *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*, That they should also provide for the Repealing the said *Act anent Peace and War*. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and referr'd the farther Consideration of that Matter to the *Thursday* following.

A. C.  
1707.

The Act of Security pass'd in Scotland, order'd to be repeal'd.

(f) Dec. 5.

As also the Act about Peace and War.

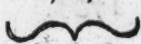
On *Monday*, the 8th of *December*, the Commons appointed the *Saturday* following, to consider the State of the War with *Spain*, ' And order'd, That a State be laid before the House, what number of Forces were in *Spain* or *Portugal* at the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*; what Forces or Supplies had been, since that time, sent into *Spain* and *Portugal*, and when; what Forces were at the Battle of *Almanza*; and, also, what other Forces were

Resolutions of the Commons about the Affairs of Spain.

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then

A. C.  
1707.



‘ then in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and where they were;  
‘ and what number of Forces had been since sent  
‘ thither, and when. They order’d, at the same  
‘ time, to be laid before them, *First*, An Account  
‘ of the Distribution of the 250000 Pounds granted  
‘ by Parliament, for the Service of *Spain*, for the  
‘ Year 1706. and of the Excess upon that Head,  
‘ of any; *Secondly*, A List of the Generals, Field-  
‘ Officers, and other Officers of Her Majesty’s For-  
‘ ces in *Spain*, distinguishing what were present at  
‘ the Battel of *Almanza*, and which were absent.  
‘ *Thirdly*, An Account of all Sums of Money an-  
‘ nually granted by Parliament for Her Majesty’s  
‘ Land-Forces, and what Sums were issued out for  
‘ Payment thereof, and how the same had been  
‘ apply’d; distinguishing the several Heads, and  
‘ several Armies. *Fourthly*, A List of such Officers  
‘ as had been absent from their Commands, either  
‘ in *Flanders*, or the *West-Indies*: And resolv’d  
‘ That an Address be presented to Her Majesty,  
‘ That She would be pleas’d to give Directions to  
‘ the proper Officers to lay the said State, Accounts,  
‘ and Lists before the House: Which Her Majesty  
‘ did according to their desire.

(f) Dec. 11. Three Days (f) after the Commons took into  
Consideration the Report from the Committee, to  
whom the Petition of divers Clothiers, in the  
County of *Glocester* (complaining of a Stop being  
put to the Exportation of White Cloth,) and other  
Petitions, was referr’d, and agreed to this Resolu-  
tion of the Committee, ‘ That the Nation would  
‘ be very great Sufferers, unless some very speedy  
‘ Remedy be found to take off the Stop which was  
‘ then put to the great Number of Cloths, ready  
‘ to be shipp’d off and exported: And appointed  
‘ a Committee to bring in a Bill pursuant to that  
‘ Resolution.

Resolutions  
for the Ex-  
portation of  
White  
Cloth.

Resolutions  
to make the  
Union more  
complete.

Then Mr. *Compton* reported from the Committee  
of the whole House, to whom it was referred to  
consider of those Parts of Her Majesty’s Speech  
which relate to the Union of the Two Kingdoms  
the Resolutions they had directed him to report to  
the House, which he read in his Place, and after-  
wards delivered in at the Table, where the same  
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A. C.  
1707.

were read, and agreed unto by the House, viz.

1. That there be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*. 2. That the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be regulated in the same manner as the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England* is regulated. 3. That the Powers of Justices of Peace, for preserving the Publick Peace, be the same throughout the whole United Kingdom. 4. That for the better Administration of Justice, and Preservation of the Publick Peace, the Lords of Justiciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year. 5. That the Writs for Electing Members to serve in the House of Commons, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be directed to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and that the Returns be made of such Writs in like manner as Returns are made of such Writs in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*: And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. On Saturday the 13th of *December*, the House of Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Italy* and *Spain*, was referr'd: And the Report, and the Resolutions of the Committee, being read, the Resolutions were agreed unto by the House, viz.

And about  
the Trade  
to *Portugal*,  
*Italy* and  
*Spain*.

1. That the Merchants have fully made out the several Allegations of their Petitions.

2. That the Preserving the *Portugal* Trade is of the utmost Concern to this Nation, being at present the greatest Mart for Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Fish, and other *British* Commodities,

3. That there was a considerable Collusive Trade in *French* Prize Wines carry'd on before, and more increas'd since the falling of the Fifteen Pound per Tun.

4. That except effectual Provision be made to prevent the like Practices, with relation to the Collusive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines as if they were Prize Wines, it will not only be a great Discouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, and Traders, but endanger the entire Loss thereof: And

A. C.  
1707.

Resolutions  
of the Lords  
about the  
Navy.

order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the last Resolution. Then the State Accounts and Lists, relating to the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* having been laid before the House, the Consideration of the State of the War in those Parts was put off till the *Thursday* following.

On the 4th of *December*, the House of Peers order'd, 'That the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain do cause to be laid before this House what Intelligence, in relation to the Fleet, has been sent this Summer from the Secretary's Office to the Lord High Admiral, and what Orders upon that Intelligence were sent to the Lord High Admiral. And Copies of what Orders were sent from the Council or Secretaries of State to the Lord High Admiral, in reference to the *Lisbon* Fleet, and what Orders were given by the Lord High Admiral in relation to that Fleet; also what Numbers of Ships were fitted out for this last Summer's service, and what the Complement of their Men was, according to their Musters at the time of their respective Sailing, and to what Stations they were design'd; what Concert was made with the *Dutch* for the Service in the Channel and Mediterranean, and what Number of Ships the *Dutch* sent to join with Us in pursuance thereof; As also a List of the present State of the Navy, in relation to their Repairs, and what Condition they are in for the Sea service, and what Number of Men have been sent into the Sea service by the several Vice Admirals, since Her Majesties coming to the Crown.

And 2dly, 'That the Lords with White Staves do humbly desire Her Majesty from this House, That She will please to cause to be laid before this House, Extracts of what Intelligence the Secretaries of State had from the First of *January* last, in relation to the Preparations of the Fleet of *France*, and the times when they receiv'd their Intelligence.

On the 13th of the same Month, their Lordships made the following Orders, 1<sup>st</sup>, 'That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of what Ship's Company, or Part of any Ship's Company, have been turn'd

over or remov'd from one Ship to another, and on what Occasion, and by what Orders, within the last Three Years of the last War, and within the last Three Years of this War.

2. 'That the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded lay before this House a List of what Seamen of this Kingdom have been taken during this War, and how many of our Seamen are now in *France*, and what Returns of such of them have been made during this War, and what Account they have of the Usage of our Men in *France*, and what Representations and Complaints have been made from hence of that Usage from time to time.

3. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House a List of the Queen's Ships that have been taken by the Enemy during this War, where taken, what and where retaken, and how, and of what Force, and what Ships have been taken from the Enemy.

4. 'That the Commissioners of the Navy lay before this House an Estimate of the Naval Stores in the several Yards at *Michaelmas* last, as also an Account of what Naval Stores are at *Lisbon*.

5. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of what Number of Ships, and what Number of Men on their Musters have been employ'd in the Mediterranean in the Year 1706, and 1707.

6. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of the present State of the Navy, and what was the State thereof at the time of the Entrance into this War.

Three Days after, the Commons having consider'd the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Complaint of *John Asgill*, Esq; Dec. 16. resolv'd, 'That he ought to have the Priviledge of Mr. Asgill the House, as a Member thereof, and be deliver'd discharg'd out of the Custody of the Warden of the Fleet, out of the to attend the Service of the House. Pursuant to Custody of this Resolution, Mr. Asgill was immediately dis- the Warden charg'd; but Two Days (g) after, the House of the Fleet, proceeded to take into Consideration the Report (g) Dec. 18. from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to examine

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*His Book*  
*censur'd, and*  
*order'd to be*  
*burnt.*

*And himself*  
*expelled the*  
*House.*

*Resolution*  
*for the se-*  
*curity of*  
*Trade.*

Dec. 18.

examine who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the Book before-mention'd, father'd upon Mr. *Asgill*; who having been heard in his Place, in relation to the said Report, the Commons resolv'd, 'That in the said Book are contain'd many 'Prophane and Blasphemous Expressions, highly 'reflecting upon the Christian Religion; order'd, 'The said Book to be burnt by the Hands of the 'Common Hangman, in the *New-Palace-Yard*, 'Westminster; and, resolv'd, that *John Asgill*, Esq; 'having in his Place own'd himself to be the Author of the said Book, be expelled the House.

Before the Commons proceeded to this Affair, Sir *Richard Onslow* reported to them the Resolution taken the Day before by the Committee of the Whole House, in relation to the Navy and Trade, viz. 'That for the better securing the Trade of this 'Kingdom (over and above the Ships of War for 'the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote 'Parts) a sufficient Number of Ships (which was 'afterwards settled to 41) be appointed to cruise 'in proper Stations, for securing the Merchant 'Ships in their going out, and returning home: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to it. Then the House put off till *Saturday*, the 17th Day of *January*, ensuing, the Consideration of the State of the War in *Spain*: And, in the mean time, order'd to be laid before them, *First*, 'The 'Resolutions of the Two first Councils of War, 'after the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*. *Secondly*, 'An Account of what Number of Forces the King 'of *Spain* was to maintain out of the Money granted the last Session of Parliament, when they were 'provided, and how employ'd. *Thirdly*, An Account when the Cloaths, Arms, Provisions, and 'Money arriv'd, that were sent to the King of *Spain* 'the last Year. *Fourthly*, An Account of what 'Number of Forces in *Dutch* Pay were employ'd, 'and by any Stipulation or Treaty ought to have 'been employ'd in *Spain* or *Portugal*, for the Three 'last Years; and what Number were there at the 'Battle of *Almanza*, and where. *Fifthly*, An Account what Numbers the several Regiments con-

'sifted

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sifted of, which were in English Pay, at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*. Sixthly, An Account of what Sums of Money had been taken up in Italy, upon Account of *Spain*, by whom, at what Rates, and by what Order: And resolved that an Address be presented to the Queen for that purpose. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to Three Publick Bills,

1. An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, Acts pass'd, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Dec. 18. Service of the Year 1708.

2. An Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of Two Acts passed in the Parliament of Scotland, the one Entitled, Act for Security of the Kingdom, the other, Act anent Peace and War.

3. An Act for better securing the Duties of East-India Goods:

After which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am very well pleased with the Occasion of My coming hither at this Time, and desirous to take this Opportunity of expressing to you the Satisfaction I have in seeing so good a Progress made in the Publick Business.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am extremely sensible of the Readiness and Affection with which you have provided so considerable a Part of the Supplies.

As I am fully persuaded it must needs give the greatest Satisfaction to all our Allies, so I look upon it as a sure Pledge of your being Disposed to make good those hearty Assurances which you gave Me in the Beginning of the Session.

I told you, at the Opening of this Parliament, that I did Hope you would look upon the Services relating to Spain, Portugal, and the Army under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, to be of so much Importance in

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*the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Augmentation; which I cannot but think will be of the greatest Use to the Common Cause, both with Regard to those particular Services, and to the putting Our Selves in a Condition to Improve such favourable Opportunities as may arise in the ensuing Year.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*I shall only add, That as nothing is more Essential to My own Quiet, and the Happiness of all My Good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion, so must think My self obliged to look upon all those who are Willing and Desirous to Support Me in it for Attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of My Favour and Encouragement.*

*I cannot Conclude without once more Recommending to you to Confirm and Improve the Advantages of Our Happy Union; not doubting but, at the same time, you will have a due Regard to what shall be found Necessary for Preserving the Publick Peace throughout the whole Island of Great Britain.*

(b) Dec. 19.  
A memorable Debate  
in the House  
of Lords,  
about the  
Earl of  
P——w  
and the Af-  
fairs of  
Spain.

The next (b) Day, there was a long and memorable Debate in the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of Spain, the Queen being present, incognito, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of R——r spoke first, and having commended the Earl of P——w's Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, said, it had been a constant Custom, That when a Person of his Rank, that had been employ'd Abroad, in so eminent a Post, as his Lordship had, return'd Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account: Urging, that the same ought to be done in relation to the Earl of P——w. The Lord H——x, who spoke next, enlarg'd likewise on the Earl of P——w's successful Services, but dextrously put off the returning him Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himself profess'd, he had nothing more at Heart. The Lord Hav——m was not silent: But having highly extolled my Lord P——w's Valour, Skill, and Successes, made a side-wind Reflection on the Earl

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Earl of G——y, saying, 'Twas no wonder our Affairs in Spain went so ill, since, the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner. Hereupon, several Members shew'd the necessity of carrying on the War, till the whole Monarchy of Spain was recover'd, and King Charles settled on his Throne; And among the rest the Earl of P——m said, They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms; Adding, That if it were thought necessary, he was ready to return to Spain, and serve, even under the Earl of G——y. This naturally brought on the Consideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which the Earl of R——r said, That we seem'd to neglect the principal Business, and mind only Accessories; Adding, he remembered the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of Schomberg, viz. That the attacking France in the Netherlands, was like Tacking a Bull by the Horns: And therefore, his Lordship propos'd, That we should stand on the Defensive in Flanders, and send from thence 15 or 20000 Men into Catalonia. That noble Peer was seconded by the Earl of N——m, who complain'd of Spain being in a manner abandon'd: But the Duke of M——gh shew'd, with some Warmth, the Danger of such an undigested Counsel, and the necessity of Augmenting, rather than diminishing our Forces in Flanders. The Two chief Reasons his Grace urg'd were, First, That most of the Enemies strong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of Brabant, we had conquer'd, requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preservation. Secondly, That if our Army, in the Netherlands, was weaken'd, and the French by their great Superiority, should gain any considerable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Discontented Party in Holland, who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace. Hereupon, the Earl of R——r said, He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of his Temper; adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to Succour Spain; his Grace would

The Duke of  
M——gh's  
Speech.

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would oblige their Lordships, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to send thither; and the more, because the Earl of P———w had that very Day assur'd them, That he had heard Prince Eugene say, That the German Soldiers had rather be decimated than sent into Spain. The Duke of M———gh, wisely answer'd the Reproach of having shew'd some Warmth, by saying, The Thing was of too great Importance to be spoken of without Concernment; And as for the Question proposed by the Earl, he added, That altho' it was improper to disclose secret Projects in so great an Assembly (to which, that Day, many Strangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Presence) because the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; yet, to gratifie their Lordships, he might assure them, That Measures had already been concerted with the Emperor for the forming an Army of 40000 Men (whom, he specified, under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and for sending powerful Succours to King Charles; adding, it was to be hop'd, that Prince Eugene might be prevail'd with to go and Command in Spain, in which case the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only difficulty which his Grace said might be objected against this Scheme, was the usual Slowness of the Court of Vienna, to which purpose he took Notice, That if the 7000 Germans Recruits, which the Emperor had promised for the Army in Piedmont, had arriv'd time enough, the Enterprize against Toulon might have been attended with Success: But that it was to be hoped, and he durst engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majesty would punctually perform his Promises: Whereupon the Debate ended, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, which was presented the same Day, and was as follows:

The Address  
of the Lords  
to the Queen.

WE Your Majesties Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do Return our most Humble Thanks to Your Majesty for Your most Gracious Speech to Your Parliament.  
The great Spirit and Resolution Your Majesty is pleased to Express for the Vigorous Carrying on

the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and Strengthening  
the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deserv'd  
so well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to  
contribute in the most effectual manner to bring  
this War to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

Such an Example ought to Excite all Your  
Allies to a Noble Imitation, and we are sure  
Your Majesty will do Your utmost to oblige such  
of them as hitherto have failed in their Parts, for  
the future to Act as those who have a real Con-  
cern for Restoring and Securing Peace and Liber-  
ty to *Europe*. Your Majesties Favour will always  
be the highest Encouragement to Your Subjects,  
but the Zeal we have for the Preservation of  
Your Majesties Person and Government, and the  
Duty We owe to our Country, always has and  
ever will oblige us to do all that lies in our pow-  
er for Supporting Your Majesty in this just War,  
till it be brought to a safe and happy Conclu-  
sion.

And as We have shewn the greatest Zeal for  
bringing the Union to pass, and for preventing  
every thing that might disturb it, so We un-  
animously promise Your Majesty to do all that  
is possible for us to make it Complete and En-  
tire.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was: *The Queen's  
Answer.*

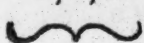
[Return You many Thanks for Your Address, and the  
Assurances of Your Zeal to Support Me in the pre-  
sent War.

Nothing shall be wanting on My Part, either  
Abroad or at Home, to make My People Safe and  
Happy.

The same Day their Lordships resolv'd, *First, Resolutions  
of the Lords.*  
That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable for Her  
Majesty or Allies, if *Spain*, and the *Spanish West-  
Indies* be suffer'd to continue in the Power of the  
House of *Bourbon*.

Secondly, That an humble Address be presented  
to the Queen, to Thank Her Majesty for the Care  
She has taken, and the Instances She has used  
with

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‘with the Emperor for the Sending a considerable Force for the Relief of the King of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, and to desire Her Majesty that She wou’d continue to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor to send powerful Succours to *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, with Expedition ; and to make good Concert of 20000 Men under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, and that the Emperor use his utmost Efforts for strengthening the Army on the Rhine.

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Supply.

The Commons, the same Day, in a Grand Committee took into further Consideration the Supply granted to Her Majesty, and came to these Resolutions.

1. ‘That the Sum of Five Hundred Eighty Six Thousand Six Hundred Seventy One Pound, Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for maintaining Her Majesty’s establish’d Forces to serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, including the Pay of general Officers, and the Charge of Contingencies, and for Forage, Waggon-Mony, and Baggage-Mony, and for the Charge of the Garrison of *Gibraltar*.

2. ‘That Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Nine Pound, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty’s Proportion of the Subsidies payable to Her Allies pursuant to the Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1708.

3. ‘That a further Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pound be granted for the Augmentation of Her Forces, in Order to strengthen the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, for making good the Alliances with the King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual carrying on the War for Recovery of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*.

4. ‘That Five Hundred Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to defray the Charge of maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for Payment of the Invalids, for the Service of the Year 1708. including Five Thousand Men to serve on Board the Fleet.

These

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These Resolutions were agreed to, the next (i) Day, after which the Commons put off till the 20th of *January* the further Consideration of the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation. They were, by that time, convinc'd, That the Complaints against Admiral *Whestone*, and Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were altogether groundless; but the Case of Commodore *Kerr* being quite different, they order'd, *First*, ' That the Instructions and Orders given him before he sail'd to the *West-Indies*, and those sent to him after his Arrival there, should be laid before the House. *Secondly*, That Commodore *Kerr* should attend the House on the 20th of *January* next, with his Journal of his Voyage. *Thirdly*, That Mr. *Thomas Wood*, Merchant, should attend the House on that Day. *Fourthly*, As also such Captains as belong'd to Commodore *Kerr's* Squadron, and were come home with him, with their Journals of their Voyage. The same (k) Day, a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgeffes and Assistants, as also of the Merchants, Clothiers, Fullers, and others trading in the Woollen Manufactory, in the Borough of *Tiverton*, in *Devon*, and Parts adjacent, was presented to the House, and read, relating to the Prohibition made by the Emperor of Importing the Woollen Manufactures into *Austria* and *Siria*: Whereupon, it was resolv'd, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She wou'd be pleas'd to give Directions that the Representations of the Commissioners of Trade, relating to the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures in *Austria* and *Siria*, might be laid before the House. This done, the Commons were summon'd to attend the Queen in the House of Peers, where Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon *Malt*, *Mum*, *Syder*, and *Perry*, for the Service of the Year 1708.

(i) Dec. 20.

And about  
Captain  
Kerr.

(k) Dec. 20.

An Act pass.

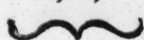
On the 22d of the same Month, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons to desire their Concurrence to an Address to be presented to Her Majesty, to which the Commons readily agreed, and both Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the said Address, which was as follows:

Address of  
Both Houses  
to the Queen  
Dec. 23.

We

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WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could Restore a Just Balance of Power in *Europe*, but the Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and having seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of Your Majesty, and Your Allies, already in the Possession of that House; do think it not only Seasonable but Necessary at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our Unanimous Opinion to Your Majesty, That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe, for Your Majesty, or Your Allies, if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spanish* Monarchy, be suffer'd to Remain under the Power of the House of *Bourbon*.

When we Consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make, from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy before this time, if some of Your Allies who seem principally Concern'd, and have Reap'd the most immediate Advantage, had Seconded Your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby *France* might have been equally Press'd on all sides.

We are Oblig'd to Return our humble Thanks to Your Majesty for the Care You have taken, and the Instances You have used with his Imperial Majesty for Sending a Considerable Force to the Relief of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, as being certainly the most likely Method to Restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

But the frequent Disappointments we have observ'd on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a speedy and happy Conclusion, to beseech Your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor, That he would, with all Expedition, send powerful Suc-

cours

cours to his Brother the King of Spain, under the Conduct of that Great and Successful General ; That he would Timely and Effectually make good what has been Concerted for his putting Twenty thousand Men under the Command of the Duke of Savoy ; and would also make use of his utmost Power and Interest for Strengthening the Army upon the Rhine, which is now happily put under the Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the Elector of Hanover.

We believe no part of this can be refus'd upon Your Majesties Earnest Interposition, who have done such great Things for the House of Austria ; and this being Comply'd with, we may reasonably hope, by God's Assistance, the next will prove a Happy and Glorious Campaign.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was, *The Queen's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be Honourable or Safe for Us, or for Our Allies, till the Entire Monarchy of Spain be Restored to the House of Austria ; and very well Pleased to find, that the Measures I have Concerted for the Succour of the King of Spain, are so well Approved by both Houses of Parliament.

I shall Continue My most Pressing Instances with the Emperor for the Hastning of further Succours, and that they may be Commanded by Prince Eugene ; as also upon all the other Particulars mention'd in your Address.

The same (1) Day, the Commons agreed to the farther Resolutions about the Supply taken the Day before by the Committee of the whole House, which were as follow : First, *(1) Dec. 23. Farther Resolutions about the Supply.*

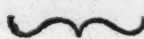
1. That One Hundred Thousand Pound be granted to Her Majesty to defray the extraordinary Subsidy of One Hundred Thousand Pound, granted to the Duke of Savoy, for especial Service in prosecuting the War against France in the Year 1707.

4

2. That

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2. 'Twenty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, to complete the Sum of Forty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, being her Majesty's Proportion for the Troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* employed in *Italy*, pursuant to the Treaty for the Service of the Year 1707.

3. 'Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence Half-Peny, to defray the Charge of the Fortifications, and other Services of the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1706.

4. 'Sixty Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings, and Six Pence Farthing, for the Payment of One Year and a Quarter Interest of the unsatisfy'd Debentures, charged upon the *Irish* Forfeitures.

5. 'That Ten Thousand Pound be allowed to the Office of Ordnance towards making a Wharf and Store-House at *Portsmouth*.

6. 'That Three Thousand Five Hundred Pound be granted for the Charge of circulating the old *Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

7. 'That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Forty Four Thousand Pound be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land Forces.

8. 'That One Hundred Twenty Thousand Pound be granted for the Land Service, to be performed by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1708.

9. 'That Two Thousand One Hundred Twenty Pound, Eighteen Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to satisfy the like Sum due to Captain *James Roch*, which were not answered to him out of the Arrears of Rent of the forfeited and other Estates in *Ireland*, granted to him by Act of Parliament.

The Commons adjourn'd.

After which the Commons Adjourned till the 7th of *January* next. The particular Sums granted by them till that Day were as follows.

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| For the 40000 Seamen-----                   | 2080000 |
| the Ordinary of the Navy-----               | 120000  |
| the 40000 Land-Men in <i>Flanders</i> ----- | 894272  |

l. s. d.

3 6 the

# Queen ANNE's Reign.

305

|                                                                         | l.      | s. d.   | A. C. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| the Additional 10000 Men—                                               | 1775    | 11 3 6  | 1707. |
| the Proportion of the <i>Palatines</i> —                                | 342     | 51 13 4 |       |
| the Proportion of the <i>Saxons</i> —                                   | 432     | 51 12 6 |       |
| the Proportion of <i>Bothmar's</i> Dragoons                             | 9269    | 16 6    |       |
| the Forces in <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> —                        | 58667   | 1 12 6  |       |
| the Subsidies to the Allies —                                           | 494689  | 8 6     |       |
| the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Augmentations                                | 500000  |         |       |
| the Guards and Garrisons Inva-<br>ids, and 5000 Men on Board the Fleet. | 511734  | 8 6     |       |
| the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Special Ser-<br>vice in 1707 —               | 100000  |         |       |
| Compleating the Payment of the<br><i>Hessians</i> —                     | 22957   | 2       |       |
| the Fortifications at <i>Gibraltar</i> —                                | 12284   | 19 6    |       |
| the Payment of 1 Year 1 qr. Inter-<br>est upon Debentures —             | 60334   | 19 6    |       |
| A Storehouse and Wharf at <i>Portf-<br/>mouth</i> —                     | 10000   |         |       |
| Circulating Exchequer-Bills —                                           | 3500    |         |       |
| Transporting Land-Forces —                                              | 144000  |         |       |
| The Land Ordnance —                                                     | 120000  |         |       |
| The Payment of Capt. <i>Roch.</i> —                                     | 2126    | 18 6    |       |
| Total                                                                   | 5933657 | 17 4    |       |

Total of  
the Sums  
granted be-  
fore Janua-  
ry.

A Fast ap-  
pointed.

On the 13th of *November* was publish'd Her Ma-  
jesty's Proclamation for a General Fast and Hu-  
miliation to be observ'd on the 14th of *January*  
throughout the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, for im-  
proving the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty  
God, on the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies. The Lord  
on the 20th of the same Month (*November*) *Charles Town-*  
*shend* Viscount *Townshend* was, by Her Majesty's  
command, Sworn one of the Lords of Her Majesty's  
Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board  
accordingly. About the same time Her Majesty  
pleased to constitute a new Commission for  
Prizes, whereby *John Evelyn* Esq; *Thomas Baker* Esq;  
*Thomas Skipwith* Bar. *Matthew Barton* Esq;  
*Charles Killigrew* Esq; were appointed Commissio-  
ners; *Anthony Burnaby* Esq; Secretary; and *William*  
*Evelyn* Esq; Comptroller.

The Lord  
*Town-*  
*shend*  
made a  
Privy Coun-  
sellor.  
A New  
Commission  
for Prizes.

A. C.  
1707.

*Baron Spanheim returns the Queen Thanks in the Name of the King of Prussia, for Her Majesty's good Offices in the Business of Neuchâtel, and notifies the Birth of the Prince of Orange.*

On the 28th of November, Baron Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he acquainted her Majesty with the grateful Sentiments of his Master for the Queen's Support of his Pretensions, in asserting, by her Minister at Bern, the Right of his Majesty to the Sovereignty of Neuchâtel, which was acknowledged by the Sentence of the States of that Principality on the 3d of November, N. S. At the same time his Excellency notified to Her Majesty, by Order of the King his Master, the Birth of a young Prince his Grandson Stiled Prince of Orange, on the 23d of this Month N. S. and presented to Her Majesty a Letter from the King, and another from the Prince Royal of Prussia, Father of the young Prince, in which they desired Her Majesty would do them the Honour to be Godmother to the young Prince. His Excellency on both these Occasions was very favourably received by Her Majesty, and afterwards conducted to an Audience of his Royal Highness to notify the Birth of the Prince; and delivered a Letter to his Royal Highness, from his Prussian Majesty, on that Subject.

*Earl of Bindon Sworn of the Privy Council. Sir Cloudesly Shovel magnificently buried, Dec. 22.*

On the 18th of December, Henry Earl of Bindon Deputy to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, was Sworn of the Privy Council. Four days after was performed the Interment of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, whose Body after having lain in State for many Days, at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling House in St. John's Square, to the Abbey of Westminster, where it was buried with all the Pomp and Magnificence suitable to her Majesty's high Regard to the Remains of so brave and faithful a Commander. There were at the Ceremony, the Queen's Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Household Drums with other Musick; the Queen's and the Prince's Watermen in their Liveries, most of the Nobility in Coaches with 6 Horses, the Flag Officers that were in Town, and the Prince's Council, the Herald at Arms, and the Knight's Marshal Men.

On the 30th of the same Month, Captain Haddock Captain of Her Majesty's Ship the Ludlow-Captain

A. C.

1707.

The Night-  
ingale Man

of War re-  
taken Dec.

A. C.

1707-8:

Mr. Greg.  
committed  
to Newgate.

(m) Jan. 7.  
As also Mr.  
Valiere.

† Jan. 8.  
Mr. Baud  
confined.

(n) Jan.  
12.

Mr. Greg.  
condemn'd  
Jan. 19.

not Sight, off of the *Long-sand*, of two Frigate-like  
Ships, which proved to be the *Nightingale* and *Squir-*  
*rel*, formerly Her Majesty's Ships, but fitted out from  
*Dunkirk* as Privateers, and had each of them as  
many Men as the *Liddlow-Castle*. They both lay by  
ill he came within Gun-shot of them, but then  
made Sail from him before the Wind. At 11 at  
Night he came up with the *Nightingale*, and took  
her; and so soon as the Captain of the *Squirrel*  
perceiv'd it, he sheer'd of. The Captain of the  
*Nightingale* was one *Thomas Smith*, who had for-  
merly commanded a Sloop in Her Majesty's Ser-  
vice, and was broke at a Court-Martial for irregu-  
lar Practices.

On the last Day of *December*, Mr. *William Greg*,  
Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, whose late  
Correspondence with the Enemy had been disco-  
ver'd by the Post-Master of *Brussels*, was taken into  
the Custody of a Messenger, and having been exa-  
mined three times by a Committee of Council, was  
on the Third of *January* committed to *Newgate* for  
High-Treason; as was also Four Days (m) after  
*Alexander Valiere*, (alias *John Clark*) for the same  
Crime. The next Day Mr. *Claude Baud*, a Native  
of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count de *Briançon*,  
Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was  
apprehended at the request of that Minister, by  
Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her  
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traite-  
rous Practices against Her Majesty and Govern-  
ment; but the same Night, as the two Messengers  
that had him in Custody were carrying him to  
*Newgate*, he made his escape from them. Being  
four days (n) after followed by the Queen's Pro-  
clamation, wherein a Reward of two Hundred  
Pounds was promised to whoever should discover  
and secure him: Within two Hours after the Pub-  
lication of the said Proclamation, he was retaken,  
and put under the Custody of a Messenger. On the  
10th of the same Month, Mr. *Greg* was brought  
from *Newgate*, to the Sessions-house in the *Old-Baily*; where  
an Indictment of High-Treason was read  
against him to this Effect: That he had sent Letters  
Monsieur *Chamillard*, one of the French King's  
Prime

A. C.  
1707-8.

Prime Ministers; particularly one dated the 28th of November last; and others, wherein were inclosed the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces; a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor; Private Business sent to the Duke of Savoy, &c. To which Indictment he pleaded Guilty; the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, and most of the Judges, being present. After which; the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Cases of High Treason. The same Day was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, for encouraging Seamen and Land-Men to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War; and a Week \* after another for the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines. At the same time, his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. did constitute and appoint the following Commanders to be Admirals of Her Majesty's Fleet: Sir *John Leake* Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *John Jennings* Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Dursley* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Edward Whitaker* Rear Admiral of the *Red*; and *John Baker* Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

\* Jan. 26.

Commanders at Sea appointed Jan. 26.

Great Changes at Court.

The Right Hon. Henry Boyle made Secretary of State.

† Feb. 12.

\* Febr. 15.

Not long after there happen'd a sudden and unexpected Change at Court, and in the Ministry for on the 11th of February, *Robert Harley* Esq; resign'd his Office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in which he was Succeeded by the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who appointed *Horatio Walpole* Esq; and ——— *Tilson* Esq; to be his chief Secretaries. The next † Day Sir *Thomas Mansell*, Baronet, Comptroller of the Queen's Household; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Attorney General; and Mr. *St. John* Secretary at War, resigned their respective Places; the Reasons of which Changes will be deduced when a properer Occasion shall offer. Three Days \* after the new Bishops of *Norwich*, *Exeter*, and *Chesham* paid their Homage to the Queen at *Kensington* and that Night Mr. *Henry Boyle* was Sworn in Council.

Council, of State.

Let's not As soon as ships took in relation graph in from Tue Jan. 1. v. nuated,

Orders to the Writing ing (†) having o Paper, for the Lord Part of the

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Council, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

A. C.

1707.

Let's now resume the Proceedings in Parliament:

As soon as the Lords began to sit again, their Lordships took into Consideration the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which they took notice of a Paragraph in a publick weekly Paper call'd the *Post-Boy*, from Tuesday the 30th of December, to Thursday Jan. 1. wherein, among other things, it was insinuated, That the Confederate Generals had positive Orders to fight at *Almanza*. Hereupon, *Abel Boyer*, the Writer of that Paper, and of these *Annals*, being (+) summon'd before the House of Lords, and having owned himself to be the Author of the said Paper, so far as it contain'd foreign Occurrences, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the reading of Part of the said Paragraph, which ran thus:

The Author of the Post-Boy question'd before the House of Lords.

(+) Jan. 9.

*This has most sensibly appear'd in Spain, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer, to secure the whole Kingdom, after King Philip's Retreat from Madrid, has been the Primary Cause of the Advantages he has gain'd the last Campaign; and King Charles's Weakning the Army in Valencia, occasion'd the Loss of the Battle of Almanza. The Confederate Generals, according to their positive Orders (which the Necessity and Posture of Affairs on that side seem'd abundantly to justify) and confiding, besides, on the Courage and Ardour of their Soldiers, resolv'd to attack the Duke of Berwick, before he had receiv'd the French Reinforcements, headed by the Duke of Orleans. Nor would they have had Reason to repent that Counsel, had all the Troops that engag'd, fought with equal Valour and Intrepidity, &c.*

Here his Lordship stopt, and ask'd the said Author by what Authority he had advanc'd the Expression of positive Orders? He answer'd, That the Print out of which his Lordship had taken the Pains to read a Paragraph, was not properly a News-Paper, but an Historical Recapitulation of all the most material Transactions of the last Year; That he had no other Authority for what he had said in it but common Fame, which he thought to be a sufficient Warrant; it being impossible for any Writer of General History to be Eye-Witness of all the Passages he relates; That in

His Answer.

A. C.  
1707.

this particular Business in question, he had used the utmost Precaution; and having been told by above Forty Persons, That the Earl of Galway had positive Orders to fight, he thought it his Duty to vindicate the Reputation of that Great Man, who, upon all Occasions, had so well deserv'd of the Common Cause in general, and of this Nation in particular: However he should think himself very unhappy if he had given that August Assembly, the least Shadow of Offence. As soon as he had done speaking, the Lord Haversham mov'd, that he should be ask'd, to name some of those Persons who had told him the Confederated Generals had positive Orders to fight, and who gave those Orders? To the first of these Questions, which were put to him by the Lord Chancellor, he answer'd, That he did not then remember any Name for when he made his Enquiries, he generally charg'd his Memory with Matters of Fact only; and as to the other That he had heard several Officers that had been at the Battle of Almanza, and were since come over, say That they had Orders to fight; which was the Military Phrase, without enquiring from whom the Orders came: Whereupon he was discharg'd.

(\*) Dec. 23.

Proceedings  
of the Com-  
mons.

Address  
about the  
Trade in  
Austria and  
Stiria.

(†) Jan. 7.

The Queen's  
Answer.

Several Ad-  
dresses pre-  
sented to the  
Queen.

Before the Commons adjourn'd, they (\*) order'd an Address to be presented to the Queen, 'That She would be pleas'd to use Her Endeavours with his Imperial Majesty to restore to Her Subjects the Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoy'd in Austria and Stiria, and to prevent for the future any Prohibitions from being made in any other Parts of his Hereditary Countries. And when they met (†) again, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to Answer, 'That She had given Directions, some time since, to Her Minister abroad upon that Matter, and Her Majesty would continue Her Endeavours for the Relief of Her Subjects, as was desired by their Address.

On the 12th of January the Commons resolv'd to present Three several Addresses to the Queen. That She would be pleas'd to give Directions for the laying before the House, First, 'An Account of the effective Men of the Portuguese Troops yearly since the Treaty with Portugal, and also an Ac-

count

A. C.  
1707-8.

count what Number of them were present at the Battle of *Almanza*, or at that Time, in any other Parts of *Spain* or *Portugal*. Secondly, An Account of the Money, remitted upon Account of *Spain*, for the Year 1707, and when; and when the same arrived there. And Thirdly, An Account of all Sea-Officers and Sea-Men which had been taken Prisoners by *France*, and had been exchanged; and of the Method observ'd in exchanging Prisoners, and what Number of Prisoners were in *France*; with which Three Addresses Her Majesty readily comply'd; as She did with a Fourth, that was presented to Her the 15th, for an Account of what Number of Men were wanting for Recruiting the Land-Forces and the Marines. The next Day (*Jan. 16.*) the Commons resolved to present Two other Addresses to desire Her Majesty to cause to be laid before them, First, 'Copies of all Counsels of War, Letters, and Papers (which were in the Admiralty) relating to the War with *Spain*; And Secondly, The Account given by the Earl of *Peterborough* of his Proceedings in *Spain*, and also the Memorial given by Count *Gallas*, and the Letters between the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, in the Month of *June* and *July*, 1706. All which were accordingly laid before the House.

On the 19th of *January*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took several Resolutions, for raising Part of the Supply by Sale of Annuities, which were the next Day agreed to by the House, who, the same Day, in a Grand Committee, took into further Consideration the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. There being near 16000 Men wanting for that Purpose, some Courtiers proposed, That the several Parishes and Counties should be oblig'd to furnish a certain Number of Men; but the Country Party very warmly oppos'd that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and the greatest Part of the Court Party being shy of pressing a Counsel that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Resolution,

Proposals  
to recruit  
the Land-  
Forces re-  
jected.  
*Jan. 20.*

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1707-8

*Resolution  
about Re-  
cruiting the  
Land-For-  
ces, &c.*

lution, which with some Amendments was agreed to by the House the 21th of *January*, and was as follows: 'That a sufficient Number of Men, necessary for the effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Lands-Forces and Marines, and for restoring the Regiments that were broken at the Battle of *Almanza*, for which the Money had already been granted by the House, be raised for the Service of the Year 1708. out of such Persons as have no lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the same, or have not any Estate real or personal for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any lawful Means of Livelihood by their own Labour, or allowance from their Parents: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution. Upon this Occasion Sir William Courtney made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which several young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd to the Prejudice of others of longer standing, and more Experience.

(o) *Jan. 23.* Two Days (o) after the Commons came to the unanimous Resolution, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation for the better putting in Execution an Act made in the Fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines; and for the greater Encouragement of the Parish-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by that Act, That for every Person they shall bring before the Magistrate, who shall be impressed, they do receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come into the Service, do receive Four Pound; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to signify Her Royal Pleasure, That the said Volunteer shall have his Discharge after three Years Service, if he desires it: As likewise that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the same Allowances and Encouragements to such Persons as shall voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part of the united Kingdom call'd *Scotland*.

The said Address being, accordingly, presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to give an Answer

Answer in these Words: *I Shall lose no time in giving Orders for a Proclamation pursuant to your Address, nothing being more essential for the Publick Service, than the immediate Providing of the necessary Recruits for the Army. I cannot but hope you will take care it be done in such a Manner as may be effectual.*

A. C.

1707-8

*The Queen's Answer to the Address about Recruits.*

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Consideration the State of the War with *Spain*; and the Residue of the Papers which had been laid before the House having been read, and the Question being proposed, 'That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*: A Debate arose thereupon which was adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 3d of *February* next.

On the last Day of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Resolutions taken by the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the Supply, which was as follows:

*Resolutions in favour of the East-India united Company.*

'That, in case the *English* Company trading to the *East-Indies* upon account of the United Stock will advance a further Sum of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pound, for the Service of the Year 1708, That a further Term of Fourteen Years and an Half (including Three Years Notice) to take effect after the Expiration of their present Term, be granted to the said *English* Company, of, and in the whole Fund of One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pound *per Annum*, and the Benefit of Trade, and other Privileges and Advantages granted by, or in pursuance of the Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Third of Glorious Memory. Some Managers for the united Trade to the *East-Indies*, having on the 2d of *February* deliver'd in a Paper, at the Bar of the House of Commons, of the *English* Company's Submission to the said Resolution, a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to it.

The next (p) Day the House of Commons resumed the adjourned Debate of *Thursday* last, relating

(p) Feb. 3

A. C.  
1707-8

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Forces  
in Spain.

ting to the Number of *English* Forces in the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*. And Mr. St. John offering to the House an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal* in 1707, the same was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Question formerly proposed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House, as followeth, *viz.* Resolved, 'That it appears to this House, That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, besides Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*. Then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty (laying the said Resolution before Her Majesty) and humbly desiring That She will be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before this House, how it came to pass that there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours That the War in *Spain* may be vigorously and effectually prosecuted: It was carried in the Affirmative; And resolved that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, on the 5th of *February*, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen with the said Address, to which Her Majesty answer'd: *Gentlemen, 'What you desire shall be carefully examin'd, and I will send you an Answer in a short Time.*

Proceedings  
of the Lords

All this while the Lords had under Consideration the Business of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants.

In reference to the First, they bestowed several (q) Jan. 13, (q) sittings on the Examination of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct, which appearing to be altogether blameless, his Lordship's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the House return'd him; which, however, they could not obtain; For Reasons unsafe to be reveal'd at this juncture.

15, &c.  
The Earl of  
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As to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordships having maturely consider'd the Complaints against Captain Kerr, presented (r) the following Address to Her Majesty.

A. C.  
1707-8.

(r) Feb. 7.  
The Lord's  
Address  
about Cap-  
tain Kerr.

May it Please Your most Excellent Majesty,  
**WE** Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly Inform Your Majesty, That there has been Laid before this House by Mr. Thomas Wood, in behalf of himself and divers other Jamaica Merchants, a Complaint against Captain William Kerr, late Commander of a Squadron of Your Majesties Ships at that Island, for Refusing to Grant Convoys for their Ships to the Spanish Coast of America; and, in particular, That the said Mr. Thomas Wood had offered to the said Captain Kerr the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, as a Gratuity, if he would Order One of Your Majesties Men of War under his Command, to go as Convoy to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, loaded with Woollen and other Goods of Your Majesties Subjects, That the said Captain Kerr at that time seemed pleased with the Proposal, and said, The Windsor should be the Ship, and ordered Mr. Wood to make what Dispatch he could in getting the Galley and Sloop ready. On which Encouragement he got them ready to Sail, and bought Three hundred Negroes to put on Board them; and then acquainted Captain Kerr therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the Negroes, and his fear of their Sickness. Captain Kerr then said, He fear'd he could not spare a Man of War, but the next Day sent Mr. Tudor Trevor, Captain of the Windsor, to acquaint Mr. Wood, that Captain Kerr said, He thought Mr. Wood could not have offered less than Two thousand, or at least Fifteen hundred Pounds. Whereupon Mr. Wood declared the Sum was so great, that the Trade could not bear it, and so the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage without Convoy; and in their Return the Sloop, loaded with great Wealth, being pursued by French Privateers, and having no Convoy, and crowding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overset and Lost.

The said Mr. Thomas Wood also made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the said Mr.

A. C.  
1707-8.

*Mr. Kerr, for a Convoy for Three Sloops bound for the said Spanish Coast, he promised to give the Experiment Man of War, Commanded by Captain Bowler, as a Convoy, for which the said Mr. Wood agreed to give Eight hundred Pounds; Four hundred Pounds, part whereof, was paid to the said Bowler, and the other Four hundred Pounds was made payable by Note to one Mr. Herbert, for the Use of Mr. Kerr; which Note was sent in a Letter to Mr. Kerr, and by him put into Mr. Herbert's Hands: And besides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the said Convoy, Mr. Kerr had an Adventure of Fifteen hundred Pounds in the said Sloops without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr. Kerr put in his Answer, and both Parties were fully heard by themselves, and their Witnesses; and upon the whole matter, the House came to this following Resolution, That the said Complaint of the said Mr. Wood against the said Captain Kerr, as well in relation to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, as also in relation to the other Three Sloops that went under the Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully made out and proved to the Satisfaction of this House.*

*These Matters we think our selves bound in Duty to Lay before Your Majesty, as being of the Highest Consequence to the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom doth so manifestly Depend.*

*We do also think our selves obliged to Inform Your Majesty, That in the Examination of these Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable Practices of the like kind (tho' not attended with altogether such aggravating Circumstances) have been too frequent in Your Majesties Fleet: And we are humbly of Opinion, That nothing can be of more pernicious Consequence than the suffering such Abuses to proceed with Impunity; And therefore we beseech Your Majesty to be Pleased to give such effectual Orders and Directions as shall for the future prevent the like corrupt Doings, to the Oppression of the Merchants, who at this time lie under many heavy Discouragements. And we do humbly hope Your Majesty will be Pleased to declare in such manner as may be most Publick and Effectual to all Commanders of Squadrons, and Captains of Ships of War, That their Care*

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*and Diligence in Attending, Protecting and Securing the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, when any Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal Recommendation of them to Your Majesties Favour in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in Your Majesties Service.*

A. C.  
1707-8.

*The Queen's Answer to this Address was:*

*The Queen's Answer.*

THAT Her Majesty would take Care in the most effectual manner to Discourage the Abuses and Ill Practices Complained of in this Address, and to Prevent the like for the future; And the House might be assured, That Her Majesty would always Countenance with Her Favour such Commanders and Officers who should Discharge their Duty by Protecting and Securing the Trade of the Nation.

Their Lordships, about the same Time, carefully examin'd Sir Thomas Hardy's Case, which was as follows: 'That Sea Commander received an Order from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, dated the 2d of July, 1707, Directing him to Convoy, with several Men of War, all the outward bound Trade, that was ready to Sail, and see them safe, about 120 Leagues beyond the Lands End; and then to detach with them some Men of War under the Command of Captain Kirktown; and himself with the rest of the Ships under his Command to cruize in such Station or Stations as should be thought (upon advising with the several Captains with him) the most proper for meeting with, and protecting the Homeward bound Lisbon Trade. This Order further directed, That in case Sir Thomas Hardy should, in his Passage from Spithead into the Soundings, get sight of the Squadron of French Ships (which had been lately seen off the Lizzard;) He was forthwith to detach Captain Kirktown from him on his Voyage to Lisbon, as before directed: And he with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use his utmost Endeavours to come up with, and take, and destroy

A. C.  
1707-8.

‘ *destroy the said Ships, of the Enemy; But if he found that he could not come up with them, he was to*  
‘ *cruise into the Soundings as before directed.*

‘ Sir Thomas Hardy, pursuant to this Order, sail’d  
‘ with the Squadron under his Command, and the  
‘ Outward bound Merchant-Men: But being fe-  
‘ veral times forced back, by contrary Winds, it  
‘ was the 27th of *August*, 1707, before they got  
‘ 93 Leagues from the *Lizard*. About half an hour  
‘ past Two that Afternoon, Captain *Kirktown*, in  
‘ the *Defiance*, that was in the Rear of the Fleet,  
‘ made the Signal of seeing Six Sail, which being  
‘ also seen about Three, right a Stern from the Mast-  
‘ head of the *Kent*; Sir Thomas Hardy brought to,  
‘ for the Rear, that were a great way off, and  
‘ spread very much, to come up with the Body of  
‘ the Fleet, consisting in all of above 200 Sail.

‘ Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir Tho-  
‘ mas Hardy perceiving that the Six Sail came up  
‘ with him a-pace, notwithstanding it was little  
‘ Wind, and thereby judging they might be See-  
‘ kers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to  
‘ continue with him to chase to Windward, and  
‘ also chas’d himself with them, both to prevent  
‘ these Six Sail from taking some of the heavy Sai-  
‘ lers, and to try to come up with them in Case  
‘ they were Enemies.

‘ About Five, the Six Sail were seen from the *Kent*’s  
‘ Deck, making all the Sail they cou’d before the  
‘ Wind after the Fleet. Soon after they shortned  
‘ Sail, and brought to, to speak with one ano-  
‘ ther: Whereupon Sir Thomas Hardy believing them  
‘ to be the *French Squadron* mention’d in his Or-  
‘ ders, made the Signal for the *Lisbon Fleet* to part,  
‘ whilst he with his own Squadron continued to  
‘ chase, to Windward, the Enemy, who had form’d  
‘ themselves into a Line of Battle.

‘ About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and stood to  
‘ the *Eastward* from him, and he with his Squadron  
‘ tack’d after them, and continued the Chase till  
‘ near seven a Clock: But he then considering, that  
‘ it was almost Night; that the Six Sail were then  
‘ hall’d to, and almost in the Wind’s Eye, saw no  
‘ probability of coming up with, or keeping sight  
‘ of

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of them, it being little Wind. And therefore he made the Signal for the Captains with him to advise with them, according to the Order before mention'd.

The Result of this Consultation (which was Sign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, That Sir Thomas Hardy should leave off Chase; and least the Enemy (supposed to be Du Guay's Squadron, of whose Strength he was informed by a Letter from the Admiralty dated the 8th of July 1707) should pass by him in the Night, and fall upon the Trade, which could not be protected by the Convoys, directed to be left with them: All the Captains Unanimously agreed, That it was for her Majesty's Service to bear away, and keep Company with the Lisbon Fleet till they got 120 Leagues at least from the Land's End, according to his Royal Highness's Orders.

Sir Thomas Hardy comply'd with their Advice, and saw all the Fleet safe, as far as he was directed; But upon the Complaint of some Merchants, surmizing, that Sir Thomas Hardy had not chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was ordered to examine his Conduct therein. The Court having examined him, and taken the Depositions upon Oath of Captain Roffey, of the Northumberland; Captain Strickland, of the Nassau; Captain Walton, of the Canterbury; Edmund Hook, 1st Lieutenant of the Kent; William Efford, Master of the Kent; George Hill, Master of the Nassau; John Parrot, Master of the Canterbury; and Stephen Self, 1st Mate of the Kent, gave the following Sentence.

At

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*At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship Albemarle, on Friday the 10th Day of October 1707, in Portsmouth Harbour.*

P R E S E N T,

Sir John Leake Knt. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of Her MAJESTY'S Fleet, &c. President.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
|          | Walker.  |
|          | Lumley.  |
|          | Martin.  |
| Captains | Meads.   |
|          | Gore.    |
|          | Steward. |
|          | Paul.    |

*All duly Sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, &c.*

INQUIRY was made by the Court into the Proceedings and Conduct of Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain of her Majesty's Ship the *Kent*, and Commander of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships appointed to cruize in the Soundings, with relation to the six Ships they saw on the 27th Day of August last, about 93 Leagues Southwest from the Lizard, supposed to be a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships under the Command of Monsieur Du Guay, it being laid to his Charge, That he did omit and forbear to chase the said Ships of the Enemy, notwithstanding, that by his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders of the second of July last, he is requir'd on sight of any Ships of the Enemy to detach Captain Kirktown with the Store-Ships, Victuallers, &c. bound for Lisbon, with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use

his utmost Endeavours to come up with; and to take,  
and destroy them.

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The Court having strictly examined into the  
Matter, it appear'd by Evidence upon Oath of  
the Officers and others of several of the Ships then  
in Company of Sir Thomas Hardy, that soon af-  
ter their seeing the Ships aforesaid, he did make  
the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with  
him to chase; and then the Signal for Captain  
Kirketown and the Trade with him to pursue their  
Voyage, and that he with his Squadron continued  
to chase till near Seven in the Morning; in  
which time finding that they did not gain any  
thing upon them, the said Ships being then about  
nine Miles distant from him in the Wind's Eye,  
and Night coming on, he call'd a Consultation  
of the Captains where it was agreed to be most  
for the Service, to proceed in Company of Cap-  
tain Kirketown, and the Trade with him 120  
Leagues, as his Instructions direct, rather than  
continue an uncertain Chase, which might give  
the Enemy an Opportunity of getting by, and  
falling in with the Trade after Separation.

The Court having fully considered his whole Pro-  
ceedings therein, are of Opinion, that Sir Thomas  
Hardy hath complied with his Royal Highness, the  
Lord High Admiral's Orders, both with regard to the  
Chasing the Enemy, and also the Protecting the Trade;  
and accordingly the Court doth acquit the said  
Sir Thomas Hardy from the Charge laid against him.

Sir Tho-  
mas Hardy  
clear'd by a  
Court Mar-

Sign'd  
J. Leake.  
Hovenden Walker.  
Henr. Lumley.  
Steph. Martin.  
T. Meads.  
Hen. Gore.  
Char. Stewart.  
J. Paul.

This Sentence was transmitted to his Royal  
Highness with the Depositions upon Oath of the  
several Witnesses, and some time after, these  
Papers were sent for, and read before her Ma-  
jesty in Council. But tho' it then appear'd that  
Sir Thomas Hardy was fairly acquitted by the Court  
Y Martial

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As also by  
the Lord  
High Ad-  
miral's  
Council.

' Martial, yet the Proceedings of that Court were  
' on the 15th Day of November, 1707, read before  
' his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and  
' the following Flag-Officers, Admiral Churchill,  
' Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng,  
' Sir John Norris, Sir James Wishart, who all appro-  
' ved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave  
' their Opinions under their Hands.

All this not satisfying some Gentlemen of the Ci-  
ty, the Papers relating to Sir Thomas Hardy's Tryal  
were laid before the House of Commons: But when  
they were read before the Committee, those ve-  
ry Gentlemen who had call'd for them, finding  
Sir Thomas Hardy so clearly justify'd therein, would  
not speak to them as they had design'd.

Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the House of  
Lords of a Master of a *Canary Ship*, that Sir Thomas  
Hardy had refused to convoy him from *Plimouth* to  
*Portsmouth*, their Lordships ordered Sir Thomas to at-  
tend the House, which directed him to attend the  
Committee. The latter took occasion to examine  
likewise the Papers relating to his Trial; and after  
they had read them on the 9th of February 1707-8,  
Sir Thomas Hardy, with two Merchants, and the  
Master of the *Canary Ship*, were call'd in before  
their Lordships. Sir Thomas having shew'd his Or-  
ders to warrant his Refusal of Convoy, he was or-  
dered to withdraw, and soon after Captain Phi-  
lips, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, came out to  
Sir Thomas, and told him, *That their Lordships found,*  
*that he had fully justify'd himself, and done his Duty in*  
*every Respect; and therefore, that he was discharg'd*  
*from any farther Attendance upon that Committee.*

And by the  
Committee  
of the  
Lords  
Febr. 9.

(s) Feb. 5.

Jan. 28.

Four Days (s) before, there was a great Debate  
in the Grand Committee of the House of Lords,  
occasion'd by a Bill pass'd by the Commons, and  
sent to their Lordships, for rendring the Union of the  
two Kingdoms more entire and complete, whereby, in  
the first Place it was Enacted, ' That from the first  
' of May 1708, there should be but one Privy-  
' Council in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Seve-  
ral Peers represented the additional Hardship and  
Slight that was put upon that part of the United  
Kingdom call'd *Scotland*, by this sudden Dissoluti-

on

on of their Privy-Council, and moved that it might be continued, at least, till the Month of October; but their Arguments were solidly confuted by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lords Somers and Halifax; so that the Question being put, whether their Lordships should agree with the Commons, 50 Peers were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative.

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The Lords agree with the Commons about the Abolishing the Scotch Privy Council.

On the 7th of February the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Petition of divers of the poor and distressed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, Her Majesty's Subjects, Prisoners of War in France, and the Representation of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Prisoners; also the Letter from Monsieur L'Empereur to the said Commissioners; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea Prisoners at War, from the Commencement of this present War, being likewise read, it was Resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, 'That She would be pleased to give Directions That effectual Care be taken for the subsisting and speedy Exchange of such Officers and Seamen (of Her Majesty's Navy) as were Prisoners in France. To which Address the Queen returned an Answer, That she had given full Orders, some Time since, in that Matter.

Address of the Commons for the Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea.

Six Days (t) after, the Queen, who lay indisposed of the Gout, having granted a Commission under the Great Seal for Passing the Royal Assent to those Bills which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords Commissioned went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills.

(t) Feb. 13.

Acts pass'd by Commission.

1. An Act raising a farther Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty thousand Pounds per Annum, to arise by appropriating several Surplus's, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the One Third Subsidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the

A. C. Branches of Excise; and by making other Provision in  
1707-8. this Act mentioned.

2. An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.

3. An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete.

4. An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the High-ways between the Top of Kingsdown Hill and the City of Bath, and also several other Highways leading to and through the said City; and for cleansing, paving, and lightning the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there. And to four private Bills.

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons a-  
gainst Cap-  
tain Kerr.

On the 16th of February, the Commons, upon the Report made by Sir Richard Onslow, from the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, made the following Resolutions:

1. 'That the Complaint of Mr. Wood and other Merchants against Captain Kerr, in relation to the Neptune Sloop and Martha Gally, and also in relation to Three other Sloops which were under Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully proved and made out.

'That the Trade to the West-Indies, being of great Advantage and Benefit to Great Britain, hath, by Captain William Kerr's Exacting Exorbitant Sums of Money from the Merchants for Convoys whilst he commanded a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War in the West-Indies, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

3. 'That the requiring or demanding of Money for Convoys is illegal, oppressive to Merchants, and destructive to Trade.

4. 'That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, laying before Her the said Resolutions, and humbly desiring that Her Majesty will be pleased not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's Service for the future. This Address having been presented to the Queen, Ten Days after, Her Majesty Declared, That she would comply with it.

On the 17th of the same Month, the House of Commons agreed with the Grand Committee about the

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the Supply, upon several Resolutions for Raising part of the Supply by Sale of more *Annuities*, and order'd a Bill to be brought pursuant to those Resolutions.

The next (u) Day, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, ' That Her Majesty had been pleased to send by him Her Answer to their Address of the Third of that Month, *That Her Majesty would be pleased to order an Account to be laid before the House, how it came to pass that there were no more English Forces in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the Battle of Almanza, and that her Majesty would be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours that the War in Spain might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted;* and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read it to the House, as followeth.

A N N E R.

Her Majesty having consider'd the Address of the House of Commons, presented to Her the Fifth Instant, hath directed the following Answer to be return'd.

IN Relation to that Part which concerns the Prosecution of the War in Spain, Her Majesty is pleased to acquaint the House, That as the Restoring the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of Austria, and thereby the Ballance of Power in Europe, was the Principal Inducement of the present War, so Her Majesty is sensible, That on the Success thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of *Great Britain* (subject to the Divine Providence) do in a great Measure depend: And therefore Her Majesty can never be wanting to continue Her utmost Endeavours (as Her Commons have desir'd) to prosecute with Vigour and Effect a War of such a Nature and Consequence, or to excite Her Allies upon all Occasions to concur with Her Majesty's Endeavours in that behalf.

*The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address, about the Affairs of Spain and Portugal.*

' And as to the Account, how it came to pass That there were no more *English* Forces in Spain and Portugal at the time of the Battel of Almanza, Her Majesty cannot but be very much concern'd

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to find that Matter has not been fully Stated to the House; and to the End the same may be set in the clearest Light, for the Satisfaction of Her self, and her Subjects, hath caused an Enquiry to be made of the Regiments that were intended to compose the Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five Men, mention'd in the Address, (in which Number are included Officers and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of the whole, according to the Establishment and Allowance always made on the Musters) and how many of them were in *Spain* or *Portugal* in *January*, 1706-7, (when the Resolutions were taken to make Provision for their Pay) and what Regiments have been sent thither since that time. Whereby it may appear what Numbers of Men could reasonably be expected to be in *Spain* or *Portugal* on the Fourteenth Day of April, 1707 (when the said Battel happen'd) and what Diligence hath been us'd towards making up the said whole Number, for which Provision was made by Parliament. Upon which Enquiry it appears,

That the said Body of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces were intended to consist of One Regiment of Horse, Five Regiments of Dragoons, and One and Thirty of Foot; in all, Thirty Seven Regiments.

That the said Thirty Seven Regiments were to be made up of One Regiment of Horse, Four Regiments of Dragoons, and Nineteen Regiments of Foot, which had served in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the respective Commands of the Earls of *Peterborow* and *Galway*, and would (if complete) have amounted to Eighteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two Men; and of one Regiment of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which had been sent the Year before to *Portugal*, under the Command of the Earl of *Rivers*, and if they had arrived complete in *Spain*, would have amounted to Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three Men; and of Two Regiments, making together One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, which were design'd to be new raised in *England*; so that in case all these Thirty Seven Regiments

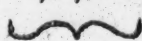
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Regiments could have been completed, they  
they would have made up the said whole Num-  
ber of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred  
and Ninety Five *English* Forces, including Offi-  
cers and their Servants.

Her Majesty is farther inform'd by the Lord Ty-  
ranny, who was Lieutenant-General, and Colonel  
Wade, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the  
said Regiments which had serv'd in *Spain* under  
the Earl of *Peterborow*, and those which had serv'd  
in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the Earl of *Galloway*,  
the Officers and their Servants, with the private  
Soldiers which remain'd in those Regiments at  
the time of the said Provision made by Parlia-  
ment, did amount in the whole to Twelve Thou-  
sand and Seventeen, besides One Thousand Seven  
Hundred and Ninety Prisoners, which belonged  
to those Regiments, in all Thirteen Thousand  
Eight Hundred and Seven Men, or thereabouts,  
and no more; altho' in the Years 1704, 1705,  
and 1706, several Recruits, amounting to Three  
Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Men had  
been sent into *Spain* and *Portugal* by Draughts  
made out of the standing Regiments of *England*  
and *Ireland*, as a particular Favour to the Service  
in *Spain*, and never practised in any other Case,  
but once to the *West-Indies*.

That as to the said Regiment of Dragoons, and  
Ten Regiments of Foot, which were sent in the  
Year 1706, under Earl *Rivers* into *Portugal*, and  
consequently were near at hand to be transport-  
ed to *Spain* for immediate Service, the said Earl  
*Rivers* receiv'd her Majesty's Commands so time-  
ly, that he arriv'd with them in the Kingdom of  
*Valencia* about the latter end of *January*, 1706-7.  
And altho' these Regiments, when they sail'd  
from *Torbay*, for *Portugal*, were by Draughts com-  
pleted to the number of Eight Thousand Two  
Hundred and Ninety Seven Men, including Offi-  
cers and Servants; and if that Number had ar-  
rived in *Spain*, would have made up about Twen-  
ty Two Thousand one Hundred and Four *Eng-  
lish* Troops; yet soon after the Arrival of the said  
Forces with Earl *Rivers* in *Valencia*, they were

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'found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to  
'about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, includ-  
'ing Officers and their Servants; and therefore  
'it was thought convenient, at the beginning  
'of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers  
'which remain'd in Six Regiments of Foot, then in  
'*Valencia* and *Catalonia*, and distribute them to-  
'wards filling up several of the rest of the Regi-  
'ments then there, and to send the Officers of the  
'said Six Regiments, with the Officers of the Earl  
'of *Barrymore's* late Regiment of Foot (which had  
'the Year before been converted into one of Dra-  
'goons by the Earl of *Peterborow*) into *England*, to  
'raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which  
'Officers arrived in *England* about *May* and *June*  
'1707, and soon after had their Recruiting Orders  
'and have ever since been employ'd in that Service  
'except those of the Regiment of *Barrymore*, which  
'some time since embark'd for *Portugal*; so that it  
'was impossible that the new-raisd Soldiers of  
'those Seven Regiments could be in *Spain* or *Portu-*  
'*gal*, at the time of the said Battel.

'That upon duely weighing the Premises, it doth  
'not appear to her Majesty how there could reason-  
'ably be expected of *English* Forces in *Spain* or  
'*Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*  
'(which happen'd so soon after the Provision made  
'by Parliament) any more effective Men than could  
'be supply'd by the said Thirteen Thousand Eight  
'Hundred and Seven Men, including Officers, Ser-  
'vants and Prisoners, before Commanded by the  
'Earls of *Peterborow* and *Galway* respectively, and  
'by the said Number of about Four Thousand Five  
'Hundred Men (including Officers and Servants)  
'which remain'd of the Forces that went under  
'Earl *Rivers*, as aforesaid.

'That as to the Two new Regiments which  
'were intended to be rais'd, and to make One  
'Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, part of  
'the said Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred  
'and Ninety Five *English* Forces, it was found to  
'be for the Advantage of the Publick, in respect  
'of the apparent Difficulties of raising them (in  
'Concurrence with the Men of the said Seven Re-  
giments)

giments) to apply the Money given for the said Two Regiments to other Uses of the War, according to the Liberty given by Authority of Parliament in that behalf.

That when the making of Recruits grew extremely difficult, if not impracticable, and the making Draughts from standing Regiments had been found ruinous to the Service, her Majesty caus'd Four Regiments which were on the *Irish* Establishment to be completed, and the Levy-Money for completing the same, and the growing Charge of their Pay, to be placed on the Savings of the Non-Effectives of the *Spanish* Establishment; which Four Regiments, as a Reinforcement, embark'd in *April* 1707, and arrived in *Portugal* in *June* following, and ought to be reckon'd as so many Recruits towards making up the said Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces.

That since the Arrival of the said Four Regiments in *Portugal*, Three other Regiments have been prepar'd, to wit, that of *Barrymore* on the *Spanish* Establishment, that of *Rafston* taken from the Establishment of the Guards in *England*, and that of *Wynn* taken from the Establishment of the Forces in *Ireland*: which have been Embark'd for some time for *Portugal*, as another Reinforcement for the Service of the said War.

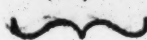
That as soon as her Majesty had the News of the Battle of *Almanza*, She apply'd her self immediately to obtain such Foreign Troops as were nearest at hand to supply that Loss, and hath agreed for Seven Thousand *Palatines*, Three Thousand *Germans*, and Twelve Hundred *Italians*, the greatest Part of which have been Embarked ever since *November* last for *Catalonia*, and the rest are ready for Embarkation as soon as there is an Opportunity. Besides which, her Majesty hath made Application to the Emperor for Six Thousand *Germans* more, with an Offer to pay all or such Part of them as his Imperial Majesty can spare for that Service.

And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impartially upon the Situation of this necessary War

in

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‘ in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the Difficultie  
 ‘ wherewith, for the time past, the Men have been  
 ‘ supply’d from *England* and *Ireland*; and consider  
 ‘ ing the Losses and Accidents which have attend  
 ‘ ed the Service in Parts so remote, and the Provi  
 ‘ sion made for Foreign Forces for the future, his  
 ‘ Majesty assures her self, it will be very evident  
 ‘ that no Care has been wanting to support the  
 ‘ War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the most effectual  
 ‘ Manner.

On the 19th of *February*, the Commons order’d  
 That the Addresses of the House to Her Majesty of  
 the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* last  
 about the Forces maintain’d by the Kings of *Spain*  
 and *Portugal*, be renewed to Her Majesty: Two  
 (\*) Feb. 21. Days (\*) after the House agreed, with the Grand  
 Committee, upon several Resolutions relating to  
 the Raising of the Supply, and order’d a Bill to  
 be brought in accordingly. On the 23d of the  
 same Month, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the  
 House, That their Addresses to Her Majesty of the  
 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* last, ha-  
 ving been renewed, according to their Order, Her  
 Majesty had been pleas’d to give the Answer follow-  
 ing, viz.

The Queen’s  
 Answer, in  
 relation to  
 the Troops  
 of the Kings  
 of *Spain*  
 and *Portu-  
 gal*.

THAT in relation to that Part of the Address  
 ‘ which concerns the Forces of the King of  
 ‘ *Spain*, Her Majesty has order’d to be laid before  
 ‘ the House a List of the Troops provided by the  
 ‘ King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707.  
 ‘ And in relation to the Troops of *Portugal*, Her  
 ‘ Majesty has, ever since the Treaty with that  
 ‘ Crown, given Directions to Her Ministers there  
 ‘ to use all possible Means that his said Majesty  
 ‘ should furnish the whole number of Men agreed  
 ‘ for by the said Treaty, and Her Majesty hopes  
 ‘ that those Instances have, in a great measure, had  
 ‘ their desired Effect.

‘ At the same time her Majesty observes, That  
 ‘ the Methods of Discipline there make it impossi-  
 ‘ ble to know the Number of those Troops with the  
 ‘ same Exactness, as is practis’d in other Parts;  
 ‘ and considering with what Chearfulness and Suc-

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cells they marched thro' *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the  
Losses they sustain'd, and being very well assur'd,  
that the King of *Portugal* has lately rais'd, and  
is still raising a considerable number of Forces,  
her Majesty has not thought it adviseable to make  
too nice an Enquiry into the state of those Troops,  
especially since She is very sensible how diligent  
the Enemy is in making continual Application,  
to break an Alliance of so great Importance to  
the Common Cause.

And he presented to the House the List of the  
Troops (in her Majesty's Answer mention'd) pro-  
vided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the  
Year 1707.

The same (w) Day, the Queen went to the (w) Feb. 23.  
House of Lords with the usual State, and the Com-  
mons being sent for up, and attending, Her Maje-  
sty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick  
Bills, viz.

1. An Act for the better Recruiting Her Majesty's Acts pass'd.  
Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the  
Year 1708.

2. An Act for Erecting a Workhouse in the Town  
and Borough of *Plimouth* in the County of *Devon*, and  
for setting the Poor on Work, and maintaining them  
there.

3. An Act for Encouraging the Dressing and Dying  
of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Du-  
ty upon Broad Cloth exported White.

4. An Act for the Exportation of white Woollen  
Cloth.

5. An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made  
in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for re-  
pairing the Highways between the City of *London* and  
the Town of *Harwich* in the County of *Essex*.

The next (x) Day, the Commons took into Con- (x) Feb. 24.  
sideration Her Majesty's Answer to their Address of  
the 5th of that Month, and the State of the War  
with *Spain* :

And a Motion being made, and the Question  
put, That the Deficiency of the *English* Troops in  
*Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of  
*Almanza*, had been chiefly occasion'd by the

Address of  
Thanks vo-  
ted to the  
Queen for  
Her Care of  
the Affairs  
of *Spain*.

want

A. C. 1707-8. *w* want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent thither. It passed in the Negative. And, on the contrary, it was resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House to Her Majesty for Her taking Measures to restore the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing Foreign Troops for that Service; And that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. It is remarkable, That, in this Day's Debate, several Members commended the Earl of *Galway's* Conduct since the Battle of *Almanza*; but, at the same time, blamed him for venturing it, upon so great an inequality of Forces. The Commons having (\*) attended the Queen with the before-mention'd Address, Her Majesty was pleas'd to give this Answer:

(\*) Feb. 27.

Gentlemen,

*The Queen's Answer.*

**I** Have always look'd upon the War of Spain to be of so great Importance to us, that I can never fail of continuing my utmost Application to support it in the most effectual manner.

The Satisfaction you have express'd in your Address, for my Endeavours in this Matter, is extremely Acceptable to Me.

*Great Britain threatened with an Invasion from Fr.*

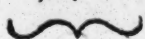
While these Things were transacting, the Nation was suddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an Invasion. The haughty *French* Monarch not being able to brook the late Attempt upon *Toulon*, which occasion'd so great a Distraction and Consternation throughout all his Dominions, resolv'd to retaliate it by carrying the War into *Great Britain*: Which Counsel was the more eagerly embraced and pursued, because he fancied, or was made to believe, that the *Scots* were so highly discontented, on account of the Union, as to be ripe for a Revolt, and ready to declare for the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, on his arrival amongst them. Upon these fond Hopes; the necessary Preparations for that Expedition were carried on at *Dunkirk*, with all imaginable diligence, and with such Secrecy, that the Design was rather guess'd at than known, till the Pretender

him-

himself set (y) out from *St. Germain's*; when it was no longer a Mystery, that he intended to make a Descent upon *Scotland*. The Day before his departure, the *French King* went to *St. Germain's* to bid him Adieu, and wish him Success; and presenting him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a considerable Value, desir'd him always to remember, That it was a *French Sword*. The Knight of *S. George*, for this was the Name the Pretender assumed in this Adventure, answer'd the Compliment, with assuring his most Christian Majesty, 'That if it was his good Fortune to get Possession of the Throne of his Ancestors, he would not content himself with returning him Thanks by Letters and Ambassadors, but would shew his Gratitude by Deeds: 'Twas reported he even said, 'That he would come in Person to acknowledge his Majesty's Protection and Assistance; to which the *French King* replied, *He hop'd never to see him again*. Upon his Arrival at *Dunkirk* the Pretender was furnish'd with very fine Tents; a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, of curious Workmanship; Cloaths for his future Life-Guards; Liveries for his Household, and other Necessaries, towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was said to have contributed a considerable Sum of Money. The Pretender's Devices upon the Colours and Standards were, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT; *NIL DESPERANDUM*, CHRISTO DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRISTO, I DON'T DESPAIR, SINCE CHRIST IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER; and, *CUI VENIET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQUILLITATEM*, O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM. The vast Preparations of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, gave some Uneasiness to the States General, who seem'd to be apprehensive of an Attempt against the Province of *Zealand*; but such timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Island, that the *French* would have found it altogether impossible to attack it with Success.

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(y) Mar. 7.  
N. S.  
Compliments between the French King and the Pretender.

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Their Territories being thus secured, their High Mightinesses concerted with the *British* Ministers the necessary Measures for dispelling the Storm, which, with more probability, threatened Her *Britannick* Majesty's Dominions: Of which they gave early Information to the Queen, as did also Her Majesty's vigilant Envoy Extraordinary, Major General *Cadogan*.

*Mr. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons with it.*

Hereupon, on the 4th of *March*, O. S. Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, 'That Her Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House several Advices receiv'd the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dunkirk*, for an immediate Invasion upon *England* by the *French*, and of the Pretended Prince of *Wales's* being come to *Dunkirk* for that purpose. The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read, it was unanimously resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, to which they desired the House of Lords to give their Concurrence. Their Lordships having readily concurr'd in it, both Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the said Address, which was as follows:

*Address of both Houses to the Queen*  
Mar. 5.

'WE Your Majesty's most Faithful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most Heartly Thanks to Your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to Communicate to Your Parliament the Intelligence You have receiv'd of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom by the pretended Prince of *Wales*, supported by a *French* Power.

'We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under Your Majesty, and are so affected with the Dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to Your Person and Government, that with Hearts full of Concern for Your Majesty's Safety, we beseech Your Majesty That You will be pleas'd to take Particular Care of Your Royal Person; and we, on our Parts, are Fully and Unanimously Resolved to Stand by and assist Your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Mainte-

' nance

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nance of Your Undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The Care Your Majesty has taken for the Defence of Your Dominions, and particularly in Fitting out so great a Fleet in so short a Time, gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to All Your Good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of the Zeal the States General have shewn upon this Occasion.

As a farther Instance of our Duty, we humbly desire That You will be pleased to order that the Laws against Papists and Non-Jurors be put in Execution; and That Directions be given to seize and secure such Persons, with their Horses and Arms, as Your Majesty shall have Cause to suspect are Disaffected to Your Person and Government.

And as we doubt not, but by the Blessing of God upon the Continuance of Your Majesty's Care, Your Enemies will be put to Confusion, so we readily embrace this Opportunity, to shew to Your Majesty and the whole World, That no Attempts of this Kind shall Deter us from Supporting Your Majesty in a vigorous Prosecution of the present War against France, 'till the Monarchy of Spain be Restor'd to the House of Austria, and Your Majesty have the Glory to complete the Recovery of the Liberties of Europe.

Our MAJESTY was pleased to Answer this Address in the following Terms:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have such Entire Dependance on the Providence of God, and so much Trust in the Faithful Services of My good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to those who undertake it.

I am extremely sensible of your Concern and Affection for Me and My Government, and shall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give Me upon this Occasion.

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'I am also very well pleas'd with the Justice which you have done the States-General, in taking Notice of their timely Care for Our Safety and their Readiness to give Us all possible Assistance.

'The firm Resolution which you express upon all Occasions of Supporting Me in bringing this War to a safe and happy Conclusion, as it is most essentially obliging to Me, so I assure Myself, it will mightily Dishearten Our Common Enemies, and give the greatest Encouragement and Advantage to all Our Allies.

*A Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act.*

The Day before (*Mar. 4.*) the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, to empower Her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as Her Majesty should suspect were Conspiring against Her Person or Government; And, pursuant to the Parliament's desire in their Address, the Queen issued (†) out Her Royal Proclamation, 'Declaring the Person who during the Life of the late King *James* the Second, pretended to be Prince of *Wales*, and since his Decease, had taken upon himself the Title of *James III. King of England James* the Eighth King of *Scotland*, and all his Accomplices, Adherents, and Abettors to be Traitors and Rebels; Commanding all her good Subjects to seize and apprehend them; strictly charging all Popish Recusants, to repair to their Places of abode, and not remove from thence above the distance of five Miles; and also to depart out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and from all Places within ten Miles distance of the same; And commanding all Justices of the Peace to tender the Declaration mention'd in the Statute 1 *Gul. & Mar.* to any Person suspected to be a Papist, or Disaffected to her Majesty's Government, and to take the Horses and Arms of such Person: Which last Direction was punctually perform'd.

(†) *Mar. 6. Proclamation against the Pretender, and his Adherents.*

Upon the first Notice of the *French* Armament at *Dunkirk*, Major General *Cadogan* repair'd to *Brussels*, and concerted, with Monsieur d'*Anverquerque*, the March of the *British* Forces to be shipp'd off

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for Great Britain, and how to supply their room in  
their several Garrisons. From *Brussels*, the Major  
General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with  
General *Lumley*, the Governour of that Place, and  
Commander in Chief of the *British* Troops, Orders  
were given, to Ten Battalions, viz. One of the  
Queen's Guards, Two of *Orkney's*, One of *Argile's*,  
One of *Primrose's*, One of *Lalo's*, One of *How's*,  
One of *Ingolsby's*, One of *North and Greys*, and One  
of *Godfrey's*, to hold themselves in a readiness to  
march at an Hour's warning. This done, that  
General and Minister repair'd to *Ostend*, to forward  
the Preparations which by his early Directions  
were making there for the Embarking of those Re-  
giments, as soon as there should be certain Advice;  
that the 12 *French* Battalions that were to attend  
the Pretender in his intended Expedition, were  
actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Ad-  
miralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with such  
incredible Diligence, that (without diminishing  
the Convoy provided for the *Lisbon-Fleet*, which  
consisted of Twelve *British*, and Five *Dutch* Men of  
War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*)  
Sir *George Bing*, and the Lord *Dursley*, sail'd from  
*Deal* towards the Coast of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of  
*February* (O. S.) in the Morning, with Twenty-  
three *British*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and  
One *British* Fireship. The same Day, about Noon,  
Sir *George Bing* came to an Anchor in *Graveling-  
Harbour*, and immediately after went into a small  
Frigot, and sail'd within Two Miles of *Flemish-  
Coast*, from whence he had a Prospect of the Ships  
that lay there; and, the next Day, learn'd from a  
Fisherman taken off the Shore, the Number and  
Strength of the Enemies Ships; That about 10000  
Men were in and about *Dunkirk* ready to embark;  
That they expected every Day Ships from *Brest*;  
and that the Pretended Prince of *Wales* was come  
to *Graveling*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, in-  
deed, he arriv'd the 9th of *March*, N. S. in the  
Morning.

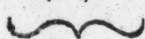
Major Gene-  
ral Cadogan  
provides 10  
Battalions  
to be tran-  
sport'd into  
Great Bri-  
tain.

The British  
Admiralty  
provided a  
Fleet with  
incredible  
Diligence.

The *French*, who fondly thought that Admiral  
*Leake*, might by this time have sail'd for *Lisbon*,  
and consequently that *Great Britain*, was, at this

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The French  
Fleet with  
the Preten-  
der on board  
sails for  
Scotland.

Sir George  
Bing sails  
after them.

Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were so confident of the Measures they had taken, that they did not stick publickly to boast, *That God alone could disappoint their Designs.* But they were so surpriz'd when the *British* Fleet appear'd off of *Mardike*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops and frequent Expresses dispatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemies Squadron, having represented to the *French* King, That he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk*-Harbour, and, perhaps, Land the Troops but that he could not answer for his Majesty's Ships. That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, sent him positive Orders to reembark the Troops, and to put to Sea, with the first fair Wind. In the mean time, the Enemy gave out, that their disembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon account of the Pretender's being indisposed with the Measles, attended with an Ague; but as soon as the *French* King's last Orders came, that Pretence vanish'd; the Prince was said to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th of *March*, *N. S.* receiv'd Advice from *Bologna* That the *British* Fleet, forced from their Station by the high Winds; was seen off of that Place, steering, the 13th, for the *Downs*, they begun at Two in the Afternoon, to reembark their Forces. The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of *March* (*N. S.*) they laid hold of that Opportunity, and sail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were oblig'd to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pits*, where they continued till the 19th at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they set sail again, steering their Course for *Scotland*. On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of *Sir George Bing* which came back into the *Downs* the  $\frac{2}{13}$  of *March*, and was since considerably reinforc'd, to the Number of above 40 Men of War of the Line of Battel, besides Frigates and Fireships, set sail again the  $\frac{6}{17}$ , on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who observ'd Six Ships to the *Westward*, supposed to be the *Brest* Squadron. On the  $\frac{2}{17}$ , at Ten in the Morning, *Sir George Bing* who

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who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, receiv'd Intelligence by an *Ostend* Ship sent out by Major General *Cadogan*, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from the *Pits* of *Newport*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and according to the Resolution taken in it, set Sail immediately, with the Fleet under his Command, in Pursuit of the Enemy; having first made a Detachment of a strong Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, with Instructions to convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Ostend*, and to look after the Ships still remaining in the *Dunkirk* Road.

On the 10th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions, that out of the Monies given for this Year's Service, a proper Sum might be apply'd for the better securing the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*. The next Day they read three times, and pass'd a Bill sent to them by the Lords *For the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*; and then order'd a Bill to be brought in, 'For the Encouragement of such of her Majesty's Subjects in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, who should shew their Zeal to her Majesty's Government, by opposing such Chieftains and Leaders of Clans as should take up Arms against her Majesty; by discharging them from any further Superiorities, Casualties or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors so forfeiting. The bringing in of this seasonable Bill was chiefly owing to Major General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*: But the Enemy not Landing in *Scotland*, the said Bill was dropt. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

Address for  
securing the  
Docks at  
Portsmouth and  
Chatham.

Bill to dissolve the  
Clans in  
Scotland.  
But the Enemy not  
Landing in  
Scotland,  
the said Bill  
was dropt.

1. 'An Act for continuing One Half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes Imported, which were granted to the Crown in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and for settling a Fund thereby, and

Acts pass'd  
March 11.

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by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding Eighty Thousand Pounds per Annum, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.

2. An Act to explain the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry'd Coast-wise; and also an Act of the First Year of her Majesty's Reign in relation to certain Saltworks near the Sea-side and Bay of Holyhead, in the County of Anglesea.

3. An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

4. An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River Tone Navigable, from Brighthelmston to Taunton, in the County of Somerset.

5. An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of Watchet, in the County of Somerset.

6. An Act for the further Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.

7. An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.

8. An Act for repealing the Act of the First Year of the Reign of King James the First, Entituled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices, and for granting an Equivalent to the City of London, by admitting Brokers.

And to three private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*The Queen's Speech to both Houses.* I Think it necessary to acquaint you, That I have received Advices this Morning from Ostend, That the French Fleet sailed from Dunkirk, Tuesday Three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretence on Board; as also, That Sir George Bing had Notice of it the same Day at Ten: And he being very much superior to the Enemy, both in Number and Strength.

I make no *Question*, but, by God's Blessing, he will soon be able to give a good *Account* of them.

I have also *Advice*, That Ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at *Ostend*, ready to sail with their *Convoy*, as there shall be *Occasion*; and I shall continue to take all proper *Measures* for disappointing the *Enemy's Designs*.

The Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously *Resolved*, 'That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, returning Her the Thanks of this House for her most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to assure Her That this House will stand by her Majesty to the utmost of their Power, in the Defence of her Person and Government, and Support of the Protestant Succession: And that whatever Expences Her Majesty shall be at by augmenting her Troops upon this extraordinary Occasion, the Commons of *Great Britain* will take Care to make good; and humbly to entreat her Majesty, That She will not be any ways diverted from prosecuting the War abroad in all its Parts; and that she will have so much Regard to the Safety of her Royal Person, and the Security of the present happy Establishment, as in the most remarkable Manner to discountenance such Persons as have endeavour'd to make Divisions amongst her faithful Subjects, or to raise Jealousies in her Majesty of those who have serv'd Her in the most eminent and distinguishing Manner.

The next \* Day, Mr. Secretary Boyle reported to \*March 12. the House of Commons, the Queens Answer to *The Queen's* the Address about the Docks of *Portsmouth* and *Answer to* *Chatham*, which was to this effect; 'That it was a the Address great Satisfaction to her Majesty, That the House about the of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually Docks. to secure the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*; And it being uncertain what the Expence of this necessary Work would be, her Majesty would give Directions for Draughts and Estimates to be made of it, and laid before the House as soon as might be.

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On the 13th of *March* the Commons in a Body presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress to the  
Queen.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled, humbly wait on your Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of Your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to us from the Throne, the Account of the French King's persisting to Invade your Dominions, and to Impose a Pretender upon these Realms, over which your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

The small Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted out with so much Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on the one Side, so on the other it gives us just Cause to believe, That their Chief Dependance is upon some of your Subjects whose Restless Passions and Arbitrary Principles have, for some Years, engaged them in forming Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever Founded upon.

The Defence of Your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Support of the Protestant Succession, are Things so Sacred to us and your People, That as a Demonstration of our Unfeigned Zeal to Assist and Support Your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, We do, in the Name of the Commons of Great Britain, give this Assurance That whatsoever Charge you shall be at by Augmenting your Troops at Home, and Replacing those you have recalled from Abroad, or for such other Services as your Majesty shall judge necessary upon this Extraordinary Occasion, shall be effectually made good. And as we humbly Recommend it to your Majesty, That the severest Punishments may be inflicted upon such as shall Assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of betraying your Majesty and their Country, so we do not doubt but you will give suitable Encouragement

ment to all those who shall shew their Fidelity by  
Opposing the Invader and his Accomplices in  
Scotland, or where-ever the Descent shall be.

Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady  
Prosecution of the War in which you are engag'd  
for the Common Cause, yet permit us to take this  
Opportunity to entreat your Majesty, That this  
Enterprize may no Ways divert your constant Vi-  
gour, that all the World may see that both your  
Majesty and your People are determined to Sup-  
port your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts  
are made at Home.

*May it please your Majesty,*

There can be nothing so Dangerous or Fatal to  
the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Secu-  
rity of the present Happy Establishment, as those  
Persons who Endeavour to Create Divisions and  
Animosities among your Faithful Subjects, or by  
any Artful Methods lessen the just Esteem your  
Majesty has for those who have so Eminently and  
in so Distinguishing a Manner Commanded your  
Armies and Managed your Treasure, to the Ho-  
nour and Glory of your Majesty Abroad, and the  
Entire Satisfaction of your People at Home: We  
therefore humbly beg Leave to Beseech your Ma-  
jesty to Discountenance All such Persons and De-  
signs, in the most Remarkable Manner.

*The Queen's Answer to this Address was:*

Gentlemen,

*[Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance Her Maje-  
and certain Proof of Your Zeal for me, and for the stys An-  
Protestant Succession. swer.]*

*I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad so per-  
fectly agree with my Firm Resolution upon that Subject.*

*You may depend that no Apprehensions (farther than  
are reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Mea-  
sures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the  
good Affections of my People, are on my Side.*

*I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among  
my faithful Subjects, must be Mine and the Kingdom's  
Enemies; and I shall never Countenance any Persons  
who*

A. C. *who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which I have  
1707-8. for those who have done, and continue to do me the most  
eminent Services.*

The same Day the House of Lords waited on her Majesty with the following Address.

*Address of  
the Lords  
to the  
Queen.*

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, Return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for Communicating to your Parliament the Intelligence Received of the Designs of the Pretender to your Crown, Assisted by the French King, and for what you have already done towards Frustrating this Attempt. We humbly beg your Majesty to Pursue the most Vigorous Methods for the Total Disappointment of this Design, in which we firmly Assure your Majesty of our most Hearty and Unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majesty will soon see such a Spirit, and so Dutiful a Zeal amongst your Subjects, as will intirely Dash the Hopes of the Pretender, without Diminishing the Generous Assistance you have so long given to your Allies, for Support of the Common Liberty of Europe. It is with Concern, and with just Indignation, we hear of a Purpose to Invade your Dominions with so inconsiderable a Force. This as it must depend upon some Invitation and Encouragement from hence, so it is an undeniable Proof, That neither your Majesty's Piety, nor the Mildness of your Government, nor the Successes of your Reign, can Reconcile some Men to the present Establishment, the only sure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion. We hope your Majesty will always have a just Detestation of those Persons, who at a time when this Hellish Attempt was a foot, and so near Breaking out, were using their Endeavours to Misrepresent the Actions of your best Subjects, and Create Jealousies in your Majesty of those who had always served you most Eminently and Faithfully: And we beseech your Majesty not to give so just a Cause of Uneasiness to your People,

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People, as to suffer any such hereafter to have Access to your Royal Person.

We hope for this good Effect from so unhappy an Occasion, That the Universal Zeal which will appear for the Preservation of your Majesty's Government, and the Protestant Succession, will Unite us to one another, and Cure our Mistakes and Misapprehensions which have been so industriously and Maliciously improved: But nevertheless, we must humbly offer it to your Majesty as our Opinion, That your Majesty should principally Depend upon, and Encourage those who have been ever since the Revolution most Steady and Firm to the Interest of the late King, and of your Majesty, during your Happy Reign.

*Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was;*

MY LORDS,

*I Am extremely Sensible of your Zeal and Concern for The Queen's the Safety of my Person and Government, and very Answer. will Pleased to find your Thoughts agree so exactly with Mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies against us at Home, should Divert us from Prosecuting the War Abroad with the greatest Vigour, the Hopes of which has probably been one of their Principal Motives to so Presumptuous an Undertaking.*

*As I cannot but Wish there were not the least Occasion of Distinction among my Subjects; so I must always place my chief Dependence upon those, who have given such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my Person, and of the Protestant Succession.*

Besides the Ten British Battalions Major General Cadogan had embark'd at Ostend, and which, Sailing from thence the 28th of March N. S. under the Convoy of Admiral Baker, arrived three days after at Tinnmouth; the First and second Troop of Life-Guards, a Squadron of the Horse-Grenadiers, the Duke of Northumberland's Regiment of Horse Guards, the Dragoons of Essex and Carpenter, a Detachment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the First and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, making

*The Forces in England march towards Scotland.*

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The Enemies Design upon Scotland disappointed.

king a complete Battalion, and several Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards Scotland whither the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of *Great Britain*, and Governour of *Edinburgh* Castle, went Post betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortress and to make all the necessary Dispositions to baffl any Attempts the Enemy could make on that side. Several Regiments that were in the South Parts of *Ireland*, were, at the same time, commanded to wards the North of that Kingdom, from whence if occasion had required, they might, with Ease and Expedition, have been transported into *Scotland*. But all these wise Precautions by Land proved altogether needless, by the Disappointment of the Enemy's Design at Sea: Of which Monsieur *de Gace* a Lieutenant General, who commanded their Land Forces, and was, for this bootless Service, made a Marechal of *France*, with the Title of Marechal *de Matignon* gave afterwards an Account to Monsieur *de Chamillard*, in a Letter dated at *Dunkirk* the 17th of *April* N. S. which was as follows:

S I R,

Mareschal  
de Matignon's Letter to Mr.  
de Chamillard.

I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17th past, and you shall see by the following Journal what hath happen'd since, till our Return.

The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon the Chevalier *de Fourbin* set sail with the Fleet but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving contrary, we were oblig'd to cast Anchor in the Downs, off of *Newport*, where we were detain'd the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on board of which were 400 Land-Men; the *Guerrier* (or *Warrior*) and the *Barentin*, with 200 Men each, were oblig'd by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The same Day, 19th, at Ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we set sail again and having pursu'd our Course the 20th, 21st and 22d, with a strong Gale, we made the *Firth of Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the Evening, cast Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter

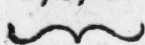
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the *Friih*, we discover'd a great Number of Ships, which we soon found to be the Enemy's Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judg'd to be the same that had appear'd off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monsieur de *Fourbin* resolv'd to bear off, by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which, very luckily, carry'd us from the Enemy. The latter pursu'd us pretty close all that Day (24th) and Four of their best Sailers being come up with our stern-most Ships, the Enemy's fore-most Ship attack'd, at Four in the Afternoon, the *August*, with whom she exchange'd some Guns for some time; after which the *English* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, which was more a-stern, and endeavour'd to put her between herself and another *English* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between those Two Ships, and some others on both sides, last-ed till Night, during which time, the *Salisbury* made a great Fire with their small Arms.

Our Fleet being dispers'd, and the Enemy near us, Monsieur de *Fourbin* steer'd false, during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found our selves, with 20 Sail, at a considerable distance from the Enemy; whereupon, I discours'd Monsieur de *Fourbin*, to know of him, whether, having miss'd our Landing in the *Friih* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place? He propos'd to me *Inverness*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*, and we went immediately to speak of it to the (Pretended) King of *England*, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told us, *We ought to concert together the Measures that were to be taken, and he would pursue our Resolutions.*

The Question now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the necessary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monsieur de *Fourbin* detach'd a Frigate, with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bosyn*, to fetch some from the Cape of *Buccaness*. All that Day (25th) we steer'd, with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the North of *Scotland*; but about eleven at Night there arose a strong contrary Wind, which having continued the next Day

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' Day with violence, Monsieur de *Fourbin* told me,  
' it was high time to acquaint the (Pretended) King  
' with the Inconveniencies of pursuing our Course,  
' which were, the Inevitable Dispersion of our Fleet;  
' The Danger the Ships that should be separated  
' would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's  
' Hands, or of Perishing on the Coast, if they  
' were driven thither; and even the wanting of  
' Provisions.

' The Impossibility the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*  
' found of approaching the Shore, by reason of the  
' stormy Weather, and, consequently, of bring-  
' ing Pilots to guide us; The uneasiness and dan-  
' gers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to,  
' and where the Enemy might come up again with  
' us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties,  
' having been represented to the (Pretended) King  
' by Monsieur de *Fourbin*, in the Presence of the  
' Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*,  
' my Lord *Galmoy*, and Messieurs de *Beauharnois*,  
' and d' *Andrezel*, the (Pretended) King of England,  
' with the unanimous Advice of all those Gentle-  
' men, resolv'd to return to *Dunkirk*, where we  
' could not arrive before this Day, by reason of  
' the calms and contrary Winds. *I am, &c.*

Another  
Letter  
about the  
Enemy's  
disappoint-  
ment.

Another Letter, written on the Enemy's side, tho'  
(\*) The Writer of the Post-Man, who publish'd this Letter, would never acquaint the Publick with the Name of the Person that wrote it; for Reasons best known to himself.

not so (\*) authentick as we could wish, deserves to be preserved to Posterity, because it gives a nice Account of some material Passages: It is as follows:

*Dunkirk, April 12. A. S. 1708.*

' WE were in such a Hurry on our Expedition to  
' Scotland, the Design being communicated  
' to none but our Prince's Privy Council, till we  
' were on our March, that I neither could, nor  
' durst say any thing of it; but now we are re-  
' turned, I believe it won't be disagreeable to you  
' to know the Truth of the Matter.

' When the Prince set sail, Three Batallions and  
' some Provisions that could not be got ready to  
' go with him, were ordered to follow him to *Leith*  
' Road, which accordingly we did Four Days after

in Seven Privateers, commanded by Monsieur Zoult, and got to *Leith* Road, without meeting any Ships in our Passage. We were much surprised to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous; and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went close in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with Two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *English* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth-Mouth*, and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be Seven *Dutch East-India-Men* that they heard had been upon the Coast.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the haste we could out of the *Firth*, keeping close under the South-shoar to cover us from the Sight of the *English*, whom we saw off of *Fifeness*, about Three Leagues to the Northward of us. Steering our Course North-East, we came up in Two Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet, all scattered and resolving homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy-Council were, to receive further Orders, and give an account of my Expedition; and there heard of their narrow Escape by the luckiest Accident in the World. They had got into the *Firth* on the *Friday* Night, having heard nothing of the *English* Fleet, and anchor'd off of *Pittenweem* and *Creil*, with design to land near *Leith* in the Morning; when in the Night they heard the *English* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor. Monsieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately sent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to sail one by one out of the *Firth*, and steer a North-East Course till they should come off of the Town of *St. Andrews*, which accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being against them, the *English* made them in the Morning, and pursued them. In the pursuit, which lasted Three Days, they lost the *Salisbury*, the *Blackwall* founder'd since at Sea, the *Deal-castle*, *Sun* and *Squirrel*, we are afraid are lost on the Coast of *Holland*, and the *Triumph*,

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Triumph, which we thought also lost, is got in, but much shatter'd. On *Thursday* last just off of *Zealand*, our small Squadron fell in with Four *English* third Rates, which frighted us out of our Wits; for we were in so dismal condition, that we could not make any Defence, and we must have surrender'd; but they knowing nothing of our Circumstances, bore away from us, and we got that Afternoon into *Dunkirk-Road*, and next Day our Prince arriv'd with the Rest, in so miserable a Condition all of us, that the *Soldiers*, when they crept ashore, look'd more like Rats than Men. The Prince suffer'd much in his Health; and what with Fatigue, and Chagrin, look'd very thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dress'd himself very fine in an embroider'd Suit, and a blue Feather in his Hat, when he went ashore, where he was receiv'd by abundance of Ladies in their Coaches, with Looks, that put me in mind of an *English Funeral*. When he went off, the Noise was all over, *Long Live the King*; but at our return, shrugging of Shoulders and shaking of Heads gave a dismal Welcome. Poor *Clermont* and his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and my Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or lost in the *Blackwall*. General *Dorington*, *Gilmoy*, and some of our Bottle Friends, are now very ill at Mr. *Goff's* House here, the *Macdonald's*, &c. are gone up on *Saturday* to (A) *St. Germain's* with the Prince.

(A) The Gentleman who wrote this Letter was, it seems, mistaken here: For the Pretender did not strait return to *St. Germain's*, but went first to *St. Omer*, where he continued some Days.

I need not tell you that the Foundation of our whole Design was the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which miscarrying, by the Arrival of the *English Fleet*, the Prince's Council did not think fit to Land any where else. The Plan of this Castle was laid before a Council of General Officers at *Versailles*, and it was unanimously concluded, that with the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs which we carried, it could not hold above Three Days. We designed to have made a false Attack at the *Portern Gate*, while Three Batallions should enter the Outworks that front the City, and lodge under their Half-Moon, which would oblige them the next Day to surrender: By the taking of this Castle we should have had the *Regalia*; and I am told

told, (+) Two Protestant Archbishops would have crowned our Prince in the High Church. The Equivalent from *England* being also in this Castle would have been a great Supply to us for raising of Men, we having above 400 Officers with us for that purpose, all pretty Fellows, that have served in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*, and above 100 Chests of Money. Some were for landing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refresh our Troops; but you know how nicely the French King's Orders are to be obey'd, and how little Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but always secret ones to his own Generals: We Scots and *Irish* might have landed, but the French were restrained to *Musselborough* and *Leith*, or no where.

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(+) Here again the Writer of this Letter is mistaken; for there never was but one Archbishop in Scotland.

To these Accounts we shall subjoin those that were written by Sir George Bing himself, from on Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*, O. S. The first whereof is as follows: 'According to the Opinion we had fram'd, when we left the Station off *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Enemy was design'd for *Edinburgh*. This Morning we saw the French Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off of which Place we anchor'd in the last Night, and sent a Boat ashoar to the Isle of *May*, from whence we had an Account, That the French came to an Anchor yesterday in the Afternoon. They sent one Ship up into *Leith* Road, which had a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head. They report it a Blue one; but we are rather of Opinion, That it is the Standard. The People of the Island say, That by the time that Ship could get up before the Town, they heard several Guns fire, which were in the Manner of a Salute. The Ship that went up Yesterday came down this Morning, and is now within two Leagues of us. She appears to be a Ship of sixty Guns, but has now no Flag on Board. We saw this Morning, when they weigh'd, a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head, on Board of one of their Ships. They stand from us, and we after them with all the Sail we can.

An Account of the Enemy's disappointment written by Sir George Bing.

The

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The 2d Letter was as follows : ' We chased the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaness*, sometimes with reasonable Hopes of coming up with them. The *Dover* and *Lutlow-Castle* being the only clear sailing Ships we had, they were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron passing by some of the smaller to engage some of the larger Ships, and stop them 'till they could be relieved. They attack'd Two or Three of the Ships, among which was the *Salisbury*; they did not part with 'em 'till more of our Ships arriv'd but work'd their Ship in a handsom manner and cut 'em off from the rest of the Fleet; but in the Darknes of the Night they all got out of sight except the *Salisbury*, (K) who falling in among

(K) A LIST of the Land and Sea Officers who were on Board the *Salisbury Prize*.

#### Land Officers.

THE Marquis de Levy, Lieutenant-General.  
His Aid-de-Camp.

The Marquis de Meux, Colonel of the Regiment of Agenois.

Monsieur Faverolles, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Auxerrois.

Monsieur Montorox, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur du Gay Secqueville, Captain of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur de Beaufor, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Clervall, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Blieux, Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur Onchan, Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur d'Engny, second Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Salmon, Captain in the Regiment of Thierache.

Officers of the Regiment of O'Brien, formerly my Lord Clare's.  
Dunvald, Fanen, Honnes, Fitz-Gerald, Mackarty, Mack-Mahon, K.  
O Sullivan, Mackarty, Jun. Conner, Mack-Mahon, Jun. Fitz-M.  
vive, Bockk, Pendergrafs, Clery. In all 15 Lieutenants, Irish.

#### Five Companies of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Company of Milly consisting of  
Pillory  
Clerval  
Beaufort  
Radeau

Men.

42

36

39

36

34

our headmost Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on Board her. We were inform'd by the Officers who were taken, That there were 12 Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the Count de Gacé, a Marshal of France. The pretended Prince of Wales, Lord Middleton, Lord Perth, the *Mac Donels*, *Trevanion*, and several other Officers and Gentlemen on Board the *Mars*, in which also was Monsieur *Fourbin*, who commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by the *Brest* Men of War; and they further assure us, that the Ships our Out-scouts saw off of *Calais* were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chace, we saw but 18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could per-

Of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly *Clare's*.

10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspessades.

Monsieur de Segent, Commissary of War.

Sea Officers.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Nangis, Captain of the Ship.

Monsieur Jamy, Lieutenant of the Ship, Captain of a Company of Marines, and second Captain.

Monsieur Henor, Lieutenant of the Ship.

Monsieur Paillart, Ensign of the Ship, Lieutenant of a Company of Marines.

Monsieur de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Fromentieres, Ensign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Bremont, Lieutenant of a Frigate.

Le Sieur de Boisjoly, Garde Marine, serving as an Officer.

Le Sieur Long Chene, Garde Marine, serving as an Officer.

Le Sieur Chler de St. Leger, Garde Marine.

Le Sieur l'André, Garde Marine.

Monsieur du Clos, Muster-Master.

Le Sieur du Montieur, the King's Clerk.

Mr. Hubiere, chief Surgeon of the Ship.

Mr. Augustin Chaplain.

Two Surgeons Mates.

The Ship's Company consisting of

Gentlemen's Servants, about

Little Boys

Lord Clermont, Colonel in the Regiment of Lee.

Lord Middleton, Captain in the Regiment of Nugent.

Lord Griffin.

Men.

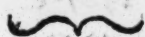
250

30

20

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‘ceive them from the Mast-head, in the E. N. E. of us. Having no prospect of coming up with them, we lay off and on *Buccaness* all Day yesterday to gather our Ships together; and this Day blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not seize the Shore to make any Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which was thought most reasonable, not only to secure but to give Countenance and Spirit to Her Majesty’s faithful Subjects, and discourage those that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

The Peace  
of Scotland  
preserv’d.

Sir *George Byng* who notwithstanding the Reports the Enemy had spread of their strong Party in the North of *Scotland*, judg’d rightly of the matter, and concluded that their true Design was upon the Castle of the Capital City, continued in *Leith* Road till he was inform’d of their return to *Dunkirk*; by which time, through the indefatigable Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the Scotch Privy Council, and of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, and other Cities, the Tranquillity of that part of *Great Britain* was preserv’d and those who were suspected of having Inclinations to disturb it, secured, as will be shewn at large in our next Year’s Annals, if God grant us Life and Opportunity to write them. In the meantime, let us conclude these with the remaining part of the Session of the first *British* Parliament.

Address of  
the Commons  
for the Payment  
of the Arrears due  
to the French  
Regiments.

\* March.  
Resolutions  
for the Preservation  
of the publick  
Credit.

On the 19th of *March* the Commons resolved to present an Address to the Queen, ‘That she would be pleas’d to give Directions to the Auditor of the Imprest, to state the Account of such Officers and Soldiers of the Three *French* Regiments of Foot, as had not, by reason of their Absence, received their Arrears due on the *English* Establishment for *Ireland*, in order to the Payment of such of them as should appear, or the Wives and Children of such as were dead. The next \* Day, the Commons came to this unanimous Resolution ‘That whoever designedly endeavours to destroy or lessen the *Publick Credit*, especially at a Time when the Kingdom is threatned with an Invasion is guilty of an High Crime and Misdemeanour and is an Enemy to Her Majesty and the King-  
‘dome

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An Account  
of the great  
Demands  
upon the  
Bank of  
England.

dom. And, indeed the most dismal Effect of the  
Enemies intended Invasion was the occasioning  
great Demands upon the Bank of *England*, which  
necessarily tending to the Ruin of its Credit, with  
which that of the *Exchequer* was closely twisted,  
the Court prudently thought fit to apply a speedy  
Remedy to that growing Evil; and, in order to  
that, the Lord Treasurer signify'd to the Directors  
of the *Bank*, that her Majesty would allow, for six  
Months, an interest of 6 per cent upon their Bills,  
which before bore only three per cent. At the same  
time, his Lordship offer'd them a considerable Sum  
of Money, as did also several Peers, particularly  
the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcastle*, and *Somerset*:  
And, on the other hand, the Directors of the *Bank*  
having (d) resolv'd to call in 20 per cent upon (d) March  
their capital Stock, they were in a condition to  
answer the Demands of the most importunate.  
They reckon'd among the latter, first the  
Disaffected, who improved that Conjunction to distress the  
Government, with Impunity. Secondly, the Ti-  
morous Misers, who were unreasonably alarm'd at  
the Invasion with which *Scotland* was threatned;  
and lastly the Goldsmiths, who having, in great  
measure, lost the advantageous Trade they drove  
with the Money which private Persons lodg'd in  
their Hands, before the Establishment of the *Bank*  
*England*, had ever since endeavour'd to ruin its  
Credit. One of these, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was so  
concern'd at his being reflected on as having con-  
tributed towards the Run upon the *Bank*, that he  
was very earnest in vindicating his Reputation as  
to that particular, in a publick Paper: But it was  
serv'd to the Honour of the *French*, *Dutch*, and  
*Swiss* Merchants, that they were so far from cal-  
ling in the Money they had in the *Bank*, that on  
the contrary, they offer'd it more to support its  
Credit.

On the 20th of *March* the Queen came to the  
House of Peers, and the Commons attending, her  
Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following pub-  
lick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for assuring to the English Company Tra-  
de to the East Indies, on account of the united Stock,

A. C. a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned  
 1707-8. and for raising thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred  
 ~~~~~ Thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other  
 her Majesty's Occasions.

2. An Act for continuing the half Subsidies there mentioned, with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by Way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions; and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of wrought Silks.

3. An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

4. An Act for the better Amendment of that Way which leads from Cherril through Calne to Studle Bridge in the County of Wilts.

5. An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at East Tarbett in the Shire of Argyle.

6. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Thirtieth Year of her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

7. An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons, pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

8. An Act for repairing the High ways from Stratford in the County of Northampton to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick. And to six private Acts.

(c) March 24. It having been maliciously suggested by some designing Persons, that Sir George Byng might have destroyed the whole Dunkirk Squadron had his Ships been clean, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before the House of the number of Ships which went in the Expedition with Sir George Byng, and when the same were cleaned; which Account having accordingly been laid before the House and examin'd, it was † Resolv'd, 'That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, for his Great Care in so
 † April 1. the Commons return Thanks to the Lord High Admiral.
 ' petitionous

A. C.
1707-8.

peditionously setting forth so great a Number of Ships, whereby the Fleet under the Conduct of Sir George Byng was enabled so happily to prevent the intended Invasion. And Ordered, That Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Secretary Boyle, Mr. Compton, Mr. Scobell, Col. Byerley, the Lord William Powlet, the Earl of Hertford, Mr. Heysham, Admiral Churchill, Mr. Bromley, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir David Dalrymple, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Morison, Mr. Brewer, Sir John Swinton, Sir John Erskin, Mr. Haddon, Mr. Cockbourn, Sir John Holland and Mr. Wortley, do give his Royal Highness such the Thanks of this House.

Three Days (d) before, the Commons resolved to (d) March present an Address to the Queen, 'returning her Majesty the Thanks of this House, for her being graciously pleased to communicate to this House, the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham into a Posture of Defence; and humbly to desire her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also that she would be pleased to give Directions; That the Castles of Edinburgh, Sterling, and Inverlocky, might be put into a Posture of Defence.

29.
Address about Fortifying Portsmouth, &c.

On the last Day of March the Commons resolved, 'That an Address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to beseech her Majesty to give Directions, That the Laws relating to the Fishery and Trade of Newfoundland may be effectually put in Execution against such Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, or Forts and Fortifications there, as have or shall presume to exact, demand or receive any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Reward from any of her Majesty's Subjects in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from, or at Newfoundland; and that the said Commanders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep, use or employ any Fishing Boats for their own private Use or Advantage in that Fishery, as likewise that the said Laws relating to the said

And the Address relating to the Fishery of Newfoundland.

A. C. ' Fishery be put in Execution against all other Per-
1707-8. ' sons as shall offend therein.

(e) March 31. Address about Re-
cruits. The same (e) Day, Mr. Lowndes, pursuant to the Commons Address to the Queen, laid before the House an Account of the Money issued by the Treasury for Levy Money; and it appearing by such Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the numbers of Recruits raised to complete the Forces in her Majesty's Pay. The House Resolved, That an Address should be presented to her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to issue out her Royal Proclamation, requiring all the Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and other Officers, to use their utmost Power, and by frequent Meetings for that purpose, strictly to put the Act for Recruiting the Army in execution; and that she would be pleased particularly to shew her Displeasure to such Officers as should dismiss any Person so listed for Money, or any other Pretence, or refuse to list such Persons as were fit for the Service, or should otherwise neglect or be wanting in their Duty upon this Occasion.

(f) Apr. 1. The next (f) Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following private Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures and Muslins; and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities, and certain Duties upon Calicoes, China-Ware and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties called the Two Third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preserving the publick Credit, and for ascertaining the Duties of Coals exported for foreign Parts, and for securing the Credit of the Bank of England, and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of Monmouth, and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties.

2. An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent-Money.

3. An Act for enabling her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Par-

of her Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

4. *An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantation in America.*

5. *An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

6. *An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland; and for the further Regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.*

7. *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland.*

8. *An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of First-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Arch-Bishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their First-Fruits.*

9. *An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.*

10. *An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.*

11. *An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.*

12. *An Act for limiting a Time to Persons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland, sold by the Trustees for Sale of those Estates to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in England, and divers other Purchasers.*

13. *An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

14. *An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain during the present War, and six Months longer.*

15. *An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that shall be*

A. C. made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors,
 1707-8. Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the East
 Riding of the County of York; or the Town and County
 of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 20th
 Day of September 1708; and for the rendering the Re-
 gister in the West-Riding more complete.

16. An Act to repeal a Clause in the Act of the Se-
 venth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amend-
 ing and repairing the Highways, which enjoins Waggo-
 ners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or
 with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with
 Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

And to 17 private Acts, after which Her Ma-
 jesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*The Queen's
 Speech to
 both Houses.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this Session, without acknow-
 ledging the Wise and Speedy Provisions which
 you have made for the Publick Security.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am also to thank you in particular for the
 large and timely Supplies, which you have pro-
 vided for the effectual Prosecution of the Wars:
 I assure you they shall be carefully and punctu-
 ally apply'd to the Uses for which they are ap-
 pointed.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I take these (especially at this Juncture) to be
 such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affecti-
 on to my Service, as must fully convince every
 Body of your doing Me the Justice to believe, that
 all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under
 my Government; and must be irrecoverably Lost,
 if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred
 up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Go-
 vernment, should take Place.

I am satisfy'd that very false Representations
 of the true Inclinations and Interests of my Peo-
 ple must have been made by some of my Sub-
 jects, who have given Encouragement to this de-
 sperate Attempt; since without something of that
 Nature, it seems very little consistent with the
 usual Precaution of our Enemies; to hazard the

Expence

Expence and Disappointment of so vain and ill-considered an Undertaking.

However it is certain, we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete what may be Necessary for our Security at Home, and the Discouraging the like for the Future, to which, by God's Blessing, nothing shall be wanting on My Part.

And to the same End, I must recommend to you, at your Return into your several Counties, to use your utmost Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and all others disaffected to My Government; and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the Full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reasonable than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage, if not actually foment such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and should know themselves, on all such Occasions, to be Responsible in the first Place for the many Inconveniences that may ensue.

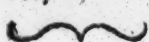
And then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majesty's Command, prorog'd the Parliament until Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of April next.

On the 22d of March, the Lords presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Lord's Address about Gregg.

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having been informed, That *William Gregg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary *Mr. Harley*, had been indicted for High Treason, in holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, and Betraying to them Secrets of the highest Importance, and that upon his Tryal he had confess'd the Indictment, and by that Means, had prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly informed of the particular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime, we thought our selves

A. C.
1707-8.



'indispensibly oblig'd, in Duty to Your Majesty
'and for the future Safety of the Kingdom, to do
'all that was in our Power to find out the Rise
'and Progress of this dangerous Correspondence
'In order thereto we made our humble Address
'to Your Majesty for all Papers relating to the
'Charge against *William Gregg*, and Your Majesty
'having been graciously pleased to give Orders that
'the Papers should be laid before us, we referred
'those Papers to a Committee, and directed them
'to examine *Gregg*, and to Report the said Exa-
'mination to the House, as also what they obser-
'ved upon the Papers, together with such other
'Matters as they should think Proper, upon their
'Enquiry into the said Affair; and the Report
'having been made and taken into Consideration
'by the House, we humbly conceive it to be very
'highly for Your Service to lay the same before
'Your Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

'We being also informed that one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwise called *John Clarke*, was in Custody for holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner obliged in Duty, to direct the said Committee to examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the Particulars and Circumstances of his Offence; this being accordingly perform'd by the said Committee, it was reported to us, but the said Report consisting of very many Examinations, we thought it would be of use to appoint a Committee to digest and put the same into some Method, to the intent we might be able to form a Clearer and more Distinct Judgment of the whole Affair, and that Report being made and approv'd by us, we conceive it will be of Importance to Your Majesty's Service, for us to present the same to Your Majesty, and for Your Majesties more entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to annex all the said Examinations at large to this our humble Address to Your Majesty.

May

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having entred into a serious Consideration of the said several Reports, have Unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

‘ That it is our Opinion, That the Crime of
‘ which *William Gregg* stands Attainted, is
‘ of so Heinous a Nature, and attended
‘ with such extraordinary Circumstances,
‘ that it may prove of very pernicious Con-
‘ sequence, if he should not be made an
‘ Example.

‘ And also, That it does plainly appear to us,
‘ as well by what *Alexander Valiere* and
‘ *John Bara* have inform’d against each
‘ other, as by the many Examinations taken
‘ concerning them, that they were both in
‘ the *French* Interest, and unfit to be Trust-
‘ ed or Employed by any Persons in Your
‘ Majesties Service. And that the open and
‘ publick manner of the Correspondence
‘ managed by them with the Governors and
‘ Commissaries of *Calais* and *Bologne*, could
‘ tend only to carry on an Intelligence to
‘ the Advantage of Your Majesties Enemies,
‘ and that it is highly probable, thereby
‘ the Stations of our Cruisers, the Strength
‘ of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing
‘ of our Merchant’s Ships, have been Be-
‘ trayed to the *French*.

May it please Your Majesty,

IT is Your Majesties Glory, and the Happiness of *Europe*, that You are at the Head of one of the greatest Confederacies that ever was known in History; and it is the Common Concern of the whole Alliance, that Your Councils should be kept with the strictest Secrecy: But in the Papers now Laid before You, Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, That some of Your Resoluti-
‘ ons

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1707-8.

ons of the greatest Moment, and that required the utmost Secrecy, have been sent to Your Enemies by the same Post they were Dispatch'd to the Allies; That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office have, for a considerable Time, been Exposed to the View even of the meanest Clerks in that Office; and that the Perusal of all the Letters to and from the *French* Prisoners was chiefly Trusted to *Gregg*, a Person of a very Suspicious Character, and known to be extremely indigent. It is not easily to be known what ill Consequences may have attended such Negligence, but we depend upon it, that these Matters being thus plainly laid open to Your Majesty, we shall be Secured against any Dangers of this nature for the future.

We are further in Duty bound to beseech Your Majesty, That all possible Methods may be used to put a stop to that Dangerous, and which may soon prove Fatal Intercourse between Your Majesties Subjects and *France*, which has of late received so great an Encouragement by the Countenance and Protection given to *Vallere* and *Barra*; since, unless that be effectually done, Your Majesties Enemies will continue to have what Intelligence they please, Your Majesties Men of War and Merchant Ships will be in Danger of being Betrayed to the *French*, and that most destructive Trade of sending Wooll to *France*, which has been with much Charge and Trouble interrupted, and in good measure Suppress'd, will be Revived to a greater degree than ever.

The Queen's Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was:
Answer.

My Lords,

I Am sorry that any who have been Employ'd by those in My Service should have prov'd False to their Trust, and Injurious to the Publick.

The Examples you lay before Me, will, I do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to Employ such only as there shall be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful.

Tw

Two or Three Days after, their Lordships presented also the following Address to the Queen:

*The Lord's
Address in
Favour of
King Wil-
liam's Ser-
vants.*

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, thinking it very Just and Reasonable, That those Persons who faithfully served the Late King, and their Country, in the War against *France*; as likewise those who served Him in His Household and Family, should be paid all that is justly due to them; and the rather, because Several have Obtained Acts for Making Out Debentures in Satisfaction of such Debts; do humbly Beseech Your Majesty, That You will be pleas'd to Appoint Commissioners to state all the Debts that Remain Unsatisfied, and are still due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the late Reign, and likewise to state what is Still Owing to Any Person upon the Civil List, to the Death of His Late Majesty, King *William*. To which Address Her Majesty answer'd, *That She would appoint Commissioners to state the Debts, as desired.*

On the first Day of *March*, their Lordships presented likewise to Her Majesty, a long Address, concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation: Which will be found in the *Appendix*.

REMARK-

A. C.

1707-8.

March.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

that could not, conveniently, be brought in to the Historical Series of these Annals.

Mr. Topham, made Keeper of the Records.

ON the 12th of March, Richard Topham, Esq. Member of Parliament for Windsor, was admitted and sworn Keeper of the Records, in the Tower of London, in the room of William Petyt, Esq. who resign'd that Place.

Sir Christ. Wandesford, made Viscount Castlecomer.

The 17th of the same Month Her Majesty was pleased to create Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, in the County of York, Baronet, Baron Wandesford, and Viscount Castlecomer, in the County of Kilkenny, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Fame of Her MAJESTY's Christian, Moral, and Political Virtues, and of Her most Auspicious and Prosperous Government, being founded and admired throughout the whole World, the Archbishop of the Holy-Cross, in Goghan, in Armenia, come from that Remote Country, to gratifie his Curiosity of seeing so Renown'd a Queen: To whose Royal Presence being introduced, on the 20th of March, 1706-7, by the Archbishop of York, he made a Speech to Her Majesty, in the Armenian Language, the Translation whereof is as follows:

Most Gracious QUEEN,

I Am filled with unspeakable Joy, which is, however, mixt with Fear and Confusion, to find my self in the Presence of your most Serene and most Clement Majesty, who by your Name, consisting of Four (*) Letters, may be called a most Gracious PATRONESS; by the Crowns of Four Kingdoms, a most famous EMPRESS; by your Pious and Christian Virtues, most EXCELLENT and AUGUST; by your Vigilant and Masculine Government, a most Illustrious HEROIN; by the eminent Order of Command and Obedience, a most HAPPY PRINCESS; by your Plenty of Riches, most Flourishing Fleets and Armies; by the most extended Glory, and most Honourable

(*) It is to be observ'd, that the number Four, is in great Veneration among the Eastern People.

Qua-

Qualities of your Subjects, a most BLESSED
ADT.

A. C.

1707-8.

I pray God Almighty, Oh! August Queen! to ac-
cumulate upon your Majesty all manner of present Hap-
piness and Success; and still new, greater, and more
valuable Felicities for the time to come, to the End that
the most Gracious Name of your CLEMENCY,
may be in perpetual Praise with all Nations.

The most merciful God grant, that after this Mortal
Life, you may live in another, in the midst of the most
valuable Quires of the Heavenly Courts, and with the most
Blessed Spirits, enjoy most Gloriously the Divine Pre-
sence, and its unspeakable Glory, for ever, Amen.

Now, I cast my self at the Feet of your Sacred Royal
Majesty, most humbly beseeching, that you will not dis-
miss me, but heal my Wounds, and help me with your Sacred
Royal Hand; but in my most humble Person, to
purchase to Honour my decay'd Nation of Armenia;
to the End that the FAME and most Gracious
NAME of your Clemency, which consists of Four
Letters, may be perpetually Blessed in Perso-Armenia,
on the Mountain Ararat, which I solemnly promise:
beseeching the most Blessed God, that he may long prosper
your Sacred Royal Majesty, to whom with profound Re-
verence I bow my self, being

Your Majesty's most Humble,
most Devoted, unprofitable Servant,
Thomas, Archbishop of the Holy-Cross,
in Gogthan, in Armenia the Greater.

On the 23d of April, the Grand Jury found a Bill found
of Indictment against Mr. Higgins, for a re- against Mr.
peating Expression used in a Sermon Preach'd by him Higgins.
in the Chapel of Whitehall, on Ash-Wednesday last;
The Words were as follow: Those that brought the
Martyr to the Scaffold, and to the Block, such as
are now prefer'd to the greatest Places of Trust in
Kingdom.

Three (*) Days after, Henry, Earl of Binton, (*) Apr. 26.
Deputy (with Her Majesty's Approbation) to Court of
Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Chivalry
Hereditary Marshal of England, &c. held his held.
Court

A. C.
1707-8.

Some Fr.
Refugees
committed
for a pre-
tended Riot,
Apr. 28.

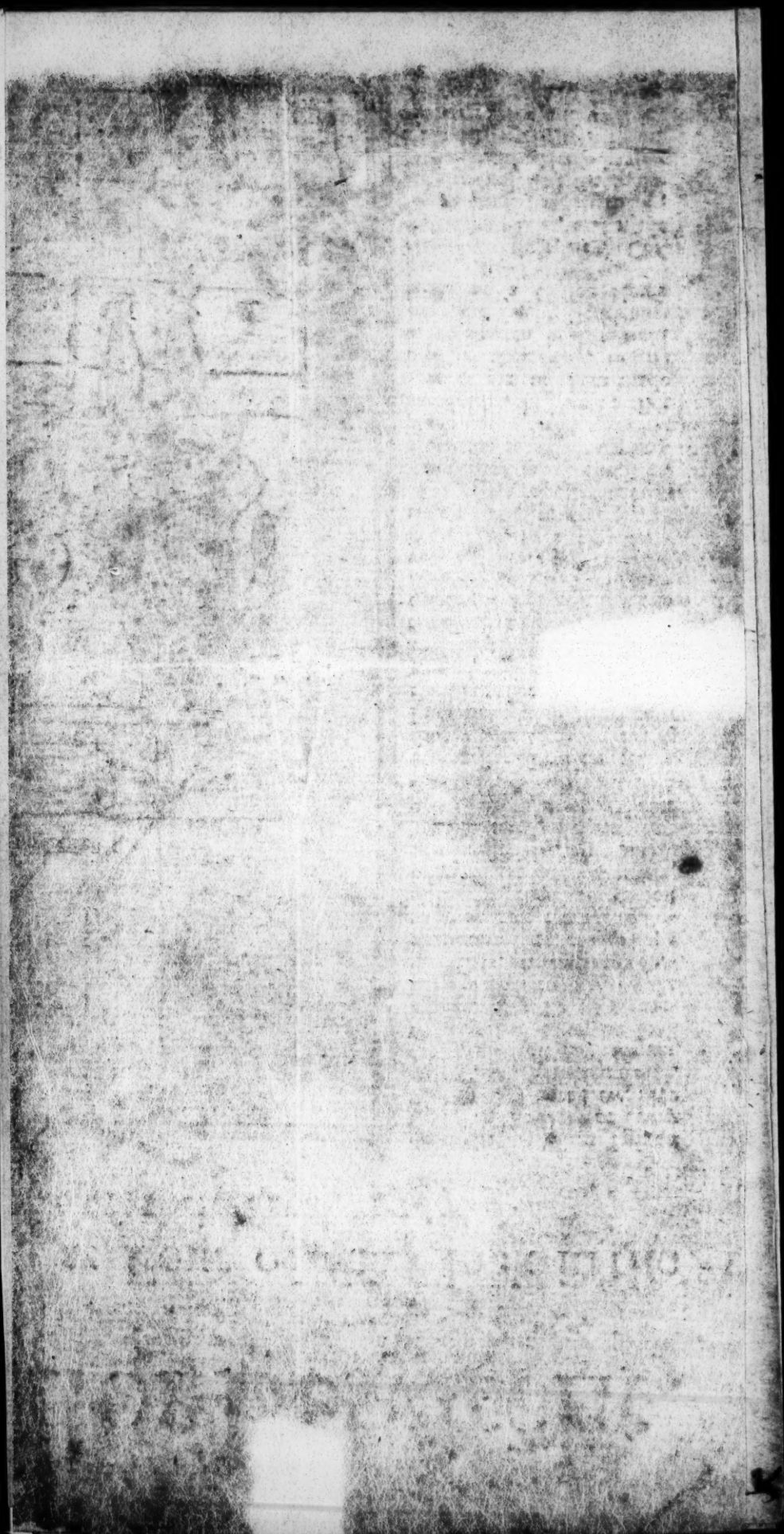
Court of Chivalry, in the *Painted Chamber*, according to the Ancient Custom, and the Law of being accompanied by divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality: And attended by several Doctors of the Civil Law, the Kings and Officers of Arms, Proctors, and Officers of the Court.

The 28th of the same Month several French and a French Woman, were bound over next Quarter Sessions, for a pretended Riot that have happen'd in *Soho* the 22d, upon occasion of some *Camisars*, who pretending to a Spirit of Liberty, were supported by some English Enthusiasts, particularly by Sir *Richard Buckley*, and *Lacy*, Esq; at whose Suit the said French Men were brought before some Justices of the Peace, sitting in the Vestry of *St. Martin's-Church*, Fields. Not many Days after, either through Design, or Misinformation, a false and scandalous Account was given in a publick Paper, of a pretended Riot, wherein the French Refugees, in general, were traduced as Seditious, and abusive of the Lenity of the English Government; but the Matter of Fact is as follows:

Towards the latter end of the Year 1706, French *Cevenois*, vulgarly call'd *Camisars*, came over into England, and by their formal Cant, was but an ill Imitation of the true Prophecy we find in the Holy Scripture, and their *Extatick Fits*, stir'd up at first the Curiosity of several of their Country-men in *Soho*; and a crazy Persons of both Sexes amongst them, were far deluded, as to become their Followers; and gave just Offence to the soberer Part, and Gentility of the French Refugees, and occasion'd dangerous Disputes in private Families. Hereupon Ministers and Elders of the French Royal Church in the *Savoy* (the Head of the French Congregation in the Suburbs of *London*) thought it their Duty to inquire into the Mission of those New Evangelists, and being therein authorized by the Bishop of *London*, their Ecclesiastical Superior, summoned the said three *Camisars*, *Elias Marion*, *John Cade*, and *Durand Fage*, to come before them. Pretenders not thinking themselves able to

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THE English and French Proph

AT THE Assemblies in Baldwins-Gardens, on Wednesday the 12th Afternoon, and Thursday the 13th, and on Sunday the 16th, at Barbican

THE first that spoke was a French Prophet, sitting in an Elbow Cane Chair, shaking his Head, moving his Body and stamping with his Feet, as if he was in a Convulsion Fit, and shaking his Fingers as if he had no Joints; but at last cried out *Hoc, Hoc, Hoc*, for a pretty while: He spoke thus. Prepare yourselves, for the Day of Judgment is at Hand; *Hoc, Hoc, Hoc, Hoc, Hoc*, shaking his Head and stamping with his Feet, lifting up his Hands and beating the Elbows of the Chair; saying Awake, Ah! you Drowsy stiff-necked People, *Hoc, Hoc, Hoc, Hoc*. A stander by, asked the Prophet, what he stamped for? He cried *Hoc, Hoc*, that he stamped the Wicked of the Earth under his Feet; and so continued for above half an Hour, and so far still.

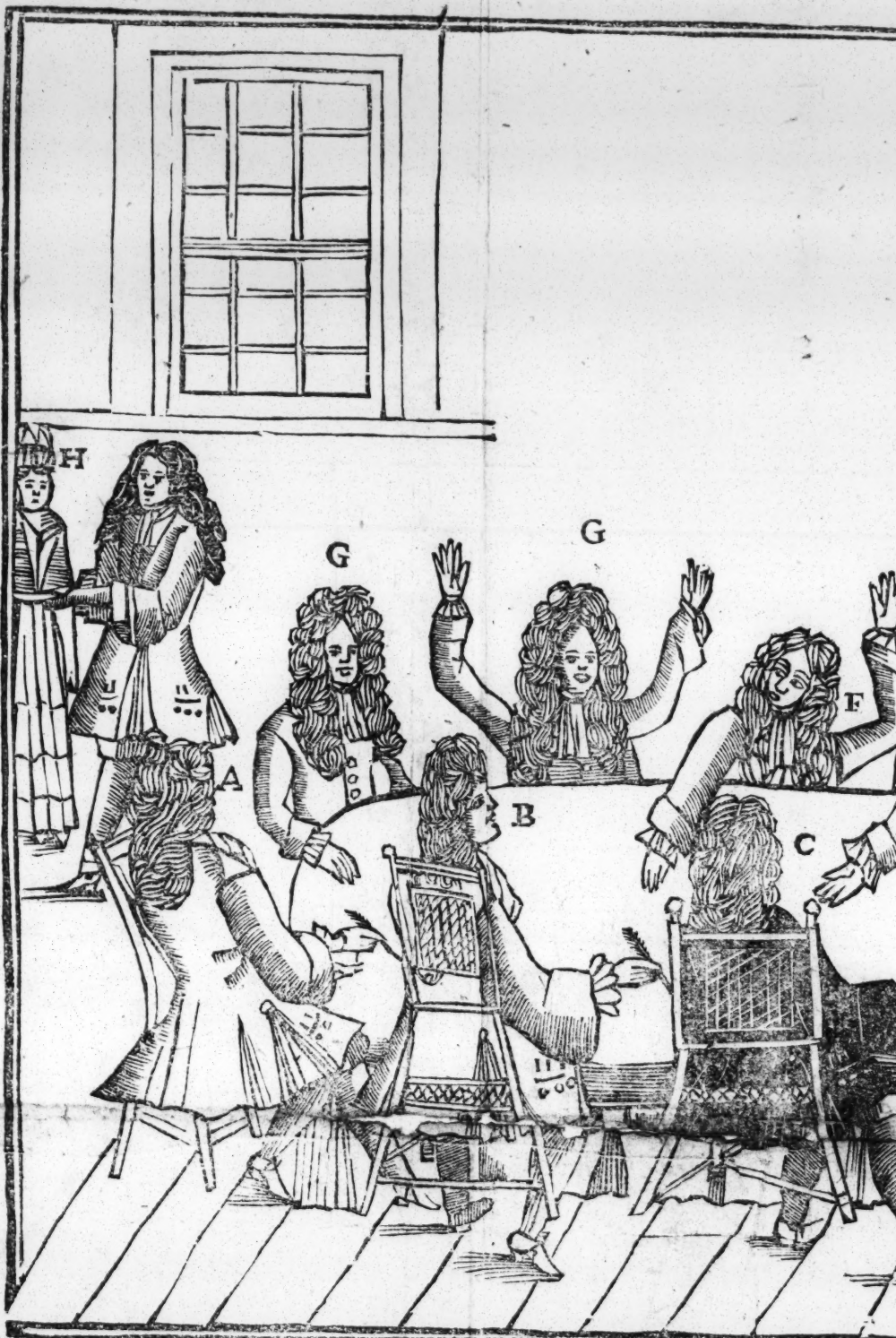
The Second Prophet that spoke, was Mr. Dutton, a Lawyer of the Temple, standing up and shaking his Head and spreading out his Hands, and beat them on the Table, and moving his Body, shaking himself as if he was in a Fit, and cried *Ab, Ab, Ab, Ab, Ab*, for a pretty while; and said: The Day of the Lord is now at hand, my Brethren, *Ab, Ab, Ab*; for long time, shaking his Head and clapping his Hands again on the Table, and crying; *Ab, Ab, Ab*, and then spoke for some time, and so far down.

The Third Prophet was John Lacy Esq., sitting in an Elbow Chair, leaning backwards, moving and lifting up his Body, and shaking his Head as if he was Midevring, *Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh*, *Oh, John and Elias*, but he quoted no Scripture for what he said, *Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh*, the Actions exterior of the Holy Spirit upon Balaam, Saul, and the Prophets, with, and upon David (who was the Song of the Drunkards, *Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!* and the Scoff of his own Hufe) *Woe walking with his Burrocks bare; Jeremiah (who is accus'd to for a Mad man) Ezekiel made to strike with his Fist and stamp with his Foot; and others. This Gentleman Dr. Kingdon, is desir'd to give a more sober Account of. Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!* shaking his Head as if it were loose, and sweated mightily: To force People to receive their Benedictions is their premeditated Practice; of which Mr. Lacy himself is an Instance, whose own Son refusing to accept a Blessing, he was so irrag'd at him for being so unlucky a Precedent to others, that he knockt his Sons Head against the Wainscoat, and struck him so severely upon his Mouth with his Fist, that he beat out one of his Teeth, and made his Head and Face swell in an extraordinary manner; this Relation is sign'd by S. L. *Oh! Oh! Oh!* then Mr. Lacy spoke thus: If our Blessed Saviour himself had not told us, that all Men spoke all manner of Evil falsely, of the true Prophets, and should do of his Apostles; I might have taken the Opinion of the World rather than my own, of my self: But as it were preposterous, to have expected the fulfilling of the Denunciation before they are fully publish'd; *Oh! Oh! That if within Six Months to come; the mighty Power of God does not Attest they were from him, I shall before all the World acknowledge my Delusion: Witness my Hand this 29th, of October, I. L. 1707.*

A little Prophet about Ten Years of Age, fell a shaking, stamping, and throwing his Arms abroad, saying *Ab! Ab! Oh!* for some time. I am come to tell you, if you dont leave off your Scoffing and come over to us in time, *Ab! Ab! Ab!* the Gate will be shut against you, and you shall not enter therein, *Ab, Ab, Ab, Ab*. Upon this the Prophet was disturbed, he fell a Curling the People in a most sad manner, and threw himself flat on the Ground, and slid himself between a Gentlewomans Legs, and down Stairs slid upon his Breast into the Cellar, and there found a Case-Knife in order to do the Party a Mischief that did disturb him, upon which all the People were Amaz'd at it.

And in a little time a Shce Prophet about Seven Years of Age, fell a shaking and nodding her Head, *Oh! Oh! Oh!* and when that Fit was over, fell a Curling, as the little Boy did. It frighted the Spectators.

Then Mr. Dutton the Lawyer, began to shake a Second time, and the Spirit mov'd him, *Ab! Ab! Ab! Ab! Ab!* and throwing his Arms and Hands about as if he would shake them off, saying, if you pretend to be Christians love one another, as Christ loved us, and instanced in some part of the Lord's Prayer; Thy King-



The Explanation of the

A. The French Prophet stamping with his Foot. B. Benjamin The other Writer. D. Sir Richard Buckley to be made straight. E. Master Dutton the Lawyer. F. Mr. Lacy shaking his Head. G. H. H. H. Spectators. I. A little Boy being a Curling the People, and threw himself on the Ground upon his Years of Age. L. Mrs. Betty Gray sitting at a Table with a D termed among the Prophets an Angel of Light.

dom come, *Ab, Ab, Ab*, thy will be done, *Ab, Ab, Ab, Ab, Ab*. And we are come to tell you that we are true Prophets of God, and now you Abuse us; he fell a Curling of the Spectators in a most Cruel manner, so that the People all stood Amazed at him.

The Assembly of the English and French Prophets met at Barbican on Thursday the 12 of November, 1707. On Thursday about 9 of the Clock, they met at the old Meeting-house, and in a little time the place was thronged, and so they began as they did before under pretence of a License of the Act of Toleration.

I will not have you any more fear Man *Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!* Cast away utterly the fear of Man, *Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!* Come, Put it to the Issue, *Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!* Then shaking his Head, and throwing his Arms about as if he was Mad: then See whether Man be stronger than me. Assemble altogether. Don't break my Order, *Oh! Oh! Oh!* for how shall publick Assemblies be to my Honour, if you do not Obey me, as God, with Fear? Shall others Fear, and not you? Those that speak in my Name, *Oh! Oh! Oh!* and my Words must be disposed so, that the whole Audience may see and hear. And they see my Word comes back with more force thither. And I charge you to stand the Rage of Man; and you shall see how I will decide. Stand by one another.

Another Prophet taken with a shaking Fit as before, *Ya! Ya!* for a time before he spoke. Take heed of Offence. The more publick, the more care, and fear is incumbent on you. I commend to you such Prudence, as don't disturb me, *Ya, Ya*, nor betray any shame you have of my Word. The fear of Man is always Evil, *Ya, Ya*.

Mr. Lacy, began to shake his Head, and stretched his Arms by his Side, just as if he was in a Convulsion Fit, O, O, I have embrac'd you in secret, and strengthened your Souls; I have been preparing you for more open Publishing my Word: And you have your own Experience, as many as have come to me in their

Hearrs, the Cost, stand on to Men. Oh! But al! My Men of Men. Another he had up his B this Day you, in from m of Man, my Glor the Ord togethe jealous fore yo Saying, O Ha, Ha, On 3 in Barb and nod Mad, c part of but abou fell a sh Oh ac and Dec ye fer il amples, can you Sight. A mediate you no my Voi

LONDON: Printed by J. Applebee, in the Ye

SIXTH

see at the

THE Prophets Mad or Bewitcht,

AT THEIR

the 12th, of November, at Four of the Clock in the
at Barbican, With an Account of their Tryal, 1707.



upon that. When I give a Law, 'tis the Duty of every Soul to obey that Law. He that does his Endeavours *Oh, Oh*, his utmost Endeavours, to keep that Law, he shall be safe. But he that carelessly, presumptuously, breaks that Law, tho he be my Servant immediate, can he hope to be exempt from the Punishment, that he sees fall upon the Head of others, that in like manner, *Oh, Oh*, have broke my Law? Let every Soul take care. God is a consuming Fire.

Another Prophet fell a shaking his Head and cry'd, I am come to tell you, I am the Man that comes to tell you, I will cure the Blind, and make the Dumb to speak, the Deaf to hear, *Oh, Oh*, the crooked strait, and the Lame to walk: I will do it very suddenly you shall see it *Oh, Oh*, in a very little time: Presently after the Mob began to pull down the Seats, and break the Windows and turn'd all the Prophets out of their Assembly and fastned the Doors: But Five or Six of them made bell of their way, to the Swan-Tavern in Cornwal; but some Young Gentlemen being at a Coffee House hard by, hearing that the Prophets were their, left the Coffee behind them, and made to the Tavern to see them; but they got into a Room, the Master of the House having a mind to see them; thrust open the Door and went in, then they began to shaking and stamping, crying *Oh, Oh*, up Starts a great tall Prophet with a great Knife in his Hand, and pulls the little Boy by the Hair of his Head, and shows him about the Room for some time, then threw him on his Belly and struck him on the Back with the Knife five or six times together, and made several holes in his Coat, but did him no harm. Then they flung the little Girl behind the

anation of the Cut.

ot. B. Benjamin Jackson, Writing what they all say. C. to be made straight by the Power of the Prophets in 6 Months. shaking his Head. G. G. Converts not yet come to the full Spirit little Boy being about 10 Years of Age being disturb'd, fell a the Ground upon his Belly. K. A Young Female Prophet of Seven at a Table with a Dove, which flew upon her Shoulder; she is

Ab, the Pro- a Cur- so that prophets member, ey met e place before eration. b! Oh! b! Oh! b! Oh! Then about as ger than der, Oh! e to my h Fear? speak in must be fee and h more Rage of Stand by

Hearts, that I am the Comforter to you, *Oh, Oh*. Count the Cost. If you cannot suffer a little from the World e'en stand on that side, for I will make you more Spectacles to Men. I will deliver you, and you shall glorify me, *Oh! Oh!* But would you know my Deliverance without Tryal? My Messengers cry aloud and shall not spare. The noise of Men shall not drown their Voice any longer. Another Prophet fell a shaking lametably, as if he had been one of the Lunatics of Bethlehem, lifting up his Body in his Cheer, *Ha, Ha, Ha*, I will spare you for this Day. But you shall have the Day appointed to you, in a very few natural Days more. And tell them from me, that they need not come; if you be afraid of Man, then trust in my Word. Then will I make my Glory appear, and the strength of my Arm. Let the Order of Assemblies be read every time you meet together, that none may plead Ignorance. I am a jealous God over my own Children; prepare therefore your selves, and all that call on my Name, Saying,

O U R Father which art in Heaven *Ha, Ha, ha*, hal- lowed be thy Name, *Ha, Ha, Ha*, thy Kingdom come, *Ha, Ha, Ha*, thy will be done, *Ha, Ha, Ha*.

On Sunday the 16th, of November, they Assembled in Barbican, and several of the Prophets began to shake and nodded their Heads Arms and Legs as if they were Mad, crying, *Ha, Ha, Ha*, one after another for most part of the Day; some in English, and some in French; but about 3 in the Afternoon, one of the Prophets fell a shaking in a most dreadful manner, *Oh, Oh*.

Oh accustom your selves to Fear, and Reverence, and Decency in your Assemblies, *Oh, Oh*. For when ye see ill Examples, and others, following your Examples, will draw down my Judgments upon their Heads can you expect to escape? O ye are all vile Worms in my Sight. And tho I choose some of you for my Service immediate, and distinguish you in my Favour: Yet think you not, therefore, that I will spare you, if ye disobey my Voice. No: I am just, as well as merciful: Think

Fire for some time, and did her no harm; this was done before all the Young Gentlemen. Mr. Lacy was thereby, some of the People thereby spoke to Mr. Lacy and told him that they were told, that he was at all the Charges that they were at: He declared that he was but Twenty Pounds out, besides his Printing of his Book, and that he had no Account of them as yet. The same Night Mr. Dutton the Lawyer went all the way up Holbourn, crying like a Mad-man; Halleluja, Halleluja, and singing of Psalms.

We thought good to insert this Relation of Mrs. Betty Gray an Impostor, an Angel of Light, for they so call her, went with Mr. Lacy and another Prophet, to Mrs. Gray's Kinswoman's House at Westminster; and coming out of Doors there came a Dove and sat on her Shoulder, and flew into the Pallace Yard on the top of a Coach; which she followed and took that Coach the Dove was on, and Mr. Lacy and the other Prophet followed her into the Coach; and the Dove followed them in; she bid the Coach-man drive her where the Dove did light, which was in Lumber-street in the City; the Dove flew out of the Coach on a Paint House, and so they all did light and went into the House, which they supposed to be a Coffee House, and called for a Pot of Coffee, but it proved an Alehouse, so they desired the Woman of the House to shew them a Room, which she did up two pair of Stairs with a Bed in it; but no sooner they were there, the Dove flew up Stairs into the Room to them; they fell a shaking, crying, *Oh, Oh*, till they were both tired with the Spirit; till they could stand no longer. This they have Printed in their own Books.

On Saturday the 22th, the false Prophets were tried at Guild-hall and were Cast. On Friday the 21th, of this instant they appeared at the Queen's Bench Bar at Westminster, whereafter the Attorney General had laid open the Heinousness of their Crime. So the Judges of the Queen's Bench pass'd Sentence on them as follows viz. That Elias Marion, Fashein, and Bryant should be expos'd with a Paper on their Breast with their Crime on a Scaffold at Charing-cross next Monday, and on Tuesday at the Royal-Exchange; Fined each of them 20 Marks, and to remain in Prison till their Fines are Paid.

On Sunday the 23d, the false Prophets Assembled at Pancrass-Wells; and the Spirit moved them *Oh, Oh*, *Oh*, we are all Mortals, we are all Mortals *Oh, Oh*, Let none abuse his Mercy, and his Forbearance; and make any ill use of his Love, *Oh, Oh*. But would admit of none to come to them but their own People.

Price 1d.

bee, in the Year, 1707.

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Sagacious Examination of so learned an Assembly, two of them pertinaciously refused to appear, and the third sullenly justified their pretended Inspirations; whereupon the Church in the Assembly made the following Act:

A. C.
1707-8.

Jan. 2. 1706-7.

THE Directors of this Church having learned with Sorrow, That the *Pretended Prophets* of the *Cevennes*, continue *Imposing upon the Publick*, by *Sham Inspirations*, have ordered Commissioners to make a strict Inquiry into the same: And upon hearing the Report of the said Commissioners, who said, That those three *Cevenois*, notwithstanding the Submission they had profess'd to the Ministry of our Churches, refus'd to appear before them, to answer to certain grave Questions that were to be put to Them; and upon Perusal of the Informations taken about that Matter, the Assembly does declare, That the Motions that are seen in those *Pretended Prophets*, are only the Effect of a *Voluntary Habit*, of which they have not a perfect Mastery, altho', in their *Fits*, they sign being *Acted by a superior Cause*. Several Persons, who have seen them in those *Symptoms*, have acknowledg'd, That the same are *Counterfeit*, and altogether *Unworthy of the Wisdom of the Holy-Ghost*. But the manner in which they make the *Holy-Ghost* speak, is yet *more Unworthy*: For they make use of *Perpetual Hesitations*, *Childish Repetitions*, *Perpetual Nonsense*, *Gross Contradictions*, *Palpable Lies*, *Conjectures turn'd into Predictions*, *Predictions already confuted by Events*, or *Moralities which are daily being deliver'd in common Discourse*, and which have nothing New in them, but the *Grinaces with which they are accompanied*. They have the Boldness to fasten all this upon the *Holy Ghost*, making him to say, 'TIS I WHO SPEAK, I WHO AM GOD, and the like Expressions: Which are *Blasphemies* the more dangerous, in that thereby a Door is open'd to all such Errors, as those who may collect those *Pretended Inspirations* may design to intermix with the same; in which, they could not be contradicted by those from whom they originally

The *Pretended Prophets*, censur'd by the Church in the Savoy.

A. C.
1707-8.

‘ proceed, since, by a kind of Prophecy altogether New
‘ they declare, That they do not remember what
‘ have said in their Enthusiasms,

‘ The Assembly ordains, That this Act be entered
‘ into their Register; as well to obviate the Reproach
‘ which those of the *Romish* Communion might cast
‘ upon Us, viz. That not being contented with the Warnings
‘ ters truly Inspired by the Holy Ghost, we set up new P
‘ phets for Our selves; As to Testify to the Nation,
‘ whose Bosom we have the Happiness to Live, that
‘ have done as much as in Us lies, to remedy so great
‘ SCANDAL.

This ACT was read in the Royal French Chapel in the Savoy, and in the two Chapels of Ease belonging to the same, Jan. 5. 1706-7. notwithstanding which Anathema the said Three Cevenois continued their Assemblies, and delivering their Pretended Prophecies, with unusual Noise and Vociferation, the Disturbance of the Neighbourhood, it happened that frequent Clamours and Houtings were raised against them (but no Violence offered to any) the meaner sort, who, as well as all Persons of better Rank, among the *French* Refugees, look’d on them as *Impostors*, since they had been declared such by an Act of the Church in the Savoy, whose Proceedings were approved by the Lord Bishop of London.

The *French* Refugees, who were bound over to the Sessions, were soon (k) after discharged; on the other hand, the Pretended Prophets acted Maximilian *Maffean*, Nicolas *Fabo*, and other designing Persons, continu’d their Assemblies in the same manner; utter’d their false Predictions with great Noise and Vociferation, to the Great Scandal and Disturbance of the Sober Inhabitants of that Part of the Town, both *English* and *Foreigners*; and being supported by Sir *John Buelac*, and *John Law*, Two *English* Gentlemen of greater Estate than former, advanc’d to that pitch of Impudence and Presumption, as to brand the Ministers of the *Establish’d Church* with odious Names and Characters, and to denounce the heaviest Judgments on the City of London, and the whole *British* Nation. Had they proceeded no farther, they might, perhaps,

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1707-8.

They pub-
lish their
pretended
Prophecies.

aps, have preserv'd their Reputation, among those, at least, they had already deluded, and escap'd the Animadversion of the Law; but out of a fond Desire to encrease the Number of their Profelytes, they were so imprudent as to publish, in Print, their pretended Predictions, under the Title of *Prophetical Warnings of Eliás Marion, &c.* All impartial; unprejudic'd and rational Men were sensible, That that Book was made up of the *most exquisite, incoherent Nonsense* that ever came out in Print; and therefore, the Authors thereof seem'd properer Objects of *Pity*, than *Indignation*; fitter to be shut up in Cells, in a Mad-house, than committed to a Prison. But it being rightly consider'd, That the three Camisars were but the *Organs and Instruments* of the Two before-mention'd Persons, one of whom, Mr. *Facio*, was shrewdly suspected of *Jesuitism*, and of having form'd a Design to overturn the Establish'd Christian Religion; and the other, hurried on by his Morose, haughty Temper, would stick at nothing to pursue his Revenge against some Ministers of the *Savoy*, who had justly exploded his *Enthusiastick Notions*: These Things, I say, being consider'd; One of the said Camisars, One of the French Prophets, and Two of their Abettors were indicted and prosecuted, at the Charge of all the French Churches in London, as *disturbers of the Publick Peace and False prophets*, and on the 28th of November, they received their Sentences at the Court of *Queen's Bench* proposed on a Scaffold. to stand twice on a Scaffold, with a Paper denoting their Office; to pay a Fine of 20 Marks each, and to give Sureties for their good Behaviour for one Year. According to this Sentence they were exposed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Cross*, and the *Royal-Exchange* the 1st and 2d of December, with the following Words fixed to their Hats. *Eliás Marion, Convicted for falsely and prophanely pretending himself to be a true Prophet, and printing, and uttering many things, as dictated and revealed to him by the Spirit of God, to terrifie the Queen's People.* *John d'Audé, and Nicolas Facio, Convicted for setting and favouring Eliás Marion, in his Wicked and Counterfeit Prophecies, and causing them to be printed and publish'd, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

A. C. On Saturday the 14th of June, the Earl of Thomond was married to the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, eldest Daughter to the Duke of Somerset.

June.

Earl of Thomond. married.

The Bishop of Exeter translated to the See of Winchester, and invested Prelate of the Garter.

The same Day, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, was translated to the See of Winchester; and on the 23d, he was sworn and invested Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at the Castle of Windsor for that purpose, the Sovereign being present; and of the Knight's Companions Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerset, and Northumberland, the Earls of Rochester and Feversham, the Dukes of Ormond, Devonshire, and Queensberry, and the Earl Godolphin.

On the 18th of June, the Earl of Essex opened his Commission of Lord Constable of the Tower of London.

In this Month, John, Lord Bishop of Norwich was also translated to the See of Ely, vacant by the Death of Dr. Patrick, who died the First.

In this Month likewise Her Majesty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain upon Sir Henry Furnese, in consideration of his many good and faithful Services; and upon Sir Francis Dashwood, in consideration of his known Loyalty and Affection for Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Colonel Richard Sutton was, about this Time, made Lieutenant Governour of Hall, in the Place of Colonel Gylby, deceas'd.

July.

About the latter End of July, Nicholas Williams of Edwin-Ford, in the County of Carmarthen, Esq. was made a Baronet of Great Britain.

The 28th of the same Month was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, declaring what Ensigns and Colours should be born at Sea in Merchant-Ships or Vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain.

August.

On the 20th of August, the Earl of Peterborough arriv'd in London, from his Expeditions and Journeys abroad.

Major General Cadogan appointed Envoy Extraordinary.

About the beginning of November, Major General Cadogan, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain to the States-General, and in the Low-Countries in the room of Mr. Stepney, deceas'd. Not many

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Days after the Earl of *Galway* was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*; And about the same Time, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was made Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the now Duke of *Devonshire*.

On the 18th of *November* the Marquis *Benedetti*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa* had his publick Audience, both of the Queen, and Her Royal Consort.

About the beginning of *December*, the Queen conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* upon *Edward Goodere*, of *Burhop*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq;.

On the first Day of *January*, 1707-8. The Duke of *Roxburgh* was married by the Archbishop of *Tork*, to the Relict of the late Marquis of *Hallifax*, Daughter to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

About the same Time, Major General *Palmes* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

On the 7th of *January*, the Queen declared *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, Bishop of *Norwich*; *Dr. Offspring Blackall*, Bishop of *Exeter*; and *Sir William Daves*, Bishop of *Chester*. At the same Time

Dr. White Kennet was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*, and *Dr. Potter*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity at *Oxford*.

On the 16th of the same Month, the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, met at *Craven-House*, where his excellency *William*, Lord *Craven*, was unanimously elected Lord *Palatine* of the said Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord *Palatine*, deceased, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* succeeded also in his Proprietorship. The same Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, died at *Chelsea*.

On Sunday the 11th of *January*, the Earl of *Cardigan* abjur'd the *Romish* Religion; and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, whereupon, the next Day, he took his Seat in the House of Peers of the *British* Parliament.

A. C.
1707-8.

The Earl of
Galway,
Ambassador
Extraordi-

nary, and
Commander
in Portugal;
and the Lord
Town-

shend;
Captain of
the Yeomen
of the

Guard.
The Geno-
ese Envoy
Extraordi-

nary has a
publick Au-
dience.

Ed. Goodere, Esq;
made a Ba-
ronet.

1707-8.
The Duke of
Roxburgh
married,

Jan. 1.
Ecclesiasti-
cal Promo-
tions:

The Lord
Craven cho-
sen Lord *Pa-*
latine of
Carolina.

Jan. 16.
The Lady
Spanheim,
deceas'd.

The Earl of
Cardigan
abjures the
Romish

About Religion.

A. C.
1707-8.

Mr. Wal-
pole made
Secretary
at War.

About the middle of *February*, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was made Secretary at War, and *Josiah Burchet*, Esq; (Secretary to the Admiralty) Secretary to the Marines, in the room of *Henry St. John*, Esq; who resign'd both those Places.

The Viscount *Charlemont* having put up a Complaint against the Earl of *Peterborough*, about the latter's breaking his Regiment of Foot in *Spain*, and other Matters, the same was referr'd to a Council of General Officers, who after several Meetings, in which Witnesses were heard on both sides, made the following Reports to Her Majesty.

Reports of
the General
Officers con-
cerning the
Difference
between the
Earl of
*Peterbo-
rough* and
Viscount
*Charle-
mont*.

May it please Your Majesty.

WE the General Officers of the Army, in Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands have examined into the Memorial of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, complaining of Hardships receiv'd from the Earl of *Peterborough* in *Spain*, in relation to his Regiment, from which he alledged he had been removed upon a pretended Order from Your Majesty; and having fully heard what their Lordships had severally to offer there with with Witnesses, and other Testimony, as were produc'd on both sides, on due Debate and Consideration of the whole, we are humbly of Opinion,

That it appears to this Board, that a pretended Order from the Queen was made use of, to induce the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment; and that there have been indirect Means used for the doing it.

That it likewise appears to the Board, that the Earl of *Peterborough* has not done any thing irregular to compel the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty this 12th Day of *February*, 1707-8.

Signed,

Schonberg, President.

William Stewart,

Portmore,

Richard Ingolsby,

Stairs,

Richard Temple.

Thomas Pulney.

Charles

Queen ANNE's Reign.

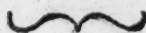
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A. C.

1707-8.

Charles Ross,
William Seymour,
—— Argile,
—— Shannon,
Francis Palmes,
—— Mohun,

Barthol. Ogilvy,
Thom. Crowther.
—— Kellum.
—— Tatton.



May it please Your Majesty,

IN Obedience to Your Majesty's Command, referring to the General Officers of the Army a Petition of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, praying his Conduct at the Fort of *Montjuick* may be examin'd into, as to which he lay under some Reflections; the General Officers have met, and heard several Witnesses produc'd on that occasion; and do thereupon humbly report to your Majesty, that they find as followeth:

That the Lord *Charlemont* was at the Attack of the Fort of *Montjuick*, and march'd into the Works at the Head of his Men, and was near the Prince of *Hesse* when he was kill'd; and continued doing his Duty during the Heat of the Action.

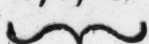
That toward the end of the said Action, a panic Fear took the Troops, to which the Lord *Charlemont* no way contributed; but the contrary, his Lordship having endeavour'd, both by himself and other Officers, to put a Stop to the Disorder.

That when the Action was over, after the Lord *Charlemont* had been first reliev'd by Brigadier *Gorge*, the Earl of *Peterborough* took his Lordship and Colonel *Southwell*, and presented them to the King of *Spain*, as Officers that had done his Majesty signal Service on that Action; for which they both receiv'd his Majesty's Thanks.

That by the Disposition of the Attack of the Breach of the Town of *Barcelona*, as the same is attested by the Earl of *Peterborough's* Secretary, the Lord *Charlemont* was commanded with the first Brigade for that Attack.

The General Officers do also take Leave to observe to your Majesty, that it does not appear to them, that any General Officer refus'd Rolling with the Lord *Charlemont*; but that they did Duty with him as before. Which is most humbly submitted

A. C. mitted to Your Majesty, this 24th of March,
1707-8. 1707-8.



Sign'd,

Tyrangley, President.

Richard Ingolsby,
Thomas Farrington,
Robert Ecklin,
——— *Stairs,*
Richard Temple,
Sherrington Davenport,
Bartholomew Ogilvy.

This Year the Marquis de *Rochebude* having been deputed to the King of *Sweden*, on the Part of the Laudable Evangelick *Swiss-Cantons*, to obtain of the King of *France*, by the Intercession of his *Swedish* Majesty, the Deliverance of the *French* Protestants who are Prisoners in *France*, or on board the Gallies, upon account of their Religion; we shall present the Publick with a Copy of the Letters written on that Subject, by his *Swedish* Majesty, to those Cantons and the King of *Prussia*.

To the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland.

CHARLES,

WE are inform'd, by the Letters which the Marquis de *Rochebude*, has brought Us from You, of the deplorable Condition, to which several Confessors in *France*, who have been condemn'd to the Gallies, or thrown into Dungeons, are reduc'd; and of the unworthy Treatment they undergo therein, for having, with Constancy, persever'd in the Profession of the Evangelick Religion: And We see, in the same Letters, that You believe Our Intercession with the King of *France* might be a great Alleviation of their Misfortunes. We cannot but applaud Your Zeal, and commend extremely the Tenderness and Piety that have mov'd You on their behalf; and We wish, with all Our Heart, We could, for their Relief, find out Ways and Overtures equal to the just Compassion of their Hardships wherewith we find Our Self affected, and to the Esteem We have for their

A. C.
1707-8.

their Innocence and Virtue. But of all the Methods that have presented themselves to Our Mind, in the present State of Affairs, We have found none more proper, than to order Our Envoy at *Paris* to make pressing Instances to the Court of *France* for that Affair, and to neglect nothing, to obtain their Pardon and Deliverance; assuring You, that the happy Success of that Intercession will be to Us a true Subject of Joy. Let the Affair take what Turn it will, We hope, at least, That You will thereby see Our Good Intentions, and how much We have at Heart, the Favours of Religion, and the Doing You a Pleasure. For the rest, You may rely on Our Good Will for You and Your Towns, of which I doubt not but the Marquis de *Roche-gude* will assure You, with the same Fidelity, with which he has convinc'd Us of Your Affection for us.

Alt Ranst at,
Dec. 9. 1707.

Sign'd,

CHARLES.
C. Piper.

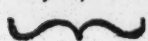
To the King of Prussia,

WE CHARLES.

BEfore We had receiv'd the Letters, wherein Your Majesty recommends to Us the Affair of the Marquis de *Roche-gude*, he himself was arriv'd in Our Camp, and had given Us a very particular Account of the deplorable Condition of his Country-men, who have been condemn'd to the Gallies, and confin'd there so many Years, for the sake of Religion. Touch'd with a Sense of their Wretchedness, and at the Prayer of the Laudable Cantons of *Switzerland*, We have order'd Our Envoy at *Paris*, to represent to the King of *France*, how much We should be oblig'd to him for the Enlargement and Deliverance of those poor Captives, whose only Crime is, that they have different Sentiments of Divine Worship, from those of the Church of *Rome*; and that we are persuaded, he is too good and just, were he but thoroughly inform'd of their Case, to suffer so many of his Subjects, who are otherwise faithful to him,

A. C.

1707-8.



‘him, to groan under so undeserv’d and cruel
 ‘Afflictions. Time will discover to Us the Effect
 ‘of Our Intercession on their behalf. Mean time
 ‘We hope Your Majesty will be thereby convinc’d
 ‘of Our Inclination to conspire, unanimously
 ‘with You, in all that shall be for the Common
 ‘Interest; but above all, when the Interest of God
 ‘and Religion is concern’d. As for the rest, We
 ‘sincerely wish Your Majesty a long Series of
 ‘Health, and all manner of Prosperity.

Alt Ranstat,
Dec. 9. 1707.

Sign’d,

CHARLES.
 C. Piper

*The Morocco Ambassador, Ahmed ben Ahmed Car
 denash’s Speech to Her Majesty at his Audience of
 Leave, at St. James, April 29. 1707.*

Most Sovereign and August Lady,

‘WE Approach Your Majesty with a Sense of
 ‘the greatest Humility and Respect to ac
 ‘knowledge the unexpressible Kindness my Master
 ‘hath received in my Person from the greatest Em
 ‘press in the World; may God Augment Your
 ‘Glory and Success, and preserve Your Majesty in
 ‘Your own, and the Prince His Royal Person
 ‘Words cannot sound our sufficient Thankfulness
 ‘for the Blessings we have enjoy’d from Your Ma
 ‘jesties bountiful Goodness; The Favours from his
 ‘Royal Highness; The frequent good Offices from
 ‘the Right Noble, and Right Honourable Ministry
 ‘and also from Your Majesties Servants and Sub
 ‘jects. We implore Your Majesties Acceptance of
 ‘our Truth and Sincerity to cultivate the good
 ‘Correspondence already begun, demonstrating
 ‘our Gratitude by promoting Your Majesties Inter
 ‘est with that of our Master’s; and doing all the
 ‘good Offices for those Your Majesty shall be pleas
 ‘ed to send to the Dominions of our Master, who
 ‘hath enquired after us; and in whose Royal Pre
 ‘sence we shall appear, with God’s Assistance, to
 ‘declare the Greatness, the Goodness, the Power
 ‘and Justice, of the happiest Empress in Her
 ‘Gene

Generals, and an united Christian Nation. God bless and prosper Your Majesty and the Prince with a Succession of Blessings; and we join our Wishes, with those, who sincerely pray for the Tranquillity of Your Majesty and the Prince, whom God preserve, *Amen, Amen.*

A LIST of the most Eminent Persons, who died in Great Britain, in the Year 1707.

January the 5th, died *Thomas*, Lord *Petre*. The same Month we receiv'd Advice, that the Lord Viscount *Dungannon* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who commanded a Regiment under the *Earl* of *Galway*, was dead in the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

On the 8th, *John*, *Earl* of *Stair*, died at *Edinburgh*, of an Apoplexy, being generally lamented for his great Parts, and eminent Zeal for the Welfare of *Great Britain*. He was one of the Commissioners for the Union, and very desirous to see that good Work brought to Perfection, for which he labour'd indefatigably, even the Day before he died. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrimple*, formerly President of the Sessions, and afterwards created Viscount and *Earl* of *Stair*. He was Advocate to King *James II.* and Secretary of State in *Scotland* to King *William III.*

The *Earl* of *Stair* dies.

Sir *William Bowes*, Knight of the Shire for the County Palatine of *Durham*, died likewise in this Month: And on the 23d, the Corps of Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Knight, formerly one of our Admirals, was interr'd in *Westminster-Abby*.

This Month died also *Henry Graham*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Westmorland*.

February the first An Express arriv'd at Court from *Ireland*, with the News of the Death of the Lord *Cutts*, one of the Lords Justices, and General of the Forces of that Kingdom: Whose Character is inserted in the last Year's Annals.

The 12th of this Month, died Dr. *Stratford*, Bishop of *Chester*.

March.

A. C.
1707-8.

March. In this Month, died *Henry Comper*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham*, in *Sussex*.

April the 12th, died *Edward Cook*, Esq; of *Norfolk*, who had an Estate of upwards of 10000 *per Annum*; as did the same Day, the Lord *Gerard of Bromley*, by whose Death the Honour was extinct.

The 24th died, *Sir Joseph Tredenham*, Member of Parliament for *St. Maws*, and a warm Stickler for the Church of *England* Party.

May the 24th, died *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Rygate*.

In this Month, died the Right Honourable the Lord *Eure*.

June. On the first of this Month, died *Dr. Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

On the 4th, died the Lord *Bullivant*, Son to the Earl of *Barrimore*.

On the 15th, died *Signior Vario*, a famous History Painter, whose Works are chiefly admired for the Nobleness of the Design.

Dr. Sherlock died
June 8.

Three Days after, *Dr. Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul*, died at *Hampsted*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Parts, and profound Learning; and Master of an easie, clear and manly Style as appears by several Treatises, he publish'd in his Life-time on various Subjects: Among which none gain'd him more Reputation than his *Discourse concerning Death*, which alone will preserve his Memory to all future Ages.

And Dr. Mill
June 23.

The 23d of the same Month, *Dr. Jo. Mill*, *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, and Principal of *Emmund-Hall*, died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 62 Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Learning, and particularly well versed in the Oriental Languages, of which he left a noble Specimen, in the *Greek Testament*, he publish'd a Fortnight before his Death.

July. On the 16th of this Month, died *Sir Robert Clayton*, the Eldest Alderman of this City, and one of the Members of Parliament for the same.

On the 31st of *July*, *N.S.* Major General *Floy* died at *Barcelona*, having serv'd ever since the Beginning of the War in that Country, with great Reputation.

August.

A. C.
1707-8.

August. On the 7th of this Month, died *Henry Poley*, Esq; a Member of Parliament for *Ipswich*; and a Man of great Parts.

The 5th of this Month, died *William Bromley*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Worcester*; and on the 18th, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*; whose Character has been inserted before.

This Month died also Sir *John Franklin*, one of the Masters in *Chancery*.

On the 30th of *August*, Brigadier General *Holcroft Blood*, died at *Brussels*. He was Son to the famous Lieutenant Colonel *Blood*, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* attempted to steal the Crown out of the *Tower*, for which the King not only pardon'd him, but, upon a Representation of the Hardship of his Case, settled a Pension of 400 l. per Ann. upon him. His Son *Holcroft Blood*, went to Sea in the 2d *Dutch War* in 1672. afterwards became a Cadet in the *French Guards*, and there began to study the Fortifications, in which he made so great a Proficiency, that upon the Revolution he was taken notice of, and made a Captain. He did good Service as an Engineer in the *Irish War*; was made Major to *Seymour's Regiment*; then Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Mathew Bridges*; and having behaved himself with Distinction at the Siege of *Namur*; he was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he commanded at *Blenheim*. He was at last advanced to the Office of Brigadier General, and stood as fair for a farther Promotion as any Officer in the Army.

September. On the 15th of this Month, died *George Stepney*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, whose Character has been inserted before.

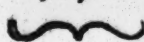
On the 9th of the same Month, died *Rob. Squire*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Scarborough*; as did on the 13th, the Lord Viscount *Castle-Comer* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

This Month died also Sir *William Russel*, Grandson to *Oliver Cromwell*.

On

A. C.

1707-8.



On the 20th of this Month, died *Alexander Stanhope*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Chesterfield*. He was several Years Ambassador in *Spain*, from King *William III.* and having discharg'd that Trust with great Prudence and Fidelity, he was sent his Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in which Station he was continued by Her present Majesty till some time after the Beginning of this Year. He was a Person of good Parts and witty pleasant Humour. His eldest Son, Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, has early distinguish'd himself by his Civil, Political, and Military Abilities; and was lately made Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles III.* and Commander in chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*.

On the 3d of *October* died *William Peryt*, Esq; late Keeper of Her Majesty's Records in the *Tower* of *London*. He was a Person celebrated for his eminent Abilities and great Knowledge of *English* Antiquities and Records; a strenuous Asserter of the Liberty of the Commons of *England*, and an indefatigable Promoter of all genteel Literature.

The 7th of this Month died *John Bromley*, Sen. one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cambridge*.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel, returning home with the great Ships from the *Mediterranean*, struck on the 22d on a Rock off of *Scilly*, and was unfortunately lost, with all the Men on board his Ship the *Association*.

Dr. Freeman, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, died also in this Month.

November. On the 10th of this Month, *Sir Samuel Barnardiston*, Baronet, formerly a Member of Parliament for the County of *Suffolk*, died in the 88th Year of his Age.

As did on the 11th, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*.

John Verney, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Leicester*, died likewise this Month.

December. On the 1st of this Month, *Sir Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, died at *Leghorn*.

The 3d of this Month died *John*, Lord *Granville*.

Sir Phil
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Sir Philip Monoux, Baronet, Member of Parliament for Bedford, died some time before; as did also the Lady Turner, Widow of Sir Christopher Turner, aged 101.

On the 24th, died Major General Shrimpton, Member of Parliament for Whit-Church, in Hampshire, and Governour of Gibraltar.

On the 27th, Robert Leake, Earl of Scarfsdale, died without Issue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by ——— Leake, Esq;.

In this Month died also Colonel Vincent; Sir Humfrey Edwin, Alderman of the City of London; and Sir Edward Gage, Baronet, of Hengrave, in Suffolk.

FINIS.

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ple-Lane.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

ANNALS

OF

Queen *ANNE's* Reign ;
Year the Sixth.

Numb. I.

*THE PREAMBLE to the State of the War
for the Year 1708. presented by the Council of
State, to the States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Autumn is come again, and as in
this Season of the Year, the Council
of State is obliged, by ancient Custom,
and according to the Constitution of
the Government, even in the Times

that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquil-
lity to present to your High Mightinesses, a
general Petition, together with a State, containing a-
mong other Expences, the List of the Forces,
which 'tis requisite to maintain and pay the Year
ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Esti-
mate of the Charges thereof; to the said Council
A. have

The Appendix.

have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this time, when your High Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are obliged to continue and carry on a burdensom War against the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, that a great many very weighty and important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mentioned hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, now that the Campaign in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose one Moment about providing the same.

But to proceed thereunto with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the publick Finances, require, the Council has been obliged to take into due Consideration, 1st, The Nature of the present War. 2dly, The great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same by the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your Allies. 3dly, The Causes and Accidents whereof the Series of these Successes has been sometimes interrupted. 4thly, The present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last Campaign. 5thly, How, and with what Forces the Advantages already obtain'd may be improv'd, and the Enemy speedily brought through the Blessing of God, to a good and lasting Peace. And 6thly, and lastly, what Inconveniences and Misfortunes are to be fear'd and expected if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that are to be made against so formidable an Enemy.

This War, High and Mighty Lords, which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue, does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to enlarge the Frontiers, or to revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederate; or lastly, from a Foresight too uneasy and timorous, many times no less dangerous in its Consequences than Negligence in itself or Security. Such Wars tho' sometimes just, ought, however, to be carefully avoided as unprofitable, and even as dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity and solemn Engagements, such a State as this, whose Welfare does for

most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories; and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This War is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining of the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are used to aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had put an end to a Nine Years War. and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State, from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French*: That they made in *France* and *Spain*, great Preparations of War: That the Two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made reasonable Offers, nor accepted those that were made to them; that for removing the just Fears and Apprehensions occasion'd by Enterprizes and Motions so evidently dangerous, there was no other way or means left to your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies, than to undertake a War, which by those means aforesaid, was render'd no less necessary than just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to undergo in its most difficult times, without complaining thereof. And as she owes the Establishment of her Liberty to that former War, so she may, upon good Grounds, hope, that the same shall be shortly secured and strengthened by this present War, if it be maintained and carried on as it should.

‘ The Success of the Arms of your High Migh-
 ‘ tineffes and your Allies, which is the second Ar-
 ‘ ticle under Consideration, will appear in a more
 ‘ conspicuous manner, if it be consider’d, That
 ‘ when this War began, the Crowns of *France* and
 ‘ *Spain* were most strictly united by the Establish-
 ‘ ment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*,
 ‘ and the Introducing therein a *French* Power, and
 ‘ Manner of Government.

‘ That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* had
 ‘ espoused the Party of the Two Crowns, and aug-
 ‘ mented their Troops for their Service : That the
 ‘ former Elector had receiv’d *French* Garrisons into
 ‘ his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the
 ‘ Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwith-
 ‘ standing the Efforts of these so great and so for-
 ‘ midable united Powers, and the great Advantages
 ‘ they had in the beginning of the War, it has plea-
 ‘ sed the Divine Goodness so to bless the Operations
 ‘ of War on this side, and that of the Allies, That
 ‘ the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the
 ‘ Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne*
 ‘ deprived of his States and Territories, except that
 ‘ inconsiderable part, situated along the *Sambre*,
 ‘ which he enjoys still at this time ; That by the
 ‘ Forcing of the Lines in the *Walloon Brabant*, and
 ‘ by the Famous Battle of *Ramillies*, and several
 ‘ Sieges that followed the same, the Provinces of
 ‘ *Brabant*, *Malines* and *Flanders*, with the Fortresf of
 ‘ *Menin*, and the District thereof, were reduced and
 ‘ gained, whereby the Frontiers of the State from
 ‘ the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better covered. That
 ‘ in *Germany*, thro’ the Glorious Actions and Battles
 ‘ of *Schellenbergh* and *Hochster*, the Archdukedom of
 ‘ *Austria*, the Archbishoprick of *Saltsburgh*, the Bi-
 ‘ shopricks of *Passau* and *Augsburgh*, and the County
 ‘ of *Tirol*, have been pacify’d and restor’d to their
 ‘ former Tranquillity ; many Towns and Fortresses
 ‘ on both sides the *Danube* gain’d, and the Elector
 ‘ of *Bavaria* dispossessed of all his Dominions.

‘ All the Territories between the *Alps* and the
 ‘ *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and possessed by the
 ‘ Duke of *Anjou*, with the Assistance of *France* ; as
 ‘ also the States of those Princes, who had either
 ‘ declar’d for King *Charles III.* or were suspected to

be in his Interest, which the Enemy had seized, have been recover'd; so that *Lombardy* has been wholly abandoned by the Enemy, who, besides, were reduced to the necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castle of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Sestola*, *Sabionetta* and *Final*; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance; but above all, the Dutchy and State of *Milan*, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Situation. The said State having had time to breath and repair the Damage it had sustained by Foraging, Encampments and Winter Quarters, it may be affirm'd, upon good Grounds, that by the frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common Cause; and we may reckon as a great Advantage obtained thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the Situation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of *Tirol*, are covered, the Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* restored, and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of *Austria*, rendered more easy by *Final*, than by any other way. These Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor *Charles V.* had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of *Francis*, the First, King of *France*, with all the *Netherlands*, and to erect the same into a Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the said Emperor could never be perswaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the French used all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments, and the last deceased could never be induced, in the Negotiations about the *Spanish* Succession, to consent to part with the *Milanese*. The said Dutchy and other States in

w *bardy*, are so situated, that they do not only con-
 tribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of
 great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the
 Allies, and thereby strengthen the Common Cause.
 Lastly, by the reduction of *Lombardy*, several No-
 ble Rights of the Roman Empire in *Italy* have
 been recovered and re-established, and namely the
 Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua* and *Mo-*
denna, as well as *Milan*, the Principalities of *Gua-*
stalla and *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*,
 besides other Places, which for brevity sake, are to
 be omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd
 to his Principality of *Piedmont*, and having lately
 recover'd the Town and Castle of *Suza*, has there-
 by open'd a way to his and the Arms of his Allies
 for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples*
 is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the
 House of *Austria*, and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sar-*
dinia will soon follow that Example; whereby the
 Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea,
 will be farther cover'd, the Navigation and Com-
 merce to the *Levant* secur'd, and the Party of the
 Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strength-
 ned; these Kingdoms being so powerful in them-
 selves, as it has formerly appear'd, that through a
 good Government agreeable to the Genius of the
 People of that Country, and by an Orderly and
 Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may
 be put in a condition to furnish and maintain a
 great number of Troops and Gallies, for the Ser-
 vice of the Common Cause. To conclude, the
 Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and
 Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been recover'd
 and are still possess'd by King *Charles III.*

However, High and Mighty Lords, notwith-
 standing these great and important Advantages
 the Affairs are not yet brought to such Pass and
 Ballance, as may secure the Safety and Tran-
 quillity of your High Mightinesses and your Allies.
 The great Power of the Enemy you had to wrestle
 with, and especially that of the *French*, which, tho'
 several times gloriously defeated, and especially
 at *Schellenbergh*, *Hochstet*, *Ramilly*, and *Turin*, have
 yet found means every time to rise again, and have
 so far improved the Defeats they had received, as to

make

make them Incentives for greater Efforts ; That very Power has now and then stoppt the Prosecution of the Advantage obtained, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this stop have likewise sometimes contributed the Disorder, Dilatoriness and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their want of good Intelligence of the Motions, and Designs of the Enemy : And it were to be wished that in the Course of this War, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observed, namely, That Great Hopes, and Great Successes do not always go together, and that Prosperity, which gives Birth to such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a wrong and groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and consequently produces Supineness and Negligence.

Besides all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals in the Countries where the War was to be carried on ; the Number, Situation and Extent of the Fortified Places to be attack'd ; the Backwardness of the Seasons, and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Prosecution of Advantages obtained. 'Tis to these Reasons, or at least to some of them, that we may attribute, That Campaigns which have followed those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been so favourable : That the Campaign next after the Victories of *Schellembergh* and *Hochstet*, and which seem'd to promise no less than the Conquest of *Saër Louis* and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations : That in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last Campaign has not been so successful as the former : And that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Toulon* and *Marseilles* have had no other Effect than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and the Destroying of some Men of War and Magazines.

zines. However, it may be said, that that Expedition has stop't the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire and *Spain*, because they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

As to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies, which is the third Point under Consideration, it is to be observ'd, That notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before, and also of the Supplies they received from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduced to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still great and formidable: That *France*, in particular, in respect to the extent of its Territories and Frontiers is still the same, as it was when this War was undertaken, *Landau* and *Menin* excepted; and that, on the other hand, they are possess'd of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl* and *Triers*: That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown might have been in the two preceding Wars, yet the same have been considerably augmented in the present: That it may be affirmed, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the preceding War, and even are augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France*: That their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more numerous, insomuch, that in the last Campaign, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons and 300 Batallions: And tho' it is true beyond contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be weakned in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow weaker and exhausted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they used to get thereby is considerably decayed: That the continual Alteration of their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-payment of Interest, must needs have sunk their Credit in a most sensible manner, and that they must send vast Sums in Specie a-

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broad: Yet it is certain, that *France* has in her self some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and ought not to be pass'd over without Consideration: The same were last Year laid open before your High Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances; and therefore it will now suffice to observe in a summary way and Recapitulation, that the Despotick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence, and Obedience of the Subjects; the General Genius of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility, which is very numerous, inclining them to War; the Extent of the Territories of *France*; the Multitude of their Parishes, the vast number of its Inhabitants amounting to several Millions, have hitherto given an opportunity to that Crown, to re-establish their Forces, tho' never so much defeated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is considerably supplied by the Product and Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of *France*, which are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting to several Millions; by the sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the *Levant*; by the Trade of their Linnen of *Normandy* and *Brittany* into the West-Indies; and especially that by their Navigation and Settlements on the South Coast of *America*, they have gain'd the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabitants of *Peru*; a Return of such a quantity of Species coyn'd and uncoyn'd, and other rich valuable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be observed, That the great Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no inconsiderable Sums into *France*.

This being briefly observed about *France*, it may be farther remark'd, That that Crown is still united with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, followed the Party of the Allies: That that Kingdom is still entire, except some few Places in *Andalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia*, as it has been already related. That the said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren, and Un-

peopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the
 dies, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number
 of People, of a Foreign Religion, while, on the
 other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffer'd ver-
 much by the present War, and in general since the
 Reign of *Philip II.* and other Kings, to King *Charles*
II. by the prodigious Efforts they have made to
 maintain the War in the *Netherlands*, and foment and
 keep up intestine Divisions against their Neighbour
 through a vast Number of Pensions and borrowed
 Sums, at high Interest, which have occasioned
 the Engagement of the Demesnes, and more particu-
 larly, through the ill Administration of the
 Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great
 Disorder and Decay; but, notwithstanding all this
 the French Ministers had no sooner taken upon
 them, after the Death of King *Charles II.* the Ad-
 ministration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*
 according to the French Manner, but that King-
 dom began to make such Efforts as were not
 thought of before, and has brought this Year into
 the Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of Nations
 Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than, perhaps, has
 been seen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*
 and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, belong still
 to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was
 taken from them last Year, belong still, in regard
 of their outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*
 though in Fact, to *France*, and are under the Dispo-
 sition of that Crown, undoubtedly by Virtue of
 the Cession, which 'tis assured was made to them
 by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous
 Acceptation of the pretended Will of the late King
Charles of Spain.

The *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have
 been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires
 of the French, and of their continual Enterprizes
 which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Re-
 membrance of the Successes of the Battles of
Quentin and *Gravelines*, and the Motions of the
 Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that fol-
 low'd thereupon, which made *France* tremble more
 than once; and put them upon Measures to seize
 the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were

most convenient to protect them for the future ; and as it happens commonly, from this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But as our Forefathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the Security of their Country, the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, is sufficiently known ; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republick oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mentioned. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Lewis XIII.* which happened soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*, used all possible Means, without sparing any Thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*, for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That however, the State did at that time wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discouraged thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the Continuation of a particular War against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with the Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pirenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*, the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire*, and *St. Omer* excepted ; *Gravelines* in *Flanders* ; *Landrecy* and *Quesnoy* in *Hainault* ; *Avenes*, *Marienburg* and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maese* ; *Tionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damavilliers*, in the Country of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition ; and therefore in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both

to no purpose: The Partition was declined
 the Reasons aforesaid, and the Cantoning,
 making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected
 because it was thought that they would not make
 a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip* the IV. of *Spain*
 happening to dye in the Year 1665, his Death, and
 the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* in the *Neth-*
lands, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Oppor-
 tunity to *France*, to put up New Pretensions
 those Provinces; and notwithstanding the Solemn
 Renunciation made by the King and Queen in the
 Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the
 said King *Philip*, they pretended, that the Dutch
 of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were
 fallen to *France*, upon pretence of a certain
 Right of Devolution, by virtue of which the
 Daughters of the First Marriage were preferred
 to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the
 latter, who had contracted a Second Marriage,
 the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions
 being supported by Arms, which alarmed all the
 Neighbouring States, your High Mightinesses, and
 some others, were necessitated to oppose the same
 and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by way
 Security, the Defence and Protection of some
 Towns and places. This Opposition produced
 the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, in the Year 1668
 whereby, for the better preventing further Mis-
 chiefs and Inconveniencies, several Towns in the
Netherlands, and amongst others *Douay*, *Ton-*
nay, and *Lisle* were yielded to *France*: However
 upon the express Condition, That the rest of the
 said Provinces should be secured under the Guar-
 ranty of every one of the Potentates of Europe.
 But when the famous Triple Alliance between *Eng-*
land, *Sweden*, and the State was concluded for the
 Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid, this was taken
 by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Design
 on the *Netherlands*, and so highly resented, that
 may be said, that this very thing was one of the
 Essential Causes of the War, in the Year 1672
 which might have been easily prevented by aban-
 doning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening
 a Partition thereof; but then the Regency of the
 Republick thought, that this abandoning cou-

not be agreed to, without, in some manner, abandoning, at the same time, the State it self, and that that Partition would render *France* an immediate and contiguous Neighbour to the State, and therefore they wisely resolved to undergo the Calamities of the War, rather than by accepting those fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the inevitable Danger of a perpetual Subjection.

The Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Cambray*, *Valencien* and *Ypres*, where yielded to *France*, put an end to that War; but new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aimed at, or in lieu thereof *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms, and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-will, a great Part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times attack'd. The Treaty of a Twenty Years Truce, tho' it lasted but about Four, put an end to these Disputes, and a farther Part of those Provinces, and namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Counties of *Beaumont*, *Bovines* and *Chimay*, were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *Reswick*, which put an end to the War, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restored to *Spain*; but as soon as King *Charles II.* was dead, *France* manifested again her ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands*, it has been above observ'd; so that Your High Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of Your Ancestors, and moved by a no less active Principle of Courage and Valour, were forced to take up Arms to oppose and prevent the dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and obtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-design, or Machinations of others.

In order thereunto, and for promoting the farther Welfare of the State and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute

' solute Necessity, and undeniably evident by the
 ' sons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensu
 ' year 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be ma
 ' every where with Unanimity and Firmness, aga
 ' so powerful an Enemy, as has been above
 ' presented. That the High Allies and your H
 ' Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-ground
 ' Instances made, may contribute to their respect
 ' Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other P
 ' ple's Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon the
 ' forts of some of the Allies, for doing what t
 ' themselves are directly obliged to. That the C
 ' quest, or Reduction already made of so ma
 ' powerful States, Countries and Provinces
 ' which, by good Direction and Conduct, migh
 ' considerably strengthen the Forces of the All
 ' may be employ'd for the good of the Comm
 ' Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders and
 ' latoriness may, for the future, be provided aga
 ' and prevented; and that on the contrary, that
 ' things necessary for so great an End, or that
 ' any ways conduce thereto, be done and ord
 ' ed with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Appli
 ' cation. That for promoting the same, the Nat
 ' Genius and Activity of the Nation the A
 ' have chiefly to deal with in this War, may be
 ' ken into due Consideration; as also the Readin
 ' with which Orders, which depend of one C
 ' alone, may be given and executed; that it may
 ' considered also, that by Virtue thereof, they h
 ' some time since begun to remount their Caval
 ' and to augment the same, as also to re-estab
 ' and augment their Infantry. That the Tim
 ' Interval, between the end of a Campaign, to
 ' beginning of the other, is very short, and th
 ' fore ought to be husbanded and improved with
 ' utmost Care: And lastly, that in all the V
 ' that have been carried on against France, Ex
 ' perience has shewn the Importance and Necessity o
 ' ing first ready to take the Field, in order to ob
 ' any Advantage over them, and prevent and
 ' appoint their Projects and Designs.

' In the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but
 ' the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends a

said, cannot be made, without great Sums of Money, and a heavy Burden on the good Inhabitants of this Land, who, besides, feel the Calamities of this War, in the means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else, and perhaps better, the weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty Lords, What good can any other Measures than those that have been propos'd, produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of weariness of those heavy Taxes, or out of impatience of the Continuation of this War, Carelessness, or Dilatoriness, or which God forbid, out of Jealousy and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid, are so necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd, what else can be expected, but that in such a Case, *Spain* shall remain under a French Government, and Direction? That the Treasures of the *Indies* shall more and more fall into their Hands; and a great part of the *Netherlands* remain, in effect, annexed to *France*: That in this manner the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive War: That the Progresses already made, shall not be prosecuted, and signify nothing at all toward establishing a good and secure Barrier: That what has been gain'd shall not be preserv'd: That the Enemies being not pushed, and the Allies being, on this side, on the Defensive, the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage, and such a Readiness and Impatience to attack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be discouraged: That perhaps it will be impossible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State: That in that Case the War shall be carried in our own Territories; and that in all respects whatsoever, such a War, thro' its Duration, the heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more oppress and exhaust the good Inhabitants of this Country, than a vigorous Offensive War will do for a short time: That therefore it is much better, to run thro' the Fire of the Expences of such an Offensive War, if one may use that Expression, than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way by

a Defensive One: That there are great Advan-
 tages to be expected from the first, and nothing
 but Evil from the latter, seeing the greatest Fru-
 thereof will be a slight Peace; *France* having al-
 ways proportioned her Dispositions and Prepara-
 tions according to their Successes or Disgrace
 and formed thereupon the Grounds of their Hop-
 or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a De-
 fensive War, from her Resolution to preserve the
Spanish Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*, nor
 from the Desire and Design they have to obtain
 the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which the
 Crown has so long and so constantly aimed at and
 prosecuted: That *France* shall thereby become
 an immediate Neighbour to the State, and the
 consequently the Republick shall find her self re-
 duced to those Difficulties and Perplexities, that
 our Fore-fathers have always so much feared and
 apprehended, and for the preventing of which
 they did not regret to expose themselves to the
 most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending
 the same: That the Power and Maxims of the
French, and their Zeal for propagating a Religion
 different from that which your High Mightiness
 profess as true, will continually put the State in
 the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties: That need
 to mention the various Proverbs or Fables of the
 Antients, who could not sufficiently describe the
 dreadful Condition of Men, who possess the
 Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hang-
 ing over their Heads; it ought to be held for cer-
 tain, that such a Peace as aforesaid, shall continue
 no longer than it will please such who have made
 it with a Superiority of Power; and who affect
 as they shall think it convenient, will not want
 Pretences to make it void, and put the State in
 new Troubles and Calamities: That the good In-
 habitants of this Land, who by their Labour and
 Industry must provide for their Subsistence and
 Prosperity, and possess in Tranquillity, and without
 Fear, what they have got or spared, shall be discom-
 raged, by the Uncertainty of enjoying what they
 have, and thereby grow remiss in their Labour
 and Industry: That this will bring Poverty upon
 them, and diminish their Number, and occasion

the lowering the Price of unmoveable Goods and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and dangerous Conditions, the Income of the Ordinary Current Means will not be able to balance the Charges of keeping up and maintaining the great Number of Forces and Men of War these Fears will oblige the State to; and consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions; so that the State itself will be consumed, and perish in Fear.

Therefore the Council of State hope and promise themselves, that those great Inconveniencies and Dangers will be carefully prevented, and that following the glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety and Privileges, gave and contributed all that they had, those powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the present War, undertaken for Considerations as dear to the State as the former; and that Men shall not be impatient, tho' this War, which has already lasted six Years, is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wished; considering what was requisite to be done to bring the Enemies to good Terms of Peace and how long the State, by the Instances aforeaid, has fluctuated and stagger'd, before it could be brought into the safe Port of Her Liberty. The shortest way to arrive thither, is what has been proposed: And how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be hoped and expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eased by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases removed, so by this heavy and extremely expensive War, the State and their Allies will shortly obtain a good and lasting Peace. We say, a *Lasting Peace*, not such whereof the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practised for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and necessary Policy, to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is *Right and Just*, as what is *Profitable*; but a **PEACE**, which being made with the mutual Confidence



Concurrence of the High Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State so powerful an Enemy as *France*, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two, and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquillity, and last for many Years.

After these Premises, High and Mighty Lords the Members of the Union shall not expect any other Representation, nor indeed can the Council of State make any other; but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessened for the Year 1708. but rather, if it were possible, augmented or at least continu'd, and that whatever has been deficient may be remedied. And therefore taking into particular Consideration the Affairs that are the subject Matter of this General Petition, and first, according to order, those relating to the Land and next such as relate to the Sea-Service, the Council of State presents to your High Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the War, which they have formed for the Year ensuing; beseeching your High Mightinesses to send the same with all convenient speed to all the respective Provinces and to be pleased to second it with your powerful and effectual Recommendation, that not only the Consent and Payment requir'd of them be granted but also that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to the absolute Necessity thereof, that the War may be carried on with all imaginable Vigour and possible Activity, as an effectual Means to bring it soon to a good Conclusion.





















Numb. II.

IN a general Council of War held at *Valencia*, towards the latter end of *December*, King *Charles III.* being present, it was agreed, That all the Forces, then in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, should act in ONE BODY; so that if that Council had been pursued, all the Troops contained in the following Order of BATTLE, would have been at *Almanza*; but it is to be noted, that those Regiments that have a † before them, and were accounted the best, went with his Catholick Majesty into *Catalonia*.


Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at *Almanza*, April 25. N. S.

N. B. E. stands for English; D. Dutch; S. Spanish; P. Portuguese;  for Squadrons;  for Battalions.

First Line.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| S† |  | } | King of Spain's Dragoons |
| S† |  | | |
| P |  | } | The Marq. das Minas's Troop
General of the Horse's Troop |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Don Antonio de Noronha's Troop |
| P |  | | |
| S† |  | } | Count Noyelles's Regiment
Saragossa's Regiment |
| S† |  | | |
| P |  | } | Troop de Campo Mayor |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Don Bras de Silvera
Don Pedro Joseph de Mello |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Don Bernardo de Vasconcellos.
Troop de Villa Viciosa |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Algarve.
Frans. Jof. de S. Payo. |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Ant. d'Acuta.
Troop de Moira |
| P |  | | |
| P |  | } | Troop de Don Pedro Amassa |
| P |  | | |

B 2

P  Ant.

The Appendix.

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| P | | Ant. Carnero. |
| P | | Conde d' Aviros |
| P | | Conde d' Aylla |
| P | | Jos. de Lindo Ferrara |
| P | | Sebast. de Castro |
| P | | Don Luis de Camera |
| D | | Belcastel |
| D | | Kepefort |
| D | | Visouse |
| D | | Torsay |
| E | | Mordaunt |
| E | | Mackartney |
| E | | Marines |
| E | | Gorges |
| E | | Queen's Guards |
| D | | Trinborn |
| D | | Harvey |
| E | | Vreyness |
| D | | Winterfeld |
| D | | Montjoy |
| E | | Blood |
| E | | Pierce |
| E | | Peterborough |
| E | | Kilegrew |
| E | | Wade |
| E | | Southwell |
| E | | Guiscard |
| E | | Essex |
| E | | Carpenter Queen's |
| E | | Royal Dragoons |
| E | | |

1st English Bri-
gade Comman-
ded by Briga-
dier Mackart-
ney.

3d English Bri-
gade Comman-
ded by Colonel
Wade.

Second Line.

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| S | | King of Spain's Dragoons |
| S | | |
| P | | Olivenza |
| P | | |
| P | | Castel de Vide |

P 3 Ma

The Appendix.

21

P } Manuel Leiraon de Caravalle.
P } George d'Azevedo Coitihin.

P }
P }
P }
P } Beira

P }
P }
P } Nic. de Touar
P } Henric Lopez

P }
P } Lisboa

P }
P } Felix Machado
P } Don Hen. Henriques
P } Mat. Alvares Galle
P } Fran d'Abru Perera

D } Weldren
D } Cavalier
D } Lisse-Maraiz
D } Fresheim

E } Boles
E } Count Nassau
E } Britton
E } Portmore

P }
P }
P } Tras os Montes

E } Hill
E } Lord Marr Kerr

P }
P } Minio. Dragoons

P } Alnutt
E } Stewart

P }
P }
P } Minio. Dragoons.

th English
rigade Com-
anded by Co-
nel Britton.

English Bri-
ade Com-
anded by
Colonel Hill.

agoons

N. B. It is to be observ'd, that King Charles ha-
ng drawn 4 Squadrons, and 3 Battalions, out of
e first Line, the Earl of Galway was forc'd to sup-
y them out of the Second Line, which therefore
as but weak.

P M

B 3

Numb. III.

ORDER of BATTLE of the Army of the Two
Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, commanded by his
Grace the Duke of *Berwick*, at *Almanza*, on the
25th of *April*, 1707. N. S.

First Line.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| His Grace the Duke of BERWICK Commander in Chief. | | | | | |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Pozo Blanco | Spanish Guards | 1 Squad. |
| | | | Horfe | de Corps, or | 4 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Ronquillo | Life-Guards. | 4 |
| | | | | | |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Pozo Blanco | 4 |
| | | | | Rouffillon New | 3 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Carillo | 3 |
| | | | | Amezaga | 3 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Asturias | 4 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | 21 | | |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Spanish Guards | 3 Battal. |
| | | | | Walloon Guards | 3 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Castile | 1 |
| | | | | Murcia | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Charny | Truxillo | 1 |
| | | | | Badajos | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Seville | 1 |
| | | | | Burgos | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Ossuna | 1 |
| | | | | Valladolid | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Castillo | Orleans | 2 |
| | | | | Isle of France | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Sillery | 2 |
| | | | | Bigorre | 1 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Sillery | Oleron | 2 |
| | | | | Corunna | 2 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Polastron | Redony | 2 |
| | | | | B'aisois | 2 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Beauvais | Maitly | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | 30 | | |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Rouffillon Old | 3 Squad. |
| | | | | Seville | 4 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | Blasco | 3 |
| | | | | Vinno | 2 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | Horfe | Villars | 2 |
| | | | | Berry | 3 |
| The Duke of Berwick | Saint Gille,
L'Abadie,
La Borie, | Duke de Popoli,
Silly. | | | 17 |
| | | | | | |

10

Seco

The Appendix.

23

Second Line.

Dragoons { Mahoni 4 Squad.

The Queen's 4

Armendares 3

La Rambla 3

Horfe { Orders New 3

Orders Old 3

—
20

Du Mayne 2 Battal.

Berwick 1

Bresse 1

Labour 1

Cordova 1

Baxeles 1

Armada 1

Zamora 1

Medoc 1

Lannas 2

Theffe 1

Miromenil 1

Guadalaxara 1

Palancia 1

Salamanca 1

Faen 1

Charolois 2

Barrois 2

La Sarre 2

—
24

Milan 3 Squad.

Granada New 3

Paraber 2

Belle Porte 2

Geminon 2

Courtebonne 3

Beauville 3

—
18

Horfe in all 10680

Foot in all 30240

{ 76

54

Squadrons of Horfe } in all

Battalions of Foot }

Total of the Army 40920 Men.

Reform'd Officers and Volunteers are not included in this Number.

Officers of Horfe 1560

Officers of Foot 3240

Reform'd Officers and Volunteers are not included in this Number.

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B 4

Numb. IV.

Numb. IV.

*A LIST of the English Officers Horse and Foot,
Kill'd, Wounded and made Prisoners, at the
Battle of Almanza, April 14. 1707. O. S.*

N. B. Wd. stands for Wounded.

Officers Prisoners of
the Guards.

Major General
Shrimpton.

Lieut. Col. Talbor

Lieut. Col. Swan

Captain Poultney

Capt. Saubergue

Captain Bradbury

Ensign Poultney

Enf. Fogg

Enf. Hamilton

Adjutant Mullins.

Officers Prisoners of
Lord Portmore's.

Lieut. Col. Kirk

Major Cullyford

Captain Laton

Capt. Arnott

Capt. Hart

Capt. Gossin

Capt. Giles

Capt. Philips

Lieut. Jackson

Lieut. Slack

Leut. May

Lieut. Sawyers

Lieut. Bracelay

Lieut. Frazier

Lieut. Arthlony

Ensign Nichols

Enf. Brown

Enf. Graham

Enf. Johnson

Enf. Downes

Mr. Dalrimple, Surg.

Officers Prisoners of
Col. Southwell's.

Captain Bennett

Capt. Hussy

Wd. Lieut. Beauford

Wd. Lt. Columbine

Wd. Lt. Babinton

Wd. Lt. Magee

Wd. Lt. Mc. Neile

Wd. Lt. Campbell

Wd. Ensign Beckworth

Wd. Enf. Morgan

Wd. Enf. Reynolds

Wd. Quart. Mast. Begham

Wd. Mr. Dilpach, Surg.

Wd. Mr. Mc. Donald, Mate

Officers Prisoners of
Lieutenant General
Stewart's.

Wd. Captain Dansey.

Wd. Capt. Will. Stewart

Wd. Capt. Hill

Wd. Capt. Carleton

Wd. Lieut. Hussy

Wd. Lt. Bell

Wd. Lt. Johnston

Wd. Lt. James Stewart

Wd. Lt. Carr

Wd. Lt. Constable

Lt. Ash

Wd. Ensign Adams

Ensign

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Wd. Ensign Smith
Wd. Enf. James Stewart
Wd. Enf. Montgomery
Wd. Enf. Erwine.

Wd. Enf. Callow
Wd. Enf. Bruce
Enf. Bland
Wd. Mr. Withers.

Officers Prisoners of Colonel Hill's.

Colonel Hill
Major Milburn
Wd. Captain Mortimer
Wd. Capt. Erwine
Wd. Capt. Woolsey
Wd. Capt. Hammer
Capt. Tarbrough
Wd. Lieut. Edwards
Lt. Edwards, Junior.
Lt. Gwinn
Lt. Phipps
Lt. Burditts
Lt. Barnardine
Lt. Pain
Lt. Brown
Lt. Humphrys
Ensign Montjoy
Enf. Wakefeild
Enf. Merchant
Enf. Knox.

Officers Prisoners of Brigadier Blood's.

Capt. Dudley Cosby
Capt. Loftus Cosby
Wd. Capt. Fitzgerald
Wd. Capt. Foncebrand
Wd. Lieut. Rivesson
Wd. Lt. Ingram
Wd. Lt. Blood
Lt. Martin
Lt. Brown
Lt. Brooks
Lt. Tirrell
Ensign Pedley
Enf. Demurray.
Wd. Enf. De Aven.

Officers Prisoners of Ld. Mordant's.

Lieut. Col. Davidson
Major Gibson
Wd. Capt. Edwards
Capt. Cary
Capt. Davis
Wd. Lieut. Morin
Wd. Lt. Downes
Wd. Lt. Champfleury
Lt. Lermont
Lt. Pine
Wd. Ensign Benson
Enf. Mason
Wd. Enf. Moor, Senior
Enf. Surrow
Enf. Valade
Enf. Taylor
Enf. Maurice.

Officers Prisoners of Brigadier Gorge's.

Wd. Col. Alex. Hamilton
Capt. Dunbar
Capt. Deel
Wd. Capt. Cudmore
Wd. Capt. Berniere
Capt. Eager
Lieut. Gardner
Lieut. Dally
Wd. Lt. Warring
Lt. Devall
Lt. Christian
Ensign Willoughby
Enf. Arthur
Enf. Seers
Enf. O Bryan
Enf. Jones
Enf. Dunbar

Officers

*Officers Prisoners of
Colonel Alnutt's.*

Wd. Col. Alnutt
Lt. Col. Frankland
Wd. Lieut. Col. Barry
Lieut. Hicks
Wd. Lt. Duckinfeild
Lt. Wants
Wd. Lt. Dancer
Lt. Bishop
Wd. Ensign Bennet
Enf. Erwine
Wd. Enf. Sheen
Enf. Pascal
Enf. Money

*Officers Prisoners of
Colonel Wade's.*

Capt. Latour
Wd. Capt. Reading
Capt. Howard
Wd. Capt. Hauteclair
Capt. Edwards
Capt. Owens
Wd. Lieut. Physwyck
Wd. Lt. Struggle
Wd. Lt. Clapham
Wd. Lt. Mc. Cabe
Wd. Lt. Nichols
Wd. Lt. Gore
Wd. Ensign Lamilliere
Wd. Enf. Bromingham
Wd. Enf. Wheeler
Wd. Enf. Hayes
Enf. Reynolds

*Officers Prisoners of the
Lord Montjoys.*

Col. Arch. Hamilton
Lieut. Col. Cooper
Major Brooks
Capt. Wimpsey
Lieut. Ardiss
Lt. Thurlby
Wd. Lt. Rose

Lt. Labastide
Lt. Danson.
Lt. Forbess.
Ensign Stewart
Enf. O-Bryan
Enf. Mc. Glenaghan
Enf. Lodge
Enf. Billingsly
Enf. Roan
Enf. Hamilton

*Officers Prisoners of
Colonel Bowles's.*

Colonel Bowles
Captain Halfstead
Capt. Spencer
Capt. Saunders
Capt. Martin
Capt. Norgate
Capt. Coney
Capt. Lloyd
Capt. Boyde
Lieut. Buttler
Lt. Fenwick
Lt. Cotton
Lt. Whaley
Lt. Tracey
Lt. Hickman
Wd. Lt. O Bryan
Wd. Ensign Harris
Enf. Wright
Enf. Dixie
Enf. Munfill
Enf. Cuff
Enf. St. Clare

*Officers Prisoners of
Col. Britton's.*

Colonel Britton
Col. Congreve
Lt. Col. Alexander
Capt. Chudley
Capt. Ridley
Capt. Philips

Capt.

Capt. Dunlevy
 Capt. Bursk
 Capt. Crofdale
 Capt. Lambeth
 Lieut. Holt
 Lt. Burnett
 Lt. Estwood
 Lt. Gerard
 Lt. Lane
 Lt. Dimmock
 Lt. Groves
 Lt. Cock
 Lt. Gedouin
 Ensign Batton
 Enf. Collisson
 Enf. Greenaway.

Officers Prisoners of
 Brigadier Mackart-
 ney's.

Brigad. Mackartney
 Lt. Col. Dowglass
 Major Wedderburne
 Capt. Montgomery
 Capt. Emmery
 Capt. Gordon
 Capt. Stewart
 Capt. Allen
 Capt. Ballantine
 Lieut. Bell
 Lt. Trotter
 Lt. Gray
 Lt. Booth
 Lt. Vaughan
 Lt. Becks
 Lt. Johnston
 Ensign Penn
 Enf. Cornelius
 Enf. Villars
 Enf. Burnside
 Mr. Brown, Surgeon

Officers Prisoners of
 Lt. Marr-Kerr's.
 Major Windram

Capt. Nairn
 Capt. Urquhart
 Lieut. Arskin
 Wd. Lt. Southberland
 Lt. Adams
 Wd. Lt. Murray
 Wd. Lt. Cleland
 Wd. Ensign Tarquhar
 Wd. Enf. Grant
 Wd. Enf. Dunlapp
 Wd. Enf. Stewart
 Wd. Enf. Carr
 Wd. Enf. Watkins

Officers Prisoners of
 Count Nassau's.

Lt. Col. De Magny
 Wd. Major Labatie
 Capt. Debarry
 Capt. St. Maurice
 Capt. Gignous
 Wd. Capt. Desodes
 Capt. Beaufort
 Capt. La Ravalier
 Wd. Lieut. Sellaries
 Lt. Santillie
 Lt. Compan
 Wd. Lt. Rocheblave
 Wd. Lt. Verdchamp
 Lt. Osmond
 Lt. Lefstry
 Lt. Lostall
 Lt. Lescure
 Wd. Lt. Du Fau

Officers Prisoners of
 Col. Borr's Marines.
 Capt. Humphry Cory.

Officers Prisoners of
 Brig. Will's Marines.
 Lieut. Davidson

Officers

Officers Prisoners of
Maj. Gen Harvey's.

Wd. Lieutenant Gee
Wd. Cornet Boughton
Wd. Quarter-Ma. Souden

Officers Prisoners of
Colonel Pierce's.

Wd. Lieut. Fitzgerald
Wd. Cornet Barry

Officers of the English Infantry, kill'd at the Battle of
Almanza.

Kill'd of the Guards.

Lieut. Col. Austin
Capt. Stanhope
Capt. Peachy

Kill'd of Lord Portmore's.
Lieutenant Brady

Kill'd of Col. Southwell's.

Lieut. Col. Mc. Neile
Capt. Columbine
Capt. Drake
Capt. Campbell
Capt. Justeniere
Lieut. Harvey
Lieut. Emmery
Ensign Sarracen
Ensign Watts

Kill'd of Lieutenant General Stewart's.

Capt. Campbell
Capt. Wallace
Capt. White
Capt. Phillips
Capt. Gregory
Lieut. Wilcocks
Lt. Robert Stewart, Senior.
Ensign Casey
Kill'd at Villena.
Lt. Robert Stewart, Junior

Ensign Buffiere

Kill'd of Colonel Hill's.

Major Collingwood
Capt. Swift
Capt. Carvell
Capt. Cramer
Lieut. Foulk
Lieut. Doland

Kill'd of Brigadier Blood's.

Lieut. Col. Woollett
Lieut. Col. Withers
Major Leech

Kill'd of the Lord Montagu's.

Capt. Collins
Ensign Moore

Kill'd of Brigadier Gorges.

Capt. Lane
Capt. Wichells
Capt. Emy

Kill'd of Colonel Alnutt's.

Capt. Musgrave
Capt. Parsons
Lieut. Ayris
Lieut. Ballance
Ensign Wells

Kill'd of Colonel
Captain Barran
Capt. Digoine
Lieut. Boots
Ensign Erwine
Enf. Ferron

Kill'd of Lord
Lieut. Hamilt

None of Colonel
kill'd

Kill'd of Colonel
Lieut. Sherridge
Ensign Herber
Enf. Lake

Kill'd of Brig
kertne

Colonel Rany
Lieut. Stretton
Lieut. Bonner
Ensign Aberc
Enf. Corser

Kill'd of Lord

Colonel Henry
Lieut. Col. A
Capt. Campbe
Capt. Robert
Capt. William
Lieut. Mc. L
Lieut. Grant
Ensign Frazie

Kill'd of Cou

Captain De C
Lieut. Ripere
Lieut. Nolett

Kill'd

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Kill'd of Colonel Wade's.

Captain Barraton

Capt. Digoine

Lieut. Boots

Ensign Erwine

Enf. Feron

Lieut. Lehup

Lieut. Coussau

*Kill'd of Major General
Harvey's.*

Colonel Roper

Capt. Nicholson

Lieut. Bridger

Kill'd of Lord Montjoy's.

Lieut. Hamilton

None of Colonel Bowles's

kill'd.

*Kill'd of Brigadier Car-
penter's.*

Colonel Lawrence

Capt. Smith

Cornet Petty

Kill'd of Colonel Britton's.

Lieut. Sherridon

Ensign Herbert

Enf. Lake

Kill'd of Lord Essex's.

Colonel Charles Dormer

Cornet Owen

*Kill'd of Brigadier Mac-
kertney's.*

Colonel Ramsey

Lieut. Stretton

Lieut. Bonner

Ensign Abercrombey

Enf. Corfer

*Kill'd of Brigadier Killi-
grew's.*

Brigadier Killigrew

Lieutenant Baxter

Kill'd of Lord Marr-Kerr's.

Colonel Henry Arskin

Lieut. Col. Arskin

Capt. Campbell

Capt. Robert Carr

Capt. William Carr

Lieut. Mc. Lean

Lieut. Grant

Ensign Frazier

Kill'd of Colonel Pierce's.

Lieut. Col. Deloches

Cornet Cundy

Cornet Holmes

Quarter-Master Sturges

*Kill'd of Lord Peterbo-
rough's.*

Lieut. Col. Green

Capt. Humphry's

Capt. Cuddey

Lieut. Mc Cleland

Adjut. Doddington

Quarter-Master Graby

Kill'd of Count Nassau's.

Captain De Courcel

Lieut. Ripere

Lieut. Nolett

Total

Total of the *English* Officers, Kill'd and Taken at
the Battle of *Almanza*, April the 14th.

| Rank of the Officers. | Officers
Prisoners. | Officers
Kill'd |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Major Generals | 1 | 0 |
| Brigadiers | 1 | 1 |
| Colonels | 7 | 5 |
| Lieutenant Colonels | 10 | 7 |
| Majors | 7 | 2 |
| Captains | 70 | 30 |
| Lieutenants | 104 | 23 |
| Ensigns | 77 | 13 |
| Cornets | 2 | 4 |
| Adjutants | 1 | 1 |
| Quarter-Masters | 2 | 2 |
| Chirurgeons | 3 | 0 |
| Mates | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 285 | 88 |

Number

His Excellency Monsieur d'Auvergne, Viceroy of the States-General's Forces.
C H U R C H I L L

Generals, Wintenberg, Dompere, Oeffricse, Albemarle, Scholten, Fagel, Spaar, Dedem, In-
goldsbey, Orkney, Vandernath, Bulow, Lumley.
Lieut. Gen. Rantzow, Athlone, Pr. d'Auvergne, La Leche, Hesse Hombourg, Wick, Welaeren,
Major-Gen. Rantzow, Athlone, Pr. d'Auvergne, La Leche, Hesse Hombourg, Wick, Welaeren,

The Appendix.

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Numb. V.

I thought fit to insert here the Order of Battle, both of the Confederate and French Armies in the Netherlands, whereby it will appear, that two such Armies were, perhaps, never in Sight, for so considerable a Time, without coming to an Engagement.

The Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at the
Camp of Meldert, June 26. 1707. N. S.

First LINE.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|---|-------------------|---|---------|
| Stairs | Drago. | { | Royal British | 2 | Squad. |
| | | | Royal Irish | 2 | |
| | | | Lumly | 3 | |
| | | | Cadogan | 2 | |
| | Horse | { | Schomberg | 2 | |
| Palmes | | | Palmes | 2 | |
| | | | Wood | 2 | |
| | | | Orrery | 1 | Battal. |
| | Foot | { | Latorf | 1 | |
| | | | Reck | 1 | |
| | | | Evans | 1 | |
| | | | Voight | 2 | Squad. |
| | | | Freschappel | 2 | |
| | Horse | { | Pents | 2 | |
| | | | Schuylenburg | 2 | |
| | | | Leib. Hanov. Reg. | 2 | |
| | Drag. | { | Bulow | 4 | |
| Chanclos | | | Chanclos | 2 | |
| | Horse | { | Glinston | 2 | |
| Mattha) | | | Obdam | 2 | |
| | Drag. | { | Vander Nath | 4 | |
| | | | British Guards | 1 | Battal. |
| | | | Royal British | 1 | |
| Meredith | | | Godfrey | 1 | |
| | | | Sabine | 1 | |
| | | | Webb | 1 | |
| Temple | | | Royal British | 1 | |
| | | | Royal Irish | 1 | |
| | | | Temple | 1 | |
| | | | Tatton | 1 | |
| North and Grey | | | North and Grey | 1 | |
| | | | Argyle | 1 | |
| | | | Lalo | 1 | |
| Brig. | | | Meredith | 1 | |

Stärke

A Continuation of the First LINE.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|
| Brigadiers. | Preston | 1 | Battal. |
| | How | 1 | |
| | Gore | 1 | |
| Starke | Dubruel | 1 | |
| | Belling | 1 | |
| | Stalmeeſter | 1 | |
| | Tecklenburgh | 1 | |
| | Starke | 1 | |
| Gaudecker | Rantzow | 1 | |
| | Orange | 2 | |
| | Hucklome | 1 | |
| Waudenbourg | Holſtein-beeck | 1 | |
| | Zoutland | 1 | |
| | May | 1 | |
| Huffel | MaſſauWaudenb. | 1 | |
| | Huffel | 1 | |
| | Prin. W. of Heſſe | 1 | |
| | Sickendorf | 1 | |
| Els | Ranck | 1 | |
| | Metrael | 2 | |
| | Reighteren | 1 | |
| | Els | 1 | |
| Hamilton | Prince Royal | 1 | |
| | Tullibardin | 1 | |
| | Collier | 1 | |
| | Murray | 1 | |
| Waſſenaer | Dutch Guards. | 3 | |
| Schwartzill | Donep | 1 | |
| | Schutten | 1 | |
| | Schwartzell | 1 | |
| | Daniſh Guards | 1 | |
| Slippenbagh | Drag. { | | |
| Bauditz | Guards Drag. | 5 | Squad |
| Maurice Naſſau | Bauditz | 4 | |
| | Carabineers | 4 | |
| | Dutch Life Guar. | 1 | |
| Poſern | Dutch Blue Guar. | 2 | |
| | Tilly | 2 | |
| | Dompre | 2 | |
| Eck | Ooſtfrieze | 2 | |
| Briſlewitz | Eck | 2 | |

A C

W. itembe

Baldwin
PlettenberBroeckdorf
Brig.

W. itembe

A Continuation of the First LINE.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| W.temberg | Horse | Eck | 2 Squad. |
| | | Rochfort | 2 |
| | | Erbagh | 2 |
| | | Vittinghoff | 1 |
| Baldwin | | W.temberg | 2 |
| Plettenberg | | Scravenmore | 2 |
| | | Baldwin | 2 |
| | | Hebourn | 1 Battal. |
| | Foot | May | 1 |
| | | Maximilian | 1 |
| | | Funnen | 1 |
| | | Broeckdorf | 2 Squad. |
| Brig. | | Schmettau | 2 |
| | Horse | Rantzow, M. G. | 2 |
| | | Leib Regiment | 2 |
| | Drag. | Bonard | 2 |

The Second LINE in Order of BATTLE

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| General LOTTO M.
Lieut. Gen. Rantzow, Hompesch, Oyen, Dopff, Heucklome, Holstein-Beeck, Oxenstiern, Natimar.
Majors-Gen. Vittinghoff, Pr. Wm. of Hesse, Frankenberg, Erbagh, Erbevelt, Murray, Zoutland, Pallant,
Berenzdorf, Tettau, Denboff, St. Laurents, Devayne. | Hackleborn | Drag. | Sonsfelt | 4 Squad |
| | | | Ansbagh | 4 |
| | | | Wiitenstein | 4 |
| | | | Leib Regiment | 3 |
| | | | Prince Royal | 3 |
| | Spaen | Horse | Slippenbagh | 3 |
| | | | Heyden | 2 |
| | | | Catts | 2 |
| | | Drag. | Benningfen | 3 |
| | Rheden | Horse | Rheden | 2 |
| | | | St. Laurents | 2 |
| | | Drag. | Villars | 4 |
| | | | Prussian Guards | 1 Battal. |
| | | | Prince Royal | 3 |
| | Borg | | Albright | 1 |
| | | | Lothum | 2 |
| | | | Alt Dhona | 1 |
| | | | Denboff | 1 |
| | Croone | | Prince Royal | 1 |
| | | | Anhalt | 1 |
| | | | Grumcavt | 1 |
| | | | Berensdorf | 1 |
| | Gauvain | | Coscritz | 1 |
| | | | Melville | 1 |
| | | | Delcar | 1 |
| | | | Gauvain | 1 |
| | Keppel | | Rantzow | 1 |
| | | | Albemarle | 2 |
| | | | Dedem | 1 |
| | | | Keppel | 1 |
| | Vertmuller | | Starler | 2 |
| | | | Chambrier | 1 |
| | Landsberg | | Landsberg | 1 |
| | | | Schwartz | 1 |
| | | | Stirtzel | 1 |
| | | | Maximilian | 1 |
| | Berner | | Aderkas | 1 |
| | | | Berner | 1 |
| | Vegelin | | Idsinga | 1 |
| | | | Vegelin | 1 |
| | Brig. | | Pallant | 1 |

FOOT


English Artillery consisting of 44 Piece of Cannon

A C
Zitten
Boijset
Porral
Schmettan
Cralingen
Starkenbou
Grovestein
Pavel
Reghteren
Dewitz
Brig

The Appendix.

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A Continuation of the Second LINE.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zitten | Oxenstiern | 1 Battal. |  |
| | Fagel | 1 | |
| Boijset | Salisch | 1 | |
| | Boijset | 1 | |
| Porral | Plessen | 1 | |
| | Van Stecken | 1 | |
| Drag. | Dopff | 4 Squad. | Durch Ar-
tillery con-
sisting of
60 Pieces
of Cannon, |
| Schmettau | Schmettau | 4 | |
| | Life Guards | 1 | |
| | Orange | 2 | |
| Cralingen | Oyen | 1 | |
| | Cralingen | 2 | |
| Starkenbourg | Hombourg | 3 | |
| | Lalech | 2 | |
| Grovestein | D' Auvergne | 1 | |
| | Grovestein | 2 | |
| Pawel Horfe | Pawel | 2 | |
| | Driesberg | 2 | |
| Reghteren | Hunnixbeen | 2 | |
| | Fenninger | 3 | |
| | Braeckdorf | 2 | |
| | Wirtemberg | 2 | |
| Dewitz | Dewitz | 2 | |
| Brig. | Lt. Ge. Rantzow | 2 | |
| Drag. | Bonard | 2 | |

| | Battal. | Squad. |
|------------|---------|--------|
| First Line | 56 | 85 |
| Second | 40 | 77 |
| | 96 | 162 |

The ORDER of Battle of the French Army commanded by the Elector of BAVARIA and the Duke of VENDOSME.

| The Elector of Bavaria. | | The Duke of Vendosme. | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lieutenant-Generals. Du Rosel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guiche, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gacé.
Major-Generals. May, Fraulx, Guerchy, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puignion.
Brigadiers. Notest, Pasteur, Claßonville. Clois, Santiny, Beringhen, Livrey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Gabret, La Marck, Janghen, Marcs, Woffikel, Montperat, Albergotti, Steckenberg, Arpajou, Du Bavail, Selver, Minute, Leost Dam, Bod-
cux, Scheyladet, Villers, Du Rour. | Dragoons. | Lieutenant-Generals. Conflans, Négent, A Coste, Barantin, Schack, Couvriers, Mouchy, Rbingraaf, Bournorville, Bußon, Brendelet, May, Croug, Spierre, Arling, Mommerange, Duberil, La Catoire, Dobelstein, Fresin, Rosen. | Foot. |
| | 3 Mestre de Camp General. | | 2 Beaupermee. |
| | 2 Aquaviva. | | 2 Perche. |
| | 3 Chaumont. | | 2 Nivernois. |
| | 3 La Reine. | | 1 Maurour. |
| | 2 Risbourg. | | 3 Roiale. |
| | 3 Lisparre. | | 2 Sparre. |
| | | | 3 Piemont. |
| | | | 1 Obrien. |
| | | | 1 Fils Gerald. |
| Lieutenant-Generals. Du Rosel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guiche, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gacé.
Major-Generals. May, Fraulx, Guerchy, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puignion.
Brigadiers. Notest, Pasteur, Claßonville. Clois, Santiny, Beringhen, Livrey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Gabret, La Marck, Janghen, Marcs, Woffikel, Montperat, Albergotti, Steckenberg, Arpajou, Du Bavail, Selver, Minute, Leost Dam, Bod-
cux, Scheyladet, Villers, Du Rour. | Horse. | | 1 Perona. |
| | 13 Maison du Roi. | | |
| | 8 Gendarmerie. | | Horse. |
| | 3 Dirmaine. | | 3 Roiale Etranger. |
| | 2 Stagnan. | | 2 Courcillon. |
| | 2 Marteville. | | 3 Orleans. |
| | 2 Fontaine. | | 2 Livrey. |
| | 3 Toulouse. | | 3 Demares. |
| | 3 Colonel General. | | 3 Beringhen. |
| | | | 2 Forlac. |
| Lieutenant-Generals. Du Rosel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guiche, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gacé.
Major-Generals. May, Fraulx, Guerchy, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puignion.
Brigadiers. Notest, Pasteur, Claßonville. Clois, Santiny, Beringhen, Livrey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Gabret, La Marck, Janghen, Marcs, Woffikel, Montperat, Albergotti, Steckenberg, Arpajou, Du Bavail, Selver, Minute, Leost Dam, Bod-
cux, Scheyladet, Villers, Du Rour. | Foot. | | 2 Tuoroute. |
| | 3 Picardie. | | 2 Arco Cologne. |
| | 2 Luxembourg. | | 3 Potte. |
| | 4 Le Roi. | | 3 Cuivassiers d'Arco. |
| | 2 Poitou. | | 1 Carabiniers Garde. |
| | 2 Chartres. | | 2 Garde d'Espagne. |
| | 4 Alsace. | | 3 Garde d'Archers. |
| | 2 Godrin. | | 6 Carabiniers. |
| | 1 Royal Italien. | | |
| | 2 Lovigni. | | Dragoons. |
| Lieutenant-Generals. Du Rosel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guiche, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gacé.
Major-Generals. May, Fraulx, Guerchy, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puignion.
Brigadiers. Notest, Pasteur, Claßonville. Clois, Santiny, Beringhen, Livrey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Gabret, La Marck, Janghen, Marcs, Woffikel, Montperat, Albergotti, Steckenberg, Arpajou, Du Bavail, Selver, Minute, Leost Dam, Bod-
cux, Scheyladet, Villers, Du Rour. | 4 Garde Francoise. | | 2 Claßonville. |
| | 3 Garde Suisse. | | 3 Lepinaq. |
| | 3 Garde Cologne. | | 2 Pasteur. |
| | 4 Garde Baviere. | | 3 Vasse. |
| | 1 Isanghein. | | 3 Le Roi. |
| | 1 La Landes. | | 2 Notest. |
| | 2 Vendome. | | |
| | 2 La March. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Maguac. Ribeaucourt, Bourats. Alpetterre, May, Bournonville, Buillon, Brendeleit, Frein, Rosen. Lude, Alborgotti, De Lille, Capres, Zuniga, Birkenfeld, Sparre, Ruffes, Toulangeon. Souternon, Consilans, Croug, Spierre, Arling, Monmerange, Duberil, Lx Catoire, Dobelstein, Frein, Rosen. Lieutenant-Generals. Major-Generals. Brigadiers. Costa, Chamfleur, Nugent, A Coste, Barantin, Biron, Esclinvilliers, Ligendy, A Coste, Nugent, Locatelli, Cherisy, La Tour, Poan, Costa, Carabiniers, La Bressche, Bellefond, Cravattes, Hussars.

- 2 Egmont.
- 3 Dauphin Etranger.
- 2 Rosen.
- 2 La Motte.
- 2 Fresin.
- 2 Marsillac.
- 2 Dobelstin.
- 2 Dalrau.
- 2 Roye.
- 2 La Catoire.
- 2 Coulanges.
- 2 Branche.
- 2 Abusson.
- 2 Matignon.
- 3 Roial Piemont.
- Foot.
- 2 Roial Roussillon.
- 2 Fourfleur.
- 2 Conde.
- 1 Laern.
- 2 Guienni.
- 1 Wemmel.
- 2 Bearn.
- 2 St. Valier.
- 2 Auxerrois.
- 2 Xaintonge.
- 2 Solre.
- 3 Villars.
- 3 May Suisse.
- 3 Brendeleit.
- 3 Hesse Suisse.
- 3 Castillas.
- 3 Greder.
- 1 Bournonville.
- 1 Doigny.
- 1 Fusileer d'Espagne.
- 2 Boulonnois.
- 1 Lbingraaf.
- 2 Lorraine.
- 1 Bauche.
- 1 Nile.
- 2 Angeuoy.
- 1 Couvieres.
- 2 Greder.
- 1 Nassau.
- 2 Provence.

- 1 Grimaldi.
- 1 Cambresis.

Horse.

- 3 Conde.
- 2 Barantin.
- 2 Biron.
- 2 Esclinvilliers.
- 2 Ligendy.
- 2 A Coste.
- 3 Nugent.
- 2 Locatelli.
- 2 Cherisy.
- 2 La Tour.
- 2 Poan.
- 3 Costa.
- 3 Carabiniers.
- 2 La Bressche.
- 2 Bellefond.
- 3 Cravattes.
- 2 Hussars.

Reserve.
Dragoons.

- 3 Bretagne.
- 2 Pignatelli.

Horse.

- 3 Roial Allemand.
- 2 Bruhof.

Foot.

- 1 Bat. commanded by the C. de la Motte.

Horse.

- 2 Tarent.
- 2 Bellaceuil.
- 2 Cano.
- 2 Roial Artillerie.
- Battalions.
- 1 Bombardiers.

Chemeraut.
Lestuares.
Krukenberg, Pignatelli.

Lieutenant-General.
Major-General.
Brigadiers.

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| Battalions | 124 |
| Squadrons. | |
| Horse | 155 |
| Dragoons | 36 |
| Hussars | 2 |
| Squadrons | 102 |

The Treaty concluded at Alt-Ranstad, between the Emperor and the King of Sweden.

The Instrument on the Part of the Emperor.

WE JOSEPH, &c. make known, That some Complaints and Disputes having risen between Us and the most serene and potent Prince CHARLES King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals; [his whole Title] our most dear Cousin and Brother; We, for composing them, have on our Part sent to his Serenity our Illustrious and Noble Privy-Counsellor, Gentleman of our Bedchamber, Chancellor of our Kingdom of Bohemia, our faithful and beloved John Wenceslaus Count Wratisslaw of the Roman Empire, with full Power to agree and conclude the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

THE free Exercise of Religion, granted by the Peace of Osnabrug, to the Princes, Counts, Barons and Nobles of Silesia, and to their Subjects; as also to the Cities, Suburbs and Villages adhering to the Confession of Augsburg, shall not only be preserved entire and unviolated, but likewise whatever Innovations shall appear to have been made, contrary to the genuine Sense of that Treaty, shall be amended by the following Methods.

1. Whatever Churches and Schools in the Principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, Munsterberg and Oels, or in the City of Breslau, and other Cities, Suburbs and Villages, were after the Peace of Westphalia taken away, and either consecrated to the Roman Catholick Worship, or only shut up, shall be put into the same Condition they were in at the time of the said Pacification, and with all the Rights, Privileges, Revenues, Lands, and Effects belonging to them, be restored to those of the Augsburg Confession, within six Months at farthest, or sooner.

2. The Communities who have Churches built near the Towns of Sweynitz, Jaur and Glogau, shall not only be at Liberty to maintain as many Ministers as are requisite to perform the sacred Offices of Religion; but to have and found near those Churches

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Churches, Schools for the Education of Children.

3. In such Places where the publick Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion is prohibited, none shall be hindred from performing Religious Worship peaceably and quietly in their own House, for themselves, their Children, Lodgers and Servants; or from sending their Children to Schools abroad of their own Religion, or having them taught by private Tutors at home; Nor shall any of the *Lutheran* Religion in *Silesia* be compell'd to be present at the Worship of the *Roman Catholicks*, to make use of their Schools, to embrace their Religion, or to send for any *Roman Catholick* Parish-Priests, to perform the Ministerial Functions of Matrimony, Baptism, Burial, the Holy Communion, and the like; but every one shall be at Liberty, on any of those Occasions, to go to any neighbouring Place within or without *Silesia*, where the *Lutheran* Religion is openly exercis'd, paying to their own Parish-Priest the settl'd customary Dues. Farther, the Ministers of the *Lutheran* Religion shall not be hindred from visiting when sent for, the Sick of their own Religion dwelling under the Jurisdiction of the *Roman Catholicks*; nor from attending, comforting, or administering to Prisoners, or Persons condemn'd to die.

4. The Nobility and others who have Estates in the Parishes of those of the *Lutheran* Persuasion, shall be obliged to pay to the Minister of the *Lutheran* Parish-Church his Tythes, and other Emoluments that come under the Name of Surplice-Fees. [*Reditus qui Stole Nomine veniunt.*]

5. Minors and Orphans of either Sex, of what Condition soever, who are born of *Lutheran* Parents, shall not have Tutors or Guardians of a different Religion obtruded upon them: much less shall these be allow'd to put Minors into Monasteries, and instil into them the Principles of their Religion. And whereas Mothers have a natural Right to the Tuition and Education of their Children, it shall be lawful for them, in Defect of Tutors or Guardians duly qualify'd, or when such are not appointed by their Husbands Wills, to chuse others of the *Lutheran* Religion to assist them in the Guardianship.

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6. When

6. When a Suit is in Prosecution on Account of Religion, the President or Judge of an inferior Court shall not proceed to a Decision, before the Person against whom the Action is brought, can carry it before the Supreme Regency of *Silesia*, or before his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and there try his Right. For which purpose, the Estates professing the *Lutheran* Religion, shall be allow'd to keep and maintain, at their own Expence, Deputies at the Imperial Court.

7. Causes Matrimonial, and others that have relation to Religion, shall either not be cognizable by a *Roman Catholick* Consistory, or be adjudg'd according to the Canons admitted in the *Lutheran* Religion: but in those Principalities, where, at the time of the Peace of *Munster*, were Consistories of the *Augsburg* Confession, Consistories shall be restor'd on the former Establishment, who shall take Cognizance of, and decide such Causes, with Saving in all Places to the Right of Appeal to the Sovereign.

8. For the future, no Churches or Schools in the Cities, Suburbs, and Villages throughout *Silesia*, where the Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion is still retain'd, whether in the Gift of the Emperor, or of any other *Roman Catholick* Patron, shall be taken away; but with their Pastors and the Masters of Schools shall be preserv'd and protected. Likewise the Patrons of Churches shall enjoy their Right of nominating Pastors and Preceptors to Churches and Schools of the *Lutheran* Religion; nor shall they be hindred by the Opposition of *Roman Catholicks* having a joint Right of Patronage with them; which *Roman Catholicks* refusing or neglecting to declare themselves within the usual time, the Community or Publick shall be at Liberty to nominate fit Pastors of Churches, and Masters of Schools; yet without Diminution of the Right the Patron has in that Case.

9. The Nobility, Vassals, and Subjects of the *Lutheran* Religion, shall not be excluded from publick Offices, if they are capable of discharging them; nor shall they be hinder'd from selling their Estates, and leaving the Country when they please, as is expressly provided by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

10. His

10. His Sacred Imperial Majesty shall not refuse
 Regard to the friendly Interpositions and Intercessi-
 ons of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, and
 of the Princes and States of the same Religi-
 on, for the greater Freedom of the Exercise of
 Religion, agreeably to the Treaty of *Westpha-*
lia.

11. He shall also give Order in the usual Man-
 ner, that what is transacted and done by this A-
 greement, shall not only be put in Execution with-
 in the time stipulated, but likewise that all and
 singular the Articles contain'd therein, be exactly,
 and *bona fide*, in all time, observ'd and made good:
 Accordingly he does now and for ever give them
 the Force of a Law not to be infring'd by any con-
 trary Orders or Commands. He likewise con-
 sents, that the *Swedish* Minister be present at the
 Execution, and have the Inspection of all that is
 transacted in this Affair.

ARTICLE II.

His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* having in-
 timated, that he has very much at Heart the In-
 terests of the most Serene House of *Holstein Got-*
torp, his Sacred Imperial Majesty promises, that
 when that Ducal House shall require it in a decent
 Manner, he will, after having well inform'd him-
 self of that Affair, confirm, within the Term of
 Four Months, the Agreement enter'd into by the
 Chapter of *Lubeck* in the Year 1647, to elect Bi-
 shops and Coadjutors out of that House for six Ge-
 nerations.

i. Moreover, he declares himself dispos'd to
 continue in the reigning House of *Holstein Got-*
torp the Right of Primogeniture, introduc'd by
 an Ordinance of Duke *John Adolphus*, of the 9th
 of *January* 1608, inasmuch as it has been confirm'd
 by all the succeeding Emperors. So that he will
 not only confirm, in the best Form and Manner
 us'd in the Imperial Court, as well the foremen-
 tion'd Agreement, as this Ordinance which has
 been so often corroborated, but will preserve in its
 full Force the Right which the most Serene House
 of *Holstein Gottorp* has thereby acquir'd, and not
 suffer any thing ever to be decreed to the contrary.

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ARTICLE III.

‘ His Sacred Imperial Majesty remits to his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, all Subsidies of Men, Money, or other Aid, which he for his Provinces in Germany was bound to furnish, as well formerly, as to the present War, wherein his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire are by Decree engag’d against France and its Adherents, and which, during this War, he might be oblig’d to furnish. On which Account his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors shall not in any wise ever make any Demands of, or give any Disturbance to, either the Kingdom of Sweden, or its Provinces in Germany: All other Engagements, besides this Remission, which his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden now is, or shall hereafter be under for those Provinces to his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, remaining firm.

ARTICLE IV.

‘ And to give the greater Force to these Promises, and the more certain Security that all and singular the Contents thereof shall be religiously and inviolably maintain’d; the Power is left to his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, of nominating and taking in such Guarantees as he shall think fit.

‘ In Testimony of all which, the Minister of his Sacred Imperial Majesty being vested with full Power, has confirm’d with his usual Seal the present Agreement sign’d with his own Hand, and has promis’d it shall be ratify’d by his Sacred Imperial Majesty within the Term of two Weeks, to be reckon’d from this Day, and that he will duly deliver the Instrument of that Ratification. Given in the Royal Quarters at *Alt-Ranstad*, the 1st Day of September, 1707.

Sign’d,

WENCESLAUS,

(L. S.)

Count de Wratislaw

The RATIFICATION.

WE being readily dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity that is between Us and the most Serene King and Kingdom of Sweden, as to cut off all Occasion of Animosity, do by the Authority of these Presents subscribed with our own Hand, and corroborated with our Imperial Seal, approve and ratifie the foregoing Articles, which we will exactly observe, and not suffer to be infring'd. Given in our City of Vienna, the 6th Day of September, in the Year of the Lord 1707. the 18th of our Roman, the 1st of our Hungarian, and the 3d of our Bohemian Reign.

JOSEPHUS,
L. S.

H. Frederick Gui. Schonborn.
By his Sacred Imperial Majesty's
express Command,
C. F. Consbruch.

The Instrument on the Part of the King of Sweden.

WE CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c. make known, That whereas the most Serene, and most Potent Prince and Lord JOSEPH, Emperor of the Romans, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin and Friend, having sent to our Quarters the Illustrious John Wenceslaus Count de Wratislau, his Privy-Councillor, and Chancellor of the Kingdom of Bohemia; has caus'd the Differences that chanc'd to rise between Us, to be compos'd on the Conditions clearly express'd, and comprehended in the Instrument drawn up thereon the 22d of August past, and deliver'd to us sign'd by the said Minister: We therefore being no less dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity in which we are engag'd with his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the August House of Austria, as to cut off all Occasions of Animosity for the future, think fit by the following Articles to declare and testifie, with utmost Sincerity, our Designs and Intentions.

ARTICLE I.

WE will not only entirely and inviolably keep the Peace of *Osnabrug*, which shall be a common and eternal Law to Us with his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Sacred *Roman Empire*; but will likewise preserve sincere and spotless Friendship with his Sacred Imperial Majesty; And finding Satisfaction is given Us upon the Differently lately risen, we absolutely give up whatever we pretended, or might be pretended on that Account and would have it buried in everlasting Oblivion.

II.

We also promise to withdraw all our Forces, well Horse as Foot, out of *Silesia*, and the Hereditary Territories of his Sacred Imperial Majesty without delay, as soon as the Ratification of everything promis'd on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, in the above-mentioned Instrument, brought to Us, and Orders are in due manner promulgated for their full Performance: But if what these are expected, it be necessary for our Troops to tarry in *Silesia*, they must be supply'd with Subsistence; yet we will take care that exact Discipline be kept among them, and will not suffer them to commit any kind of Violence.

III.

But if, contrary to our Expectation, it happens that the things stipulated by his Sacred Imperial Majesty, be not made good within the limited time, we reserve to our selves full Right to bring back our Forces into *Silesia* at any time, till the Execution of those things be in every Point accomplished.

In Testimony of all which, we have commanded this Instrument, subscrib'd with our Hand, to be confirm'd likewise with our Royal Seal. Done in our Quarters at *Walkowitz* the 22d of August (O. S.) 1707.

CHARLES.
L. S.
PIPE

A Sign

Summary Information of his Majesty the King of Prussia's Rights to the full Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin.

His Majesty's Pretensions to that Sovereignty, are so fair and so just, That there is Reason to hope, all the World will be convinc'd of it, as soon as we shall have shewn upon what Foundation they stand.

Those Rights having for a considerable Time been untaken Notice of, and, as it were, buried in Oblivion, by Reason the House of Longueville has taken particular Care to obscure them, and conceal their Origin, for the better securing its unlawful Possession; therefore its pretended Successors have not fail'd taking Advantage of the said Obscurity and Oblivion, to make those very Rights look'd upon, either as Chimerical, or at least as Superannuated.

In order to remove that false Prejudice, with which they have endeavour'd to possess Peoples Minds, We thought it proper to give, in this Writing, a general Notion of those Rights, which shall afterwards be deduced more at large, and particularly in another Work.

This Summary Information will contain Four Propositions, the Proof whereof will bear a full Demonstration with all rational, impartial, and unprejudic'd Persons.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

That the County of Neufchalon was a Fief of the House of Chalon, and depending on the Empire.

We could not see, without Surprize, That not only some Advocates for the pretended Successors to the Dutchess of Nemours have dared to advance, that that County had long before been freed and freed from all Feodal Subjection; but that in a Memorial lately publish'd in Favour of the Prince of Conti, it has been suggested, That Neufchatel was never, in the beginning, or at any Time, a Fief of the Empire; nor did ever pay Homage to it; That

That 'twas only to gain the Emperor's and House of Chalon's Protection, that *Rodolphus* of Neufchatel made it over in 1288, to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of Hapsburg, and the latter to *John* of Chalon; but that before those Deeds, the County of Neufchatel was altogether free and independent.

To destroy those erroneous Insinuations, it suffices to observe,

First, That the Deed of Concession of the County of Neufchatel, made by that Emperor, to *John* of Chalon, in the Month of September, 1288, expressly imports, That the said County and all its Dependencies had been held in Fief of the Emperor of the Empire, by *Rolin*, and *Amedeus* his Father; *Nobis Rolinus Dominus Novi Castri, filius quondam Amedei Domini de Novo-Castro, Castrum quod dicitur de Neufchatel, & Villam ipsius super Lacum sitam, cum Allocated Feudis, Retrofeudis, Pedagiis, Jurisdictionibus, ut rebus aliis quocumque nomine censeantur, quas iidem (scilicet is, Rolin and Amedeus) à Nobis & Imperio tenebant Feudum, in Manus nostras libere resignavit.*

Secondly, That by the Deed of Recognizance made by the said *John Rolin* to *John* of Chalon, the Castle and City of Neufchatel, with its Dependencies, in the said Month of September, 1288, expressly declar'd, That *Rolin*, his Father *Amedeus* and his Predecessors, had till then held all the Premises of the Roman Empire; *Prædicta omnia & singula Amedeus Pater Rolini, & ipsius Prædecessores à Imperio Romano hætenus tenuerunt.*

It can hardly be conceiv'd how the Author of the Memorial for the Prince of Conti, did not fail to expose himself, by laying down for Truth, Facts so contrary to the express Tenor of those Acts, which he owns not to have been unknown to him.

If we should run back to the Times that precede those Acts of 1288, and engage our selves in Historical Enquiries about the County of Burgundy, and the Ancient Counts of Chalon and Neufchatel, might trace up the Original Subjection of the Counts of Neufchatel to those of Chalon; but that would only lead us into too great a Prolixity, which we design to avoid in this Writing.

We are therefore contented with laying the first foundations of the Direct Subjection of the Princes of Châlon, in relation to Neufchatel, on the Concession they receiv'd from the Emperor in the Year 1288; and on that they made, at the same time, to Rolin of Neufchatel.

These Acts being confirm'd and supported by a long Series of others, such as divers Letters Patents of Emperors, till about the middle of the sixteenth Century, of several Homages, Resumptions of Fiefs, Recognizances, and other Titles of that Nature, of 1311, 1349, 1357, 1397, 1406, 1407, 1453, 1458, &c. We are sure of having more than sufficient proof, that Neufchatel is truly a Fief of the House of Châlon, depending on the Empire: Which is the first Proposition we undertook to prove.

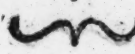
The Second PROPOSITION.

That the Rights of the House of Châlon, to the Fief of Neufchatel, have pass'd to that of Nassau, and been transmitted to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

To prove this Proposition, we must take the following Considerations along with us.

First, That by the Act of Investiture, which is produced in good and due Form, of the first of September 1288, the Emperor Rodolphus grants to John of Châlon, the second of that Name, Baron of Montale, in Consideration of his Illustrious Birth, the Fief of Neufchatel, with all its Dependencies, without Restriction or Limitation, to be enjoy'd and possess'd by himself and his Lawful Heirs for ever. *Itaque considerantes* (says that Emperor) *Imperium sublimioris fastigii incrementa suscipere, cum generose prosapie viros pollentes Nobis & Imperio ad debite fidelitatis homagium vendicamus, Nobili Viro Johanni de Castellone Domino de Arlaco, fratri & fideli nostro carissimo ad cujus utique honorem & profectum votivis aspiramus affectibus) prædictum Castrum & Villam, cum Feudis, Retro-Feudis, &c. a Nobis & Imperio, per eum & suos heredes legitimos, in feudum possidenda perpetuo liberaliter concedimus, ac eum de eodem Feudo presentibus investimus.*

Secondly, That the Male Line of this John of Châlon continued, by a direct uninterrupted Descent,

 till *Philibert* of *Chalon*, the last Male of that powerful House, who was kill'd in the Camp before *Prance*, being General of the Emperor *Charles V's* Army in the Year 1530.

Thirdly, That it was *Renatus* of *Nassau*, who in the quality of Nephew, next Kinsman, and Testamentary Heir of *Philibert* of *Chalon*, came to the Succession, and solemnly took the Name and Arms.

Fourthly, That by his Will of the Year 1544, the *Renatus* of *Nassau-Chalon*, made *William* of *Nassau* his Cousin German, the Illustrious Founder of the *Belgian* Liberty, his Universal Heir; who, without any Opposition, was put into Possession of the Inheritance of the House of *Chalon*.

The Fifth Consideration, which particularly deserves Attention, is, that the Emperor not only permitted, authorized and confirm'd the Testamentary Dispositions in favour of *Renatus* and *William* of *Nassau*; but expressly acknowledg'd in both, by repeated Acts, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*.

This Acknowledgment results from the Emperor's Grant of the 14th of May 1544, for the Will of *Renatus*: from the Publishing of that Will at *Brussels*, in the Imperial Palace, in the Presence of the Queen of *Hungary*, Governor of the Low-Countries from the Letters of that Emperor, for confirming that Will, and the Guardians given to that Heir; and lastly, from eight Publick Treaties of Peace that have since been made, in the Years 1538, 1544, 1559, 1596, 1598, 1648, 1675, and 1697.

To this it will not be amiss to add, That not only the Emperor has own'd, in *Renatus* and *William* of *Nassau*, and the Princes of *Orange* their Successors, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*; but also the Most Christian King, who has been concern'd in all those Treaties of Peace and who, in that of *Crepi*, of the 15th of September 1544, declares, in express Terms, 'That he has taken, and takes away, by this Treaty, the Succession, and other Letts made to the Princes of *Orange*, and the Sovereignty thereof, for the Use of the Universal Heir, appointed by the Will of the late Lord *Renatus* of *Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, immediate Heir of Prince *Philibert*.

But what must not be forgot, in this Place, is, That besides this general Acknowledgment in the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, in favour of the Princes of *Nassau*, the Emperor has moreover expressly authoriz'd them in the Suing of their Rights for the Reversion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, as appears by divers Patents, and several other Pieces of the Process, begun in the Year 1532, and continued till 1552, between the House of *Nassau*, and that of *Longueville*, for the Universal Succession of *Chalon*, and the Restitution of *Neufchatel*. Nothing can be more convincing to prove the Passage of the Right of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, from the House of *Chalon* to that of *Nassau*; and a Man must be strangely possess'd with the Spirit of Wrangling, to dispute that Truth.

In a Word, the Transmission of these Rights to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, has its Proof and Foundation in that very Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, of the Year 1544, which has already been mention'd.

For 'tis most certain, That his Majesty is not only Cousin-German, and nearest Kinsman of the late King *William* of *Nassau*, Testamentary Heir of *Renatus* of *Nassau-Chalon*; but beside that, he is expressly call'd by the lineal, gradual, and perpetual Feoffment of Trust contain'd in that Testament of *Renatus*: A Man need only read the Will, and the Tenor of the Feoffment of Trust, to be fully convinced; and the Application to the present Case, in favour of his Majesty, admits not the least Shadow of Difficulty.

The Gentlemen of *Neufchatel* cannot but lay Stress on that Consideration which is taken from the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, since it is a strong Argument for the Inalienability of their Country.

It is undoubtedly true, That the said Country in the Hands of the Lords in Possession, could not, according to the most certain Principles of Feodal Law, be alienated without the Consent of the Direct and Paramount Lords, and the Possession being once consolidated with the Direct and Paramount Fief, and so brought into the Royal House of

of *Prussia*, the Inseparable Duration of Both is forever establish'd.

But, at all Events, the States or People of *Neuchatel* can never be at a Loss for the Choice of a Sovereign; for they will always find him mark'd out in some of the Descendents of the Illustrious and Numerous Family of *Nassau*, according to the Order set down in the Will and Testament of Prince *Renatus*, who did thereby secure the Succession of that Principality to all future Ages.

We shall not spend Time in confuting the pretended Intails of the Years 1416 and 1417, which serv'd to colour the Vexations exercised by the Duke of *Longueville* against the House of *Nassau*, and occasion'd several Decrees by them obtain'd, which have been vacated, repeal'd and disannull'd by the subsequent Treaties of Peace; and by several Letters of Replevy of the Kings of *France*. The Discussing of those Particulars would carry us too far, and we may afterwards enter upon it, if his *Prussian* Majesty's Adversaries should alledge those Intails to support their bad Cause. In the mean time, we think we have abundantly justify'd, That the Rights of the House of *Chalon* have lawfully been made over to that of *Nassau*, and transmitted to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

THE THIRD PROPOSITION.

That the Lordship in Possession of the Vassal Counts of Neufchatel, was extinct by the Death of John of Friburg, which hapned in the Year 1457; and that from that time, that Fief has been reunited and consolidated to the direct Lordships of the Princes of Chalon.

It must be allow'd as certain, what the public Deeds justify, viz. That in Truth the Fief of *Neufchatel* was granted, without either Condition or Restriction, by the Emperor *Rodolph*, to *John* of *Chalon*, to be possess'd by him and his lawful Heirs forever; but that Country was afterwards given to *Rolin* of *Neufchatel*, on Conditions and Clauses which restraining and limiting the Right of the Vassal, preserve and secure that of the Lord *Prin-*

mount, for the Return and Reunion of the Domain in Possession to the Direct Lordship.

The present Business, therefore, is to examine what those Clauses and Conditions are.

By the Recognizance of the Year 1311, it was expressly, agreed, 'That if *Raoul*, or *Rolin*, should leave no Male Issue, one of his Daughters, or Daughters of his Heirs, might resume the Fief, as if he himself had resum'd it; therefore, according to the Tenor of that Act, there was but one Daughter that was entituled to the resuming of the Fief, and only in case *Rolin* should die without Male Issue; which would have excluded *Isabella*, had there not been, in subsequent Acts, an Extension to the Succession of the Fief.

But as for the Homage and Recognizance, which *Lewis* made for the Fief of *Neufchatel* in 1357, the Right of Succession was extended to several of his Daughters, or those of his Male Issue, in case they should die without Male Heirs.

Wherefore this last Act being the Rule we are to go by, it is necessary to consider the Tenor thereof, in order to know the Persons that can be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, and those that ought to be excluded.

That Homage expressly imports, 'That in case *Lewis* or his Heirs should die without Male Issue, his Daughters, or the Daughters of his Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*, might resume the Fief of *John* of *Chalon*. Thus you see the Resumption of the Fief of Daughters was stipulated, and precisely regulated, both for the Cases that might happen, and the Quality of Persons: The Cases are, 'The Decease either of the Vassal, without Males, or of his Heirs without Male Issue. The Persons are the Daughters of the Vassal, or of his Male Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*.

'Tis manifestly and undeniably evident, That the Daughters alone, in the first Line of the Vassal counts of *Neufchatel*, or those of their Male Issue, are called to the Succession of the Fief, there being none but they that are properly of the Name and family of *Neufchatel*; and that their Issue, either Male or Female, are, without Contradiction,

of another Name and Family; *Filia est Finis Familie.*

This Maxim being laid, 'tis certain that Lewis of Neufchatel having left no Male Issue, Isabella and Varenna, his two Daughters, were capacitated to be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, as the first was, and enjoy'd the same till Death. But 'tis certain also, That none of their Descendents could not have the least Right to pretend to it, as not being of the House of Neufchatel.

Nevertheless, John of Chalon, the fourth of that Name, Prince of Orange, yielding his Right, granted the Investiture to Conradus of Friburg, Son of Varenna and Nephew of Isabella, a Stranger to the House of Neufchatel; but who becoming thereby Count of Neufchatel, acquired also to his Family, the Title and Name of the House of Neufchatel.

In relation to which, it is necessary to observe First, That in the Replevy of that Fief (of the 24th of Aug. 1407.) which John of Chalon had caus'd to be seiz'd, upon the Non-Delivery of a Register, that Prince puts in an express Reservation of his Rights for the future. Every Body knows the Drift of such Reservations and Protestations, which is, to preserve ones Right in Cases that may happen for the future.

Secondly, That Conradus having no lawful Calling to that Fief, and having been invested by the Lord Paramount's Indulgence only, that Fief did thereby become a new Fief in his Hands. *Feudum fit Novum*, (say the Civilians) *quando conceditur illis, qui in eo succedere non poterant*. From whence it follows That the Descendents of that Conradus failing in the Year 1457. by the Death of John of Friburg, without Issue, the Fief return'd, without Controversy to the Lord Paramount; nor had any of the Collateral Relations any Right to claim it: For, *Feudo Novo Collaterales Acquirentis succedere non possunt*.

Thirdly, 'Tis what Conradus of Friburg acknowledged himself, by the Homage he made to John of Chalon, the 24th of August, 1407. for he only reserved therein the Succession and Resumption of the Fief for his Male Heirs, and those failing, for his Daughters, and the Daughters of his Male Heirs, one of

more of the House of *Neufchatel*; that is, of his Name and Family, which became the House of *Neufchatel*, by his Lord's free Grant.

Fourthly, The Exclusion of *Conradus of Friburg's* Collateral Relations is also expressly stipulated by the famous Homage the Council and Corporation of the City of *Neufchatel* paid to *John of Chalon IV.* their Sovereign Lord, on the 13th of *August*, 1406. which contains a clear and express Law, to determine the future Succession of the Fief, and against which no pertinent Objection can be made. We forbear making, in this Place, all the Reflexions, that may be made upon that Act, which was the Result of the Prince of *Chalon's* Journey to *Neufchatel*, in order to compose the Differences between the Count-Vassal, and the Inhabitants; neither will we mention the good Regulations he made there, by Confirming the Privileges and Franchises of the City, which *Conradus of Friburg* had attempted to curtail.

It will suffice to observe, That one of that Homage's Clauses does positively import, *That in case Conradus should die without Issue, or that either he or his Heirs should make over by Will, or otherwise, the Country to others besides their Children, they should from that time acknowledge no other immediate Lords, but the Prince John of Chalon, or his Heirs.* This Deed carries the greater Weight with it, in relation to the Regulation of the Succession which is therein contained, by reason it was confirm'd by the above-mention'd Homage of *Conradus*, in the Year 1407. and by that of *John of Friburg*, his Son, in the Year 1453.

It is plain from what has been observ'd, That that *John of Friburg* dying without Issue, could not make over the Fief to any of his Collateral Relations, and that *Rodolphus of Hochberg*, who was of a strange Family, and none of the Descendents either of *Conradus* or *John of Friburg*, much less of the House of *Neufchatel*, had no Right to pretend to it; so that having intruded into it, by Virtue of his Cousin's Testamentary Disposition, notwithstanding the Seizure of *Lewis of Chalon*, he can never be look'd upon as a lawful Possessor.

It would be too tedious, to deduce all the Artifices and Violences used by *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* and his Successors, to maintain themselves in that unjust Possession of the Dutchy of *Neufchatel*. It might, besides, be shewn, that supposing *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* had had a Right, both he and his Successors forfeited the same, by several Cases of Felony into which they have fallen, and which would have made them liable to a Deprivation of the Fief, in case they could have been look'd upon as lawful Vassals. We might, upon that score, mention the unlawful Alienations of that Fief, without the Consent of their Direct and Paramount Lords; The Disowning and Renouncing of those very Lords, by the said Vassals pretending rashly to arrogate to themselves the Sovereignty and Independency: and the express Declaration they made not to yield to them the Services they had been bound to perform by their Vassalage and Allegiance, often acknowledg'd by themselves and their Predecessors: But to answer the End of this Summary Account, what has already been represented is sufficient to demonstrate, that the Overture of this Fief was made in favour of the Counts of *Chalon*, the Direct Lords, by the Death of *John* of *Friburg*. We are now going to shew, that no Prescription can be oppos'd against that Right.

The Fourth PROPOSITION.

That no Prescription can be oppos'd against the Alien form'd by the Princes of Chalon, and their lawful Heirs, for the Reversion of the Fief of Neufchatel, which is at this time justly renew'd.

We have shewn the Justice of this Reversion and Consolidation of the Fief, and consequently, that *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* was not a lawful Possessor. It is proved by those Acts, that he possess'd himself of it by Violence and Force of Arms: that by means of armed Men he rendred usefess the Putting in Possession the Direct Lord of the Fief, that he rejected all the reasonable Proposals that were made him for adjusting that Difference; and that he had the

the Dexterity to make his Advantage of the Disposition of his Neighbours, and other Circumstances, to maintain himself in his unlawful Possession. It may be justify'd, That *Philip of Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville*, his universal Heirs, have, for the most Part, made use of the same Ways of Violence and Artifice to carry on, and even extend that Attempt; insomuch, that they labour'd to exempt themselves from all Vassalage.

All this may undoubtedly furnish sufficient and convincing Arguments against the pretended Prescription.

The Possession of the Marquis of *Hochberg* and his Successors, being manifestly Vicious, and grounded on Dishonesty, could never give Birth and Beginning to the Prescription.

The Possession that may be attended with a Prescription, ought to take its Root and Beginning from Honesty, without which it is void, and absolutely incapable of producing, at any time, not even in the Course of several Thousand Years, a Title to the Prescription.

Which, in particular, takes Place in Fiefs of Dignity, such as that which is now in Question. *Hoc est in jure fundatum*, say the Civilians, *quod in Ducatibus, Comitatibus, vel similibus magnis Feudis per vim occupatis, presumitur mala fides, per quoscunque Successores, nec unquam prescribuntur.*

Secondly, There may even be found in the Law-suit begun by the Dukes of *Longueville*, against the House of *Nassau*, for usurping the whole Succession of *Chalon*, invincible Arguments against the Prescription, with which their pretended Successors would now cover the Injustice of their Possession.

And indeed, the Princes of *Orange*, having, during the Time that Suit was depending, continually demanded the Reversion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, and the contrary Party making no Exception, at Law, against their Demand, but, on the contrary, maintain'd, That it depended on the Principal Sentence on the Universal Succession, we may reasonably draw these two Consequences.

First, That the Dukes of *Longueville* never resumed their Prosecutions for the Succession of *Chalon*, but, at the same time, they renew'd the Action of the

w Princes of *Chalon* upon *Neufchatel*; which, as they pretended, was a Dependence upon it.

Secondly, That the Principality of *Orange*, and other Estates of the Succession of the House of *Chalon*, having by all the publick Treaties, been restored to the Princes of *Nassau*, and they having been acknowledg'd Universal Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, their Right to the Fief of *Neufchatel*, which depended on it, has likewise been preserved to them.

Thirdly, It would be easie to prove, That even in Fact, the Possibility of Prescription being suppos'd, there never could be found in the Inaction or Silence of the Counts of *Chalon*, a sufficient Time for producing it. 'Tis certain, that ever since *Lewis the Good*, in Favour of whom the Overture of the Fief was made in the Year 1457, and which caus'd Possession to be taken of it, all the Princes of that House, till *Philibert*, who was the last Male Issue, have us'd, according to the Juncture of Time, all possible Endeavours for recovering this Principality. *Renatus* and *William* of *Nassau*, or their lawful Heirs, have, by a Law-Suit which was Twenty Years depending with the Dukes of *Longueville*, demanded this Reversion of their Fief.

All the publick Treaties of Peace, and several Bills of Replevy, have secur'd and preserv'd their Rights.

The Wars that have lasted from about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, till the middle of the following; those which the late King *William*, of *England*, of Immortal Memory, sustain'd during his whole Life, together with his Minority, and several other Considerations which History may furnish on that Subject, suffice manifestly to prove, that this Action, for the Recovery of *Neufchatel*, is devoted entire, and free from all Prescription, to the King of *Prussia*, who now lawfully prosecutes it. In a word, that which entirely secures this Action from all Prescription, is the Quality invested in him for prosecuting it.

It has already been observ'd, That the Fief of *Neufchatel* was bestowed in the Year 1288, upon *John* of *Chalon*, Second of that Name, for him and his lawful Heirs for ever. The King of *Prussia*

as they without Contradiction, one of those lawful Heirs and Feodal Successors, call'd by the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus of Nassau*, in his Will of 1544, authoriz'd, and solemnly confirm'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* Which, without doubt, forms a double Obstacle to the Prescription.

First, 'Tis certain, that each Feodal Successor has a Right, when the Overture is made in his Behalf, to resume the Fief, and claim all the Rights, without their being hindred, either by Deed, or the Neglect of their Predecessors, although the Course of several Ages might be objected.

Secondly, It is no less certain, That the Estates and Rights depending on a Feoffment of Trust, can never be forfeited by Prescription, *ita ut*, say the Civilians, *nec ipse gravatus, nec etiam tertius Possessor, etiam cum titulo præscribat, nec spatio centum Annorum, nec etiam currat millenaria præscriptio.* All the Feoffees of Trust, each in his Rank, being called by the Disposition of the Testator, and having each a proper and independent Right to the Estate of the Feoffment in Trust, they cannot be deprived of it by the Deed, much less by the Inaction of those who preceded them in Degree.

But if the Marquesses of *Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville* their Successors, could not extinguish, by Prescription, the Action of the House of *Chalon*, for the Reversion of the Fief, much less could they claim, by Prescription, the Rights of the Direct and Paramount Lord: Which might easily be proved by several Reasons we forbear to mention for Brevity sake.

However, we must not here omit the Sentence given in the Year 1576, by the Four Cantons in Alliance with *Neuchâtel*, confirm'd by the other Nine at *Baden*, Eight Years after, against the Countesses of *Valangin*, who among other Means of Defence, insisting on that of Prescription, were adjudg'd to acknowledge their Vassalage to the Duke of *Longueville*, who produc'd Titles of the Years 1303 and 1316.

Lastly, the French Pretenders have the less Reason to oppose the Imperscriptibility in the present Case, because 'tis the only Ground, tho' ill adapted, of the Decrees of the Chambers of Reunion set up by the

the Most Christian King at *Mets* and *Brisac*, by Vertue whereof he has arrogated to himself, in full Peace, a great many Lordships, which the Possessors had quietly enjoy'd, during the Course of several Ages.

The Decree of the Parliament of *Besancon*, of the 24th of *April*, 1702, which adjudges to that Monarch the Lands of the House of *Chalon*, situated in *Burgundy*, sets forth as a principal Motive, 'That the Demesns of Princes being in their Nature UNALIENABLE, and incapable to lose that Quality, either for want of stipulating the Reversion, or by Process of Time, there ought to be a Case wherein the Reunion must take place; and that the Estates ought to return to the Whole, from which they were divided, when the primitive Title is produc'd.

This Maxim, which is true in several Respects, (but very ill applied in the Case of that Decree, as it were easie to prove) had already its Effect in the time of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, call'd *The Good*, Prince of *Orange*, in relation to the Demesn in Possession of the County of *Neufchatel*, by the Return that was made in his Favour, after the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, by Vertue of the primitive and uncontested Title of the Right of Superiority of the Princes of the House of *Chalon*, over that County.

And his *Prussian* Majesty having, as has been shewn, succeeded those Princes, he has, consequently, a just Reason to maintain, That by that indissoluble Reunion of Demesn in Possession, to the Direct Lordship of the County of *Neufchatel*, of the Member to the Head, and of a Part to the Whole; his Claim to the full Demesn of that County ought to take place, notwithstanding any Process of time, his Right being, in its Nature, above all Prescription.

Numb. VIII.

The King of PRUSSIA's MANIFESTO,

shewing, That his Right to the Principality of Neufchatel, is supported by the publick Interest; and that the People and private Persons of that State, have more Advantages to expect under his Majesty's Reign, than under the Government of his Competitors.

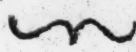
THE *Summary Treatise* which has been publish'd in behalf of his Majesty the King of Prussia, has so fully clear'd his Right to the entire Sovereignty of Neufchatel, that it seem'd, at first, that nothing could be added to its Evidence.

Nevertheless, it has been consider'd since, that the same would appear more manifest, and make more lively Impression, if it were shewn, That nothing is more consonant to the Interest of the Country, than his attaining his Right, and if the Fallacies of those who endeavour to suggest the contrary, were dissipat'd.

This is therefore what we have propos'd to do in this Writing. But before we enter upon it, we cannot but observe, That 'tis a strange thing to see how the French Pretenders are eager to excite the People in the Principality of Neufchatel, to reflect upon the Interest of their Country, in the present conjuncture, wherein the Acknowledging of their Sovereign is in Question.

'Tis certain, that as this Recognition may be attended with Consequences of the highest Importance, either for the Happiness or Misery of the People of Neufchatel and Valangin, so great Concerns do undoubtedly deserve being taken into Consideration. We are therefore perswaded, That such Advice is well receiv'd, and better relish'd, than they propos'd the Maxim, *That the People are made for the Prince*; but that the contrary Position be insinuated on the Part of the Pretenders who came from the Court of France, 'tis what, we must confess, we are surpriz'd at; and which, in all appearance, the People of this Country did not expect.

If

 If they have nothing to suspect from all that is to them, to prepossess them against his *Prussian* Majesty, and to incline towards the *French* Government, is wholly left to their Judgment. However his Majesty's maintaining his Right to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, not being so much with design to seek his own Advantages, as to improve and establish the Prosperity of the People of this Sovereignty, We are so little afraid, in favour of the Monarch, that the Reasons of Policy and Interest which ought to weigh with the said People, should be examin'd; and so fully persuaded that the Success of his lawful Claim, is, upon all Accounts agreeable to the Good of their Country; That instead of hindring either the Corporations of the State, or private Persons, from being intent upon their Interest in this Conjunction, we declare, That his Majesty shall be glad if they take it into the most serious Consideration.

In order to help them in it, we will compare what they have either to hope or fear on both sides. But, first of all, it is proper to lay down the Standard, by which one may measure the Good and the Evil in Question.

Every one easily conceives, That both the Happiness and greatest Concern of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, consist in a quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Liberties and Immunities, both Spiritual and Temporal, and in transmitting the same to their Posterity: And on the contrary, that whatever may trouble and interrupt the Enjoyment of the said Liberties, ought to be look'd upon as Misfortune that cannot but be attended by a great many other.

Therefore the only Thing that we have now to consider, is, under what Government that Happiness is to be hoped for, or that Misfortune dreaded; and because the same depends upon either the WILL or POWER of the Governing Prince, to do Good or Ill to his Subjects, 'tis with respect to those Two Qualities we ought to make the Comparison we have undertaken.

To begin with Good-Will, we shall not content our selves with assuring the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, of his Majesty the King of *Prussia's* Benevolence

valence, and telling them, That that Great Prince is animated with a Tender and Paternal Affection in their Favour : For altho' it be most certain, yet because the other Pretenders may say the same to them, we will not undertake to over-match them in Expressions ; But what sets the King of *Prussia's* Good-Will far above theirs, and plainly shews the difference between them, is, That his Majesty's is free and independent : it is proved and supported by an infinite Number of Instances ; And lastly, it is generous and disinterested : Which Three Characters do so advantageously distinguish his *Prussian* Majesty from his Competitors, that they cannot vy with him in any of thoe Respects.

And indeed, as for those that are Subjects of, and Dependents upon an absolute Master, can it be said, that they are free to purpose or act any thing but what their Sovereign pleases ? What signifie all the Hopes, Promises, and Assurances they may give, if they do not suit with their Monarch ? What became of those the Prince of *Conti* gave to the People of *Orange*, when the *French* King his Lord would have things otherwise ?

We will not press this Point of Dependency, about which many things might be said, particularly in relation to the Steps of the Court of *France*, during the late Troubles of *Neufchatel* ; but content our selves with making these Two Observations : First, That none of the *French* Pretenders would so much as have dared to set up for a Competitor, or stir about it, if the same had been in the least displeasing to his Most Christian Majesty : Witness the Submissions they eagerly made to him, when they ask'd his Leave to go to *Neufchatel* ; and what one of them, in particular, told him, when in order to surpass the Sacrifice of the rest ; ' He offer'd to command the Troops his Majesty would be pleased to entrust him with, if he had a mind to subdue the State of *Neufchatel*. The other Observation is about the Constraint that Monarch has put, on several Occasions, upon the Dutches of *Nemours*. All the World has seen that he has curb'd her so far, as not to dare to vindicate the Insults that were offer'd to the Authority she exercis'd ; That he would force her to cause a Minister, whom she had not

not suspended, to be restored, when his Restoration did not belong to her; That, besides that, he oblig'd her to part with a faithful Governour, whose Services she was highly satisfy'd; And that after she had nam'd another, he would still have him turn'd out.

'Tis true, that when she saw, that they would strain her Submission to that Extremity, she had the Courage to stand against the Will of her Sovereign and to expose herself to his Disgrace, which she did in a long Exile; but that's an unprecedented Example, which shall never be imitated; and 'tis not even to be imagin'd, That any of the *French* Pretenders would so much as own, that he is capable to harbour such a Thought. In short, by all past Transactions, we may lay this Position, That the Subject of *France* will ever be Sovereign of *Neuchatel*, (as has been said in the *Summary Treatise*) but as far, and in such a manner, as the King his Master shall please.

But supposing that a Pretender, Subject to another might have an independent Good-Will, could it be said, That, like to that of the King of *Prussia*, is proved and supported by so great a Number of Instances? By no means: Since that Monarch, in such an Exaltation, as has furnish'd him with Occasions to shew his Royal Beneficence in a universal and so signal a manner, 'That not only above Fifty Thousand Persecuted *French*, who have found a Sanctuary, and very advantageous Settlements in his Dominions, are as many irrefragable Witnesses of his Propensity to do Good, but that in general, all the People God Almighty has subjected to him, may testify it by their own Experience.

But what still heightens that Propensity, is the Generosity and Disinterestedness of that Gracious Prince, who (as was hinted before) has nothing in view, but to render the People of this Principality as happy as is possible, and not to increase either his own Greatness or Riches: But can these Purposes be equally ascribed to those who have not yet tasted of Sovereignty, and who, to support the Pomp of it, would think it convenient to make use of the Revenues of *Neuchatel*?

To these Three Characters, we may add a Fourth, drawn from the Uniformity of Religion. 'Tis needless to say what Weight this Consideration ought to have, and what Conviction it ought to operate in the Minds of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, who profess the same Religion with his *Prussian* Majesty : Every one may be much better persuaded of the Efficacy of such a Motive, by what he feels within himself, than by all that could be suggested to him. And therefore we shall not enlarge to shew how much so Sacred a Name is capable to fortifie and confirm, in the Heart of a Sovereign, the Affection and Benevolence he has for his Subjects ; Let it suffice to observe, ' That nothing can be a surer Pledge of the Affections of the Heart, than the Motives of CONSCIENCE and RELIGION.

But because it is not enough to wish one well, unless one has, at the same time, the Power to do him Good, we must now examine whether, in this last respect, the Advantage is not still visible on his *Prussian* Majesty's side.

This is a Truth that admits of no Doubt, since it cannot be denied, that his Majesty's Power far surpasses that of his Competitors, and that he has, without Comparison, more Occasions, Ability, and Means than they, to procure to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, the Advantages, both general and particular, which they may desire, either in Spiritualities or Temporalities.

As to the first, Do they wish the Establishment of their Religion ? The Reformed may, without Controversie, expect it much sooner, and more securely, under a Protestant Potentate, than under a Popish Government ; The thing speaks itself.

And as to those of the Castellany of *Landeron*, who are *Roman* Catholicks, they have no less Reason than the other Subjects of the State, to rest secure, That they shall enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion under the Reign of his *Prussian* Majesty, and his Posterity, without ever having Cause to fear any Failure of Promise, or Persecution ; since such Means of Conversion are altogether repugnant to the Principles of the Reformed.

But

But this will be best evidenced by Examples especially if we confine our selves to those that directly regard his *Prussian* Majesty; for 'tis but considering how he governs his Subjects that profess the *Romish* Religion in his Dominions, to know how he will govern those of the same Persuasion, in the State of *Neufchatel*. The Catholics of the City of *Konigsberg*, the Capital of *Prussia*, those of the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, Dutchy of *Cleves*, Principality of *Halberstad*, Principality of *Minden*, and, lastly those of the County of *Marck*, may be ask'd, whether they do not freely and quietly enjoy the Exercise of their Religion? Whether they are not fully preserv'd and maintain'd in the same? And whether the least Vexation was ever offer'd, either to them or their Ancestors?

The Testimony of so many thousands of Persons will, undoubtedly, remove the Jealousies of the most distrustful; Nevertheless, if particular Assurance should still be desired, in favour of the Catholic Parishes of the *Castellany* of *Landeron*, his Majesty will make no difficulty, both for their own Satisfaction, and that of the laudable Catholic Canton in Confederacy with *Neufchatel*, to enter into all Engagements that shall be thought proper for that end.

If the People of *Neufchatel* desire still something more, concerning Spiritualities; as, to increase the Number of Churches, Parishes and Pastors, to assign them Revenues, and to augment the same where they are not sufficient, to provide for the Subsistence of the Poor, and furnish them with means of being usefully employ'd, to set up an Academy in the Capital City, and new Schools in the other Places of the State, where it shall be judg'd necessary; In a word, if they desire that the Revenues, which formerly belong'd to the Church, be bestow'd on pious Uses, is there any among all the Pretenders who has the Ability and Power, like his *Prussian* Majesty, to sacrifice as much of those Revenues as shall be necessary, towards all manner of pious Works?

The Application he shall make of the same, according to Exigencies and Occasions, will even be attended with this farther Advantage, That as the People

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People of the Country shall profit by it, the Money Specie shall remain in it, and that considerable Sums arising from Ecclesiastical Revenues, shall not, heretofore, be yearly wasted in *Rome* and *Paris*.

Moreover, his Majesty designs to make another Application, that will still distinguish him more from his Competitors; and that is, a Fund out of his Revenues, to maintain in his Universities a certain Number of Scholars of this Principality, who will devote themselves to the Service of the Church, and may not have wherewithal to support the Charges of their Education.

As for Temporalities, it is no less certain, That his *Prussian* Majesty is able to fulfil the Desires of the People of this State, better than any of his Competitors.

For if they wish to have their Franchises and Liberties, and all the Grants made to them at divers Times, confirm'd, so that every Corporation and Commonalty, and even every private Person, be maintain'd in their Rights, and in all the Immunities they enjoy; His Majesty will the more certainly do it, because it has been, and ever will be his inviolable Maxim, 'That all Sovereigns, who design to reign happy, ought to keep their Word, and the Fundamental Laws of their Dominions; maintain their Subjects in all their Privileges, and rather augment than curtail the same.

Do they wish, besides, That such Persons of the Country, as are capable to bear Dignities and publick Offices, be advanced to them preferably to others? That new ones be created, as far as Necessity will require? That Salaries and Appointments be augmented, and new ones settled, that every body may have means to subsist in his Employment? In short, Do they wish, That Sciences, Arts, Trade, Handicrafts, and whatever may promote Plenty in the Country, may be render'd more and more flourishing by new Settlements? They may expect all this from his Majesty, who will be much better able than the other Pretenders, to bestow the necessary Expences towards the

But his Majesty will not stop there; and this distinguishes him still more eminently. He knows

that the Principality of *Neufchatel* is of so narrow Compass, and so populous, that there is always a great Number of Persons who cannot find Means to employ themselves; and that most of them go elsewhere sometimes to little purpose, to improve their Industry. He conceives, that nothing can be more advantageous to them, than to give them Overtures and Means to cultivate their Talents, and push their Fortunes; And therefore his Majesty, who is so intent upon every thing that may contribute towards their Common Good, has readily determined to open to them such Expedients as he judg'd most necessary, and most advantageous. This is what he proposes to do:

In the first place, to favour the Education of Children of Good Families, particularly of such as may stand in need of being eas'd in the Expence; his Majesty will constantly breed up a certain Number of them at his Court, in the Quality of Pages.

Moreover, his Majesty being very solicitous about the Education of Men of Letters, he declares, that he will do the same in regard to those that shall study Law and Physick, as with those who shall study Divinity; and that he will maintain a certain Number of them in each Faculty.

Besides, his Majesty observing, That the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* are of a Martial Spirit, and naturally inclined to Arms, and that those who go out of their Country, most frequently addict themselves to them, notwithstanding the Difficulties they have to struggle with, to be advanced; his Majesty being desirous of seconding the Inclination of those Warlike People, is resolv'd to raise and maintain at a good Pay, one or two Regiments, that shall be entirely composed of Persons of that Country; nor shall any other Nation be admitted into these Regiments, to the end that as many of those brave Men as Natives of the Principality, as shall be desirous to follow the Army, may have Means and Opportunities to advance themselves.

Lastly, If there be any Persons, who neither can nor will make use of these particular Advantages, there are general ones, which they may all benefit themselves by, if they please: That is, they may

procure to themselves the best suit with which they think fit, in their Dominions; of them improve their Art, Trade, and Industry: In a word, all his Majesty's second Native Subjects, with a view to honour, Comforts and Wealth, and will even when they expect. We shall not say they can vy with the Point of Inclination of the People of the Country may be allowed Things only enumerated. The Government of their Sovereignty is in his Majesty's hand, Who is to settle? And contrary? The King the Illustrious the People of the Country against his Majesty. There are chiefly ended people. The King (they say) is in a case of a late the States of Russia for the year vanishes. That this Prince is to be a Part of alliances with among the Countries in particular, since it is with those for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and

procure to themselves all other Settlements that shall best suit with them, in such Places as they shall think fit, in the Cities, Towns, Territories and Dominions belonging to his Majesty; and every one of them improve there his Talent, in the Science, Art, Trade, Commerce and Profession he shall exercise: In a word, they may depend upon it, That all his Majesty's Dominions shall be to them a second Native Country; for by the Favour and Protection, with which that Great Prince will vouchsafe to honour them, they shall enjoy the same Comforts and Liberty, as in the Place of their Birth, and will even find there greater Advantages. But can they expect as much from the other Pretenders? We shall not any longer insist to shew, that no body can vy with his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in Point of Inclination, Power, and Means, to make the People of this Country happy. But because it may be alledg'd, That we have hitherto shewn Things only on the fair side, and that having enumerated the Blessings they may expect under the Government of that Monarch, if he becomes their Sovereign, it must, on the other hand, be examin'd, Whether that Happiness will be solid and lasting? And whether nothing may be fear'd to the contrary? This we are now going to do, by considering the Illusions of those, that labour to prepossess the People of this State with ill-grounded Fears, against his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

There are Two Prejudices, with which they chiefly endeavour to prepossess the Minds of the people. The first relates to the Resentment, which they say is to be fear'd from *France*; particularly, in case of a Rupture between Her and the Empire, the States of *Neufchatel* accept of the King of *Prussia* for their Sovereign. But this Pretence of Fear vanishes of it self, as soon as we consider, that this Principality is universally acknowledg'd to be a Part of *Switzerland*, both by its Situation and Alliances with four Cantons, which gives it a Rank among the Co-Allies of *Switzerland*; That these Alliances in particular, are the Safety of this Country, since it cannot be invaded, without falling out with those four Cantons, which are the Principal of *Switzerland*, and who neither can, nor will, suffer

it; That the other Cantons, unally'd with the Principality of *Neufchatel*, have always own'd and acknowledg'd it, on several occasions, as a Member of the Helvetick Body; Witness the Letter to the Duke of *Guise*, Governor of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, in reference to the Customs and Duties on the Merchandizes imported into *France*; Witness the Act of Surrender made to the Lady *Jane* of *Hochberg*, of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; Witness also the Sentence given at the Diet of *Baden*, touching *Valangin*; Witness likewise the Including of *Neufchatel*, in all the Treaties of Alliance, which the *Switzers* have, at divers times, made with Foreign Powers, and particularly with *France*; Witness, in the last place, the Communion in which the Churches of *Neufchatel* have always been, and are still, with the Protestant Churches of *Switzerland*; and particularly the Part the Evangelick Diet at *Arau* took in the Affair of the Minister *Girard*, in the Year 1699. To which we may add, that *Neufchatel* has always been acknowledg'd abroad, as a Member of the Helvetick Body, by its being included, in that Quality in several Treaties of Peace, especially in that of *Rewick*; and that the People of *Neufchatel* have constantly serv'd as *Switzers*, both in *France* and elsewhere.

The Bishop of *Basil* is a Prince of the Empire, the greatest part of his Lands lie without the Boundaries of *Switzerland*, and consequently, exposed to the Invasion of *France*. Besides, they are, without Dispute, a Fief of the Empire, and for that reason that Prince contributes towards the Charges of the Empire, even towards the present War against *France*; Nevertheless, he lives in Peace and Safety with his Subjects, under the Shelter of his Alliance with the Catholick Cantons. By this means likewise, *Franche-Comté* has so long preserv'd a Neutrality; notwithstanding there was a War between *France* and *Spain*, because the *Swissers* were Guaranties of that Neutrality. And who but knows, that that Province would not at this time have been in the Hands of *France*, if the *Spaniards* had made the necessary steps in *Switzerland*, for preserving the Neutrality? The Principality of *Neufchatel* has likewise enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity, whilst *Spain*

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was in possession of *Franche-Comté*; even when that Crown was most powerful and formidable, and kept Europe in Awe, her Armies pass'd and repass'd several times along the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, without doing any Mischief, altho' Spain was at War with France; and the Dukes of *Longueville* either commanded or served in the French Armies even in the *Franche-Comté*; nor was the Peace between that Province and the County of *Neufchatel*, ever disturb'd upon that Score. Nay more, the Inhabitants of *Franche-Comté* flying at that time, at the Approach of the French Army, retir'd to the Country of *Neufchatel*, with the knowledge, and in the very sight of the Duke of *Longueville*, who even order'd his Governor, and the Council of State, to give them a kind Entertainment; so true it is, that there was a Difference to be made, between a Duke of *Longueville*, and a Prince of *Neufchatel*; between a French General, and a Member of the Helvetic Body; the French and the Spaniards being equally persuaded, that the State of *Neufchatel* ought ever to follow the Motions and Interests of the Helvetic Body, as being a part of it. So that when the King of Prussia becomes Prince of *Neufchatel*, he needs only confirm and renew the Alliances, which this State has already made with the four Cantons, to provide for their entire Security. This his Majesty is fully dispos'd to do, and even to extend and enlarge those Alliances, and make new ones, if it be thought proper, either with the 13 Cantons, or at least with all the Protestant ones. Besides, his Majesty may still take other good Measures abroad, since he is so potent a Prince, that France will make no Difficulty (supposing she always possesses *Franche-Comté*) to contract with his Prussian Majesty a perpetual Treaty of Neutrality, for the Principality of *Neufchatel*, with the Guaranty of all the Cantons in general, or of all those in particular, that shall be willing to enter into it, and whose greatest Interest it is to provide for its Preservation. By these Means the Peace and Tranquillity of this State may be secured on lasting and unmoveable Foundations.

The second Prejudice, which they endeavour to suggest against his Prussian Majesty, is, that if the Marqueses of *Hochberg* and their Successors, have

not had that Right, which they arrogated to themselves, and exercised: whatever they have done and granted, in favour of the Corporations and private Persons of this State, becomes void; so that all the Advantages derived from them, will be lost. But 'tis not to be believ'd, that any Body can be caught with this Illusion, particularly after the Declaration his Majesty has made of his Views and Intentions. And indeed, 'tis not to be imagin'd, that so good a Prince can repine at the Privileges, which the People of this Country have obtain'd, even from those that have held the Place of true Sovereigns. His Majesty being not only persuaded, that they would have obtain'd more of their lawful Princes, but also that it would be repugnant to Equity, that People that have acted sincerely, should suffer for other Peoples Deeds; and not be able to procure to themselves any Privilege, during the long Continuance of an Intrusion, which hapned without their Fault. Therefore we still repeat it, 'tis not his Majesty's Intention, to repeal the Grants made to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, by any of their former Governours. On the contrary, he promises, and positively obliges himself, generally to confirm, as soon as he has been acknowledged, all the Franchises, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, Laws, Usages and Customs, written, and not written, which the People actually enjoy; and expressly to ratify all Conveyances, Privileges, Leases, Grants; in a word all perpetual Titles, of what nature soever they be that have been formerly granted, both to the Corporations and private Persons of the State, by all the Persons that have ruled over them, either by Right or by Fact; particularly by *Rudolph* of *Hochberg* and all his Successors, and above all things, by the late Dutches of *Nemours*. And this his Majesty will do in the best form possible, being resolv'd to give all the Security that can be reasonably expected. But if, after all this, some Persons should still retain some Diffidence, it must be said, that they are strangely prepossessed, and that it's in vain to speak to People of such a Character.

To conclude this Writing, there only remains to desire those that shall read it, to keep still in sight the Motive and Aim which was set down at the

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beginning, and not to fancy that we only endeavour to dazzle the People by Reasons of Interest, and divert their View from Reasons of Right; as if the present Business were only to examine, which of all the Competitors suits best, in order to give him the Preference, without any Regard to the Rules of Justice. No, neither his *Prussian* Majesty, nor any one in his behalf, has had, or is capable of having such Thoughts. And indeed, it is only after the Rights of his Majesty have been prov'd in a convincing manner, in the Summary Treatise which has been publish'd, that we undertook to draw up this Manifesto, to prevent the disguising the true Interest of the Country, from hindring that Conviction and Persuasion, which Truth ought naturally to operate; and even to engage those that love Justice, to bestow the more Attention on the Reading of that Treatise, it being certain, that the more the Justice of a thing appears, under advantageous Ideas, the easier Access she finds to the Minds and Affections of Men. Therefore this Writing ought not to be separated from the former, but join'd together, as mutually supporting each other, and making this Truth appear; that, at the same time, his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, shall have Justice done him, you will at once discharge what you owe to God, your Country, your Selves, your Family, and your Posterity: In a word, that thereby the Magistrates, Corporations and Members of this State, will have the Satisfaction to find their Advantage in their Duty.

Numb. IX.

General Articles, drawn up and proposed, in the Name and Behalf of all the Corporations and Companies of the Principality of Neufchatel and Valangin. And afterwards agreed unto, and granted, by his Excellency the Count of Metternich, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia; with his Majesty's Act of Ratification, and Confirmation of the Manifesto printed and published in his Name.

General Articles for the whole State.

I. THAT RELIGION shall be inviolably preserv'd and maintain'd in the State it is in at present, without making any Innovation therein. And for that end:

1st, That according to what was regulated at the beginning of the Reformation, the sole Exercise of the **PROTESTANT Religion** shall be perform'd in the whole State, except in the Parishes of *Landeron* and *Cressier*: But the Prince, or the Person representing him, shall have the Liberty to perform the private and particular Exercise of their Religion, in the Place of their usual Residence; for themselves, their Families, and Domesticicks.

2^{dly}, That the Order of the Ecclesiastical Discipline shall be maintain'd, according to the Custom hitherto used, both in the Consistories, and the Assembly of Ministers: That the said Assembly shall freely enjoy all their Rights, and particularly that, which they have, and are in possession of, to chuse, suspend, depose and change the Ministers, and without hindrance to decide Matters concerning the Holy Ministry; and when, by the mutual Consent of the said Assembly, and of the People of any Place of this State, it shall be thought fit to erect any new Church, upon any Fund whatsoever, the Sovereign shall be oblig'd to give his Assent to, and authorize the same, as soon as desired.

3dly, 'The Revenues of the Church; being, since the Reformation, in the Sovereign's hands, and there being several Places in this State, where, for want of Funds, the Edification of the People cannot be provided for; it shall be agreed, That an Annual Sum shall be rais'd on those Revenues, which shall be constantly apply'd to religious Uses, where Necessity shall require, both in the Town and the rest of the State.

4thly, 'That no Person shall be permitted to settle in a Place, where a Religion different from his is professed: That if a Protestant has a mind to turn *Roman Catholick*, he shall go and live in a *Roman Catholick* Parish; and the *Roman Catholicks* that shall become Protestants, shall reside in a Protestant Parish; and that neither Party shall seduce, or take away each others Children, to make them embrace another Religion.

5thly, 'That in all the Protestant Places of this State, the Offices and Employments shall be bestowed on Protestants: And the Places and Offices in the Castellany of *Landeron* shall be given to *Roman Catholicks*.

II. 'That all Persons that are not natural-born Subjects of this Country, altho' they should be naturaliz'd or born of naturaliz'd Parents before their Naturalization, shall, for the future, and for ever, be declared incapable of possessing in this State, any Employment, either Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastick, in any manner, or under any pretence whatsoever: Which Incapacity shall extend to the natural-born Subjects of this State, who may have settled in another Country, or bound themselves, by any Office or Place, to any other Prince or State. Provided, that the Place of Governour be formally excepted from this Article; and that the same shall not prejudice the Rights the Assembly of Ministers enjoys, and has ever exercis'd, of calling Ministers from other Places, in case of Necessity.

III. 'That, according as has been expressly inserted in the Charter of *Franchises*, both of the City and Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and the Burghers of *Valangin*, the Subjects of the State may freely go out of the Country, to travel, or otherwise; and even

even serve in the Wars, provided they do not serve a Prince or State, with whom the Prince, as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, shall be at War; as has been constantly practised of old. But nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for any to raise or lift Soldiers, in this State, without the requisite Allowance and Permission. Moreover, according to the express and formal Articles of the Charter, both of the Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and those of *Valangin*, this State shall not be involv'd in any War, nor the Subjects thereof compell'd to march, except it be for the proper War of the Prince; that is to say, for the Defence of the State, and for the Wars the Prince may have as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, and not otherwise. So that if he be at War upon Account of some other State, Lands, or Lordships, the State of *Neufchatel*, shall not be obliged to enter into it, but is in such a Case to remain Neuter, except the whole Helvetick Body in general, should concern themselves in it.

IV. 'That Care be taken, that Justice be well and expeditiously administer'd. And for that end 1st, 'That the ordinary States, both of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, meet at least once a Year, in the Month of May: And nevertheless, Assemblies shall be extraordinarily conven'd, for the Claims, Demands and Accessories, as was regulated some Years ago.

2^{dly}, 'That the Sovereign take Care, that the Custom-Law of the Land, be forthwith revised, explain'd, corrected, and augmented, if need be, that the same may be digested in Writing, into a plain, compendious, and easie Body; the Franchises and Liberties of all the Bodies of the State remaining safe and entire.

3^{dly}, 'That the Demands of the Officers of the Principality, be clear, and precise, so that they be oblig'd to declare, whether they sue in Civil or Criminal Action: In which, however, some reasonable Expedient may be found out, to prevent all Inconveniences in that Respect.

V. 'That in the Commissions of Officers of Justice of this State, instead of the Clause, *aurante Bene placito*, it shall be inserted, *quam diu se bene gesserint*. So that neither they, nor the Notaries

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VI. 'That the Dispensations of Marriage, until the third Cousin-Germans exclusive, be entirely abolish'd, as a Thing incompatible with our Reformation.

VII. 'That the Oaths of Notaries be in all respects regulated as formerly, and the Innovations made therein, suppress'd.

VIII. 'That for the future, the Prince may make what Recognizance he shall think fit: Provided it be at his own Charge, and the Burghers and Subjects be not oblig'd to contribute any thing towards it.

IX. 'Lastly, And that for the future, the Sovereign, immediately after he has been acknowledged and invested in the Sovereignty, shall take the usual Oath, both to the City of *Neufchatel*, and the other Bodies of the State, either in Person, if present, or by Proxy, if absent, as has been practis'd in all Ages; whereunto he shall add a general Promise and Assurance, That he confirms, as much as is necessary, the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the State in general; including therein the abovemention'd Articles, and all the Rights, Franchises, and Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, good ancient Customs written and not written, of each Body and Corporation being part of this State; as also all perpetual, real and personal Concessions, and in what manner soever the same may have been granted, by all the preceding Princes, and their Guardians, and particularly by the late Dutchess of *Nemours*, our Sovereign Princess.

A Memorial deliver'd by his Excellency Count Metternich, to the Four Ministreaux (or Ministers of State) Council and Corporation of the City of *Neufchatel*; in which he agrees to, and grants, in the Name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the General Articles before-mention'd.

THE General Articles, which you demand for the State, were communicated to Me but few Day ago: You may easily have judg'd, That I would

would readily give my Consent to them, in the Name of his Majesty, by Virtue of the Full Powers given me; considering, the most Material of those Articles are comprehended in the Manifesto I lately publish'd, and that I have already offer'd you more ample and essential Advantages, than those you demand.

His Majesty has not only particularly order'd me, charily to preserve all your Franchises and Liberties, which are as ancient as your Constitution, as well as all the Privileges and Concessions which the Possessors of this State have successively granted you; but also any thing that may, for the future, be most useful and most advantageous to you, and any thing conducing towards Maintaining your Religion and Securing your Tranquillity. Avoiding all manner of Contentts between the Prince and you, and Preventing the Molestation of private Persons; in a word, I am charg'd to procure you all the Favours and Advantages, you can reasonably desire.

Being therefore acquainted with his Majesty's favourable Intentions, I readily grant, in his Name in the most authentick manner, the Nine General Articles you demand for the State. However, I desire you to explain to me the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Articles; with a Design only to know exactly your Thoughts on that Subject, and not to raise any Scruple about them; being persuaded, that you will demand nothing but what is just and reasonable. I am confident, *Gentlemen* that if you are thorowly acquainted with his Majesty's upright Intentions, you not only depend on the Reality, and constant Continuance of the Promises I make you on his part, but that you are also persuaded, that his generous Soul will induce him considerably to enlarge the Advantages I have made you hope for. In the mean time, you shall at all times, have the laudable Canton of *Bern* for Umpire between his Majesty and you, as well in regard to your ancient Franchises, Immunities and Privileges, as in relation to the new Concessions, which I grant you, in his Majesty's Name and may, for the future, grant you. I likewise declare to you, in the King's Name, that he will

not only consent, that her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, and their High-Mightinesses, be Guarantees of all my engagements, but even that his Majesty will, with Pleasure, use his Endeavours to procure you that Guaranty.

You will be told, *Gentlemen*, That the *French* Pretenders can likewise make you Offers. But what Security have you for the Performance of their Word? For altho' you might depend upon the Sincerity of their Intentions, would they be more at liberty to discharge their Promises to you, than the Prince of *Conti* has been in respect to the Inhabitants of the Principality of *Orange*? I may even add, That the Canton of *Bern*, tho' most considerable, could perhaps hardly support you against the Attempts of *France*, and the Pretenders of that Nation, without the Concurrence of the High Allies.

As to the particular Offers, which the Prince of *Conti* makes you, they seem strange enough to me. He will establish an *Inalienability*, which you have already without him, and which, if you fall into his Hands, can subsist no longer than the Court of *France* shall think fit. He will, by an Expedient as suspicious as equivocal, and which would be impracticable in the Performance, secure you from the sad Fate which *Brittany*, *Bearn*, and so many other States, that have been incorporated into the Kingdom of *France*, and are become Provinces of it, have undergone. But your own Constitution, and the Justice you will do his Majesty, will sufficiently, and, in a much safer manner, secure you. He will grant you the Property of the Revenues of the Hospital, which from this Moment belongs to you. He will remit you the five Aids, which have already been remitted. He consents, that you be absolv'd from, and dispens'd with, your Oaths, in case he should fail in his Engagements; which is a natural Consequence of the reciprocal Oaths between your Prince and you. Besides, the Prince of *Conti* being solemnly excluded, and in a Manner that ought to be irrevocable, from all the Pretensions he had form'd upon your State, it would not be in the least surprizing

prizing, if he should make infinitely greater Offer than he has done.

But, *Gentlemen*, you ought not to ascribe the Engagements I now enter into with you, to a Design of Dazzling you, and of Obtaining thereby some Thing from the State, that is not entirely consonant to Justice. His Majesty's Rights are so well grounded, that the Evidence thereof cannot but determine, in his Favour, all Persons inclin'd to Right and Equity.

But the Good-Will the King my Master bears to a State so devoted as yours is to the HOLY RELIGION which he himself professes, and of which he is so zealous a Defender: the Satisfaction he takes in Governing his Subjects with Lenity, the Pleasure their Felicity gives him, a Pleasure truly worthy of a King! and the particular Esteem he has for you, are the true Motives, which from this time, and shall always, for the future engage him, to bestow his Favours upon you.

As for my own part, it will prove a most complete Joy to me, if I can contribute any thing towards making you sensible, more and more, of the Effects of his Majesty's generous and sincere Affection for your Interests. *Neufchatel, August 16 1707.*

Sign'd,

Count of Metternich.

An Act of Ratification and Confirmation made by his Majesty the King of Prussia, of the Manifesto printed and publish'd, in his Name.

Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Markgrave and Elector of Brandenburg, Sovereign Prince of Orange, Duke of Magdeburgh, Cleves, Juliers, Bergh, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassubs and Vandals, in Silesia, and Crossen, Prince of Halberstad, Minden, Camin, and Meurs, Count of Hohenzollern, Ruppin, of Marck, Ravensberg, Hohenstein, Tecklenburg, Lingue, Buren, and Leerdam, Marquis of Ter-Veele and Flushing, Lord of Ravensstein, Lavenburg, Butou, Arlay, and Breda. Be it known, that it having pleas'd God to call out

of this World, Madam the Dutcheſs of Nemours, and We having ſince thought fit, according to our Declaration, formerly iſſued out, to ſue the Pretenſions which we have to the entire Sovereignty of the Principality of Neuchâtel and Valengin; We are glad to inform the Inhabitants of that Country, not only with the good, and indifputable Right which we have to that Principality, but alſo with the Advantages which we deſign to beſtow on the People of that State, when they ſhall have ſubmitted to our Government. And having for that end publiſh'd by our Miniſter of State and Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Swiſſerland, Count Metternich, a certain Manifeſto, which lays open Part of thoſe Advantages, We have been willing, in order to give the greater Affurances of the ſame to the Subjects of that Principality, to engage, as We do engage, by vertue of theſe Preſents, for Us and our Succeſſors, our Royal Word and Promise, not only to keep, accompliſh and punctually perform, every thing contain'd in the ſaid Manifeſto, in all its Points and Articles, but alſo add thereunto other Benefits and Favours, and generally to contribute, as much as ſhall lie in our Power, towards the Tranquillity and Welfare of that Country, both in Spiratualities and Temporalities; and, at all times, to make it more flouriſhing. Promiſing to ratify, approve and hold good, whatever our Ambaſſador ſhall promiſe and grant in this reſpect, as well to the Inhabitants of that Principality in general, as to every one in particular, as if We our ſelves had directly promiſed and granted the ſame. In Teſtimony where of, We have ſigned theſe Preſents with our Hand, and cauſed our Royal Great Seal to be affix'd thereunto. Given at our Caſtle of Charlottenburg, Auguſt 10th, in the year of our Lord 1707. and of our Reign the Seventh.

Sign'd,

FREDERICK R.
Count of Wartemberg.

The great Seal is affix'd to this Ratification.

Numb. X.

Numb. X.

The Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal about the Mismanagements of the Navy, presented to the Queen, on Monday the first Day of March, 1707 with her Majesty's Answer.

Die Mercurii, 25 Februarii, 1707.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly acquaint your Majesty, That early in this Session of Parliament a Petition of several Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of London, was presented to the House, whereby they complain'd of great Losses by the ill-timing of Convoys, and for want of Cruisers; so that they durst no longer engage the Remainder of their Estates to carry on their several Trades, unless immediate Care was taken to remedy these two main Causes of their Misfortunes.

This Petition containing Complaints of great Consequence to your Majesty's Subjects; and we being sensible, that nothing but a strict and impartial Enquiry into Matters of Fact could put them in a due Light, and enable us to distinguish between ill-grounded Clamours, and a just Cause of Complaint, in order to take the usual Method of being rightly and fully inform'd, did refer the Petition to a Committee, and did also refer to the same Committee several Papers, which the House had found necessary to call for from the proper Offices, for their better Information in divers things relating to the Navy.

The Committee having prepar'd a Report, and presented it to the House, upon a mature Consideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our Duty humbly to lay the same before your Majesty.

The Lords Committees have heard many of the Petitioners upon their Oaths, and have caused them to put their Depositions into Writing, and sign the same.

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THE Lords Committees observing, that the Complaints of the Petitioners naturally fell under several Heads ; for the greater Ease of the House, have endeavour'd, in their Report, to reduce the Evidence to the following Method, always referring, as they proceed, to the Depositions themselves.

One thing complain'd of, was, The Insufficiency of Convoys appointed for the Merchants, whereby their Ships had from time to time become a Prey to the Superior Force of the Enemy.

A Second Point was, The Merchants suffered great Discouragement by their being forced to wait long for Convoys, even after the time promised and prefixed for their Sailing, whereby the Charge of Seamen's Wages, and Victuals, Demurrage of Shipping, Damage of Goods, and Loss of Markets, made Trading insupportable.

A Third Ground of Complaint was, The untimely and unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, whereby Trade (to the *West-Indies* especially) was in a manner ruin'd.

A Fourth was, The great Want of Cruisers. in the Channel and Soundings.

A Fifth Complaint was, Concerning the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*; as also upon their Return into the Ports of Great Britain, to the Endangering of many, and Loss of several Ships.

In Order to make out the first Head of their Complaint, relating to the Insufficiency of Convoys, they gave the following Instances :

First, In June, 1706. a Fleet of Merchant Ships, under Convoy of the *Gosport* Man of War, bound for the *West-Indies*, were attack'd in the Soundings, and the *Gosport*, and Eight or Nine of the Merchant Ships were taken.

Secondly, The *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, were attack'd in March, 1707, and about Fourteen Merchant Ships taken in the Soundings.

Thirdly, The *Newfoundland* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway's* Prize, were attack'd in April, and some of them taken.

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Fourthly, The Coasting Convoy was attack'd in April off the Lands End.

Fifthly, The Convoy from the Downs, consisting of the *Hampton-Court*, the *Royal-Oak*, and the *Grafton*, sail'd the first of May last, and the next Day were attack'd in the Channel, and the *Hampton-Court* and the *Grafton*, and about Twenty Merchant Ships were taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

A *Sixth* Instance was, That of the *Russia* Ships Outward bound this Year, which were attack'd by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, and Sixteen of them taken.

And farther, in respect to the *Russia* Fleet, Mr. *Dawson* inform'd their Lordships, That on the 29th of April, the Governor, and a Committee of the *Muscovia* Company attended the Prince's Council, to know what Convoy was appointed to conduct their Ships to *Archangel*: They were told, Their Convoy should be one Fourth, and two Fifth Rate Ships. Upon their representing their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron, it was told them from the Board, They need not be under any Apprehension on that Score; for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, which prov'd true; for on the Thursday following, the *Hampton-Court*, *Grafton*, and *Royal-Oak*, sail'd out of the Downs with the Ships under their Convoy, and the next Day, being the 2d of May, fell in with the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

To shew the Losses and Disappointments that have lately happen'd to the Fleets of the *Muscovia* Company, Mr. *Dawson* acquainted their Lordships with the Substance of a Petition lately presented by the *Muscovia* Company to the Prince's Council; and upon his Oath inform'd their Lordships of many Facts, in order to make good what was contained in that Petition: But those Facts being not particularly set down in his Deposition delivered to their Lordships, and sign'd by him, no Notice is taken of them in this Report.

The Merchants also desir'd, that Notice might be taken of the *Gazette* of the 8th of May last.

Seventhly, The Merchants instanced in the Convoy which went with the King of Portugal's Horse, and many other Merchants Ships, which was attack'd the 10th of October last, by the *Dunkirk* and *Brest* Squadrons joyn'd together, who burnt one of

our Men of War, and took three others, with about 30 of our Merchants Ships.

To shew this, the Merchants produced the Gazette of the 3d of November, 1707.

These several Convoys having been thus attack'd in the Soundings and Channel in less than a Year and a half, the Merchants insisted was a convincing Proof of their Insufficiency.

The second Head of Complaint was, of the great Discouragement and Prejudice to Trade, by the Merchants being under a Necessity of waiting so long for Convoys, whereby their Charges were exceedingly increas'd, great Damages happened to their Cargoes, and their Markets were lost.

They said, If any of their Ships happen'd to escape the Enemy in their Return home, their Losses were much heightned by their long Lying for a Convoy to the River; which, though very much and long complain'd of, yet seldom met with any Redress.

One Instance of the Damages arising by the Delay of Convoys was, That several of our Merchants had Orders in July, 1704. for Buying great Quantities of Corn for the King of Portugal's Use, and had Assignments on the Treasury here for 100000 Pieces of Eight: Accordingly a great Quantity of Corn was bought in July and August, and frequent Applications made to the Prince's Council for Convoy, and they promis'd from time to time to take care of it; but the Convoy did not sail from Portsmouth till the 6th of February following, near seven Months after they had Orders: And by this Delay their Corn was in a very bad Condition.

The Merchants had an Order from the King of Portugal to the same purpose the Year before, but then they had worse Success in getting their Corn convoy'd to Portugal: And by these Disappointments, the Portugal Court was discouraged in sending Orders for more Corn from hence, not only by reason of the great Disappointment as to time, but by the Spoiling of the Corn, whereby our Corn was brought under great Disrepute; and they now supply themselves from Holland, and thereby the Dutch not only reap the Advantage thereof, but as the Corn comes chiefly to them from the Baltick Seas, it is a great Advantage to their Trade and Navigation.

The 25th of *March*, 1707. a Fleet sail'd for *Portugal*, but there was then a Prospect given, that there should soon go another Convoy. This encouraged the Shipping of great Quantities of Corn, and Woollen Manufactures; and the Heat of the Weather coming on, pressing Applications were made for that Convoy, but without Success.

The 10th of *August*, the Grand Fleet sail'd from *Portsmouth*, but took no Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

The Merchants having continued Petitioning, till about the latter End of *September*, then told the Prince's Council in plain Terms, That if they did not grant a Convoy immediately, the Goods aboard their Ships would inevitably perish in Port.

At that time they promised the *Norfolk* and *Warspight*; the Merchants prayed a small Ship might be added to see their Ships safe along the Coasts of *Portugal*, but that was denied; and the Prince's Council told them, The *Warspight* had Orders to that purpose.

The Merchants acquainted them, That so large a Ship at that Season durst not venture so near the Shoar as was necessary to protect the Trade from Privateers lying near the Shoar; and did also represent the Danger to which the main Fleet of Merchant Ships bound for *Lisbon*, would be exposed if they proceeded with a single Man of War; but this was not regarded: So the Merchants were forc'd to submit, having some Chance for saving their Cargoes, if they proceeded; whereas they had none, if they continued longer in Port; for not only their Corn would be spoiled, but all their Woollen Manufactures were in Danger of Decaying by the heating of their Corn, as had been often experienced.

Soon after a Report came, That a French Squadron was cruising in the Channel, and an Embargo thereupon was laid on that Fleet. The Portuguese Merchants drew up a Remonstrance, representing the great Hardships they had suffer'd: But it happen'd at the same time when their Remonstrance was presented to the Prince's Council, News came That some Dutch homeward-bound West-India Ships meeting with contrary Winds in the Channel, had

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been taken for *French*, and were put into *Portsmouth*. Upon this, the Merchants press'd they might proceed without delay, the Cause of the Embargo being remov'd: But the Board seem'd displeased with their Remonstrance, and told them, The Embargo had been laid by the Prince, and could not be taken off without his Direction; And that his Highness being then at *Newmarket*, it must take up time before such an Order could be sent; but if they would stay a Week longer, the *Exeter* should be added to the Convoy, and the *Nassau*, if she could get up in time; to which several of the Merchants did agree, and were obliged by the Board to sign a Paper to that Purpose.

The Fleet sail'd the 18th of *October*, with the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter*, but the *Nassau* did not joyn; which the Merchants said, was only for want of necessary Orders; for the Fleet was not under sail till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night.

By reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Ships were taken out of the Fleet near *Portland*; and afterwards the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled: Whereas the Merchant Ships (except some few which had fallen foul upon each other) proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only: But several more Ships were lost out of the Fleet by the Weakness of the Convoy, and Two Men of War, out of Three, being disabled, and forc'd to return, they thought it reasonable to conclude it could not be without some considerable Defects in the Ships when they went out.

Another Instance insisted upon, was, That a great Number of Merchant Ships having gotten into *Portsmouth* from *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Antegoa*, *Lisbon*, and other Parts, in *December 1706*. as also many Coasters; All these were detained there for Want of Convoy to the *Downs*, from that time to the 24th of *April* following, being between Four and Five Months, although frequent Applications were made to the Prince's Council, for Convoy to the *Downs*, from the Masters there, and the Owners at *London*, and many Promises given; and yet during that time, many of her Majesty's Ships lay there

there in Harbour, and several Men of War pass'd by from *Plymouth*, without Calling for the Merchant Ships which lay there.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *East-India* Ships, and other Ships, from *Ireland*, pass'd by, without Calling in.

When these Merchant Ships came into *Portsmouth*, the *Southampton* lay ready fitted at *Spithead*, and continued there Two Months at least, and the *Anglesea* lay there a considerable time ready fitted.

During this time, several Frigats sail'd from *Portsmouth*, and cruised up as far as *Dungeness*, within seven Leagues of the *Downs*, but, for want of Orders, took no Ships with them.

Whilst these Ships lay there for want of Convoy, there were at *Spithead* the following Men of War, many of which lay there a considerable Time:

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| The <i>Anglesea</i> , | <i>Ruby</i> , | <i>Reserve</i> , |
| <i>Southampton</i> , | <i>Feversham</i> , | <i>Dover</i> , |
| <i>Swiftsure</i> , | <i>August</i> , | <i>Ramillies</i> , |
| <i>Warspight</i> , | <i>Nassau</i> , and the | <i>Sun Prize</i> , |
| <i>Severn</i> , | <i>Albemarle</i> . | Two Fifth Rates |
| <i>Portland</i> , | | |

Some of these (it was hoped, during the Westerly Winds, which were very frequent) might have been ordered to have seen these Ships, being about Fifty or Sixty Sail, to the *Downs*, which was so near, about sixteen Hours Sail.

All this while the Merchants lay at great Charges, besides the Damage to their Cargoes, and the Loss of many of their Voyages for the following Season.

About the 10th of *February*, the *Ruby* and *Feversham*, appointed as Convoy for them, gave Sailing Orders, but were again countermanded, and the *Ruby* went into the Dock to clean.

Afterwards, upon farther Importunity, the *August* was ordered to joyn the *Ruby* and *Feversham*; but instead of going for the *Downs*, they went first to fetch the Coasters from *Topsham*, and then came to call for the Ships at *Portsmouth*.

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and Mr. Jones let several Ships to Freight to the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, for the Queen's Service directly to *Jamaica*: Being told, the Convoy waited for them; they were bound by Charter-party to be at the *Nore* the 15th of November following, on Penalty of losing Five Shillings per Ton Freight.

Their Ships were ready, and the Wind was fair, but they were detain'd for the Convoy, and carried from Place to Place, from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, thence to *Ireland*, thence to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*, staying at each Place, so that they arriv'd not at *Jamaica* till the 3d of June last, to the Ruine of their Voyage, and their Ships, of which they just then had an Account, that they are lately come back to *Ireland*.

Mr. Coward, the 11th of February last, let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling in the Queen's Service for *Lisbon*, the *Walthamstow-Galley*, (and as he was bound by Charter-party, under the same Penalty) was ready by the First of March last, but was detain'd till the End of August, before he sail'd from *England*.

Captain Kerr appointed all the Ships at *Jamaica* to be ready to sail the First of August last, but then he made them wait till the 26th of August, and after, with his Convoy, left them all when at Sea.

Mr. Palmer in 1705. had a Part in a Frigate called the *Ruby*, laden with Corn and Bale-Goods for *Lisbon*; and in Company with many others, was convoyed from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth* by the *Litchfield* Prize; but for want of Orders, she could not see them at *Plymouth*, about Twelve Hours Sail farther, where they might have joyn'd Sir Cloudesly Shovell's Fleet, bound for *Portugal*. Upon this, the Merchants sent many Petitions to the Prince's Council, which, together with the Answers, (being direct Refusals) were inserted in his Deposition. Mr. Palmer, in Person, afterwards, in the Name of the several Merchants, attended the Prince's Council, and represented, That without speedy Relief, all the Corn aboard the Ships would be spoild; but the Answer was, That no Convoy could be granted; and at last, by a violent Storm the 10th of August, about Twenty Sail of these were cast away,

and amongst them the *Ruby*, worth, at least, Seven Thousand Pounds.

For a farther Evidence, the Merchants produc'd to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 8th of May 1707. and shew'd the Paragraph from *Ostend*, in which are these Words:

A Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lay Five Months in the Downs, consisting of Fifty-five Sail, arriv'd at Ostend this Evening, to the great Advantage and Satisfaction of this Place.

This the Merchants observ'd was a great Delay for so short a Passage, and must extremely prejudice the *Flanders Trade*, which the Parliament thought fit to encourage by passing an Act the last Session for Repealing the Prohibition of Importing Lace.

A Third Ground of the Merchants Complaint was, That by the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, they were very great Sufferers upon many Accounts.

By arriving there at an improper Time, in the Hot, Sultry, and Rainy Seasons, a great Mortality is occasion'd among the Seamen, which proves a Loss of their Voyages, for Want of Hands to bring home their Ships, or puts them to vast Charges to purchase Men there.

The same Cause obliges the Traders to the *West-Indies* to Return in the Winter-time, when they commonly meet with stormy and foggy Weather, which is often the Occasion of their Separation from their Convoy; who being well Mann'd, and Crowding all the Sail they can, out-fail the Merchant Ships, being (for the Reasons aforesaid) generally but weakly Mann'd, and so are left in Distress to the Mercy of the Enemy, or the Seas, for want of a little Conduct in the Convoys in shortning Sails, and taking Care of them.

An Instance of this was alledg'd in the Fleet now missing from *Jamaica*, which came under Convoy of Captain Kerr, with Three Men of War, the *Breda*, the *Sunderland*, and the *Experiment*, and a Fire-ship; One of which, the *Sunderland*, came alone to *Portsmouth*, the *Breda*, and the Fire-ship to *Plymouth*, and the *Experiment* afterwards to *Spithead*, but not one Merchant Man, except a small Ship to *Bristol*.

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The Merchants observ'd, That if the Convoy had fired Guns at Tacking in the Night, or used any other reasonable Care, they could hardly have lost a whole Fleet of above 20 Sail.

They observ'd also, That the Convoy were all come to *Portsmouth* or *Plymouth*, and yet Mr. Kerr himself had wrote from *Plymouth*, That in case of Separation, the Rendezvous was to have been in *Ireland*.

The *Jamaica* Merchants Complain, That they had long lain under great Discouragements.

That about *October*, 1705, they applied themselves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many Losses in their Fleet the preceding Year, which had to a great Degree disabled them from sending another that Year: But that however depending upon the then repeated Assurances, that they should have a sufficient Convoy to depart early, and more particularly, upon an Order sent from that Board to the *Jamaica* Coffee-house, That the Merchants should get their Ships ready to depart by the 20th of *January*, at farthest; They had prevail'd with sundry Persons to let their Ships go to *Jamaica*. Accordingly, Ships were fitted out with great Expedition, and Men hired at extravagant Wages. But after all those fair Promises, their Ships thus fitted lay almost Two Months beyond the time prefix'd, for want of a Convoy.

The 21st of *March*, the Merchants (as Men in Despair) reciting the former Assurances given them, petition'd his Royal Highness, that their Ships might depart with the First Squadron, bound out of the Channel; adding, That if that Fleet should miscarry by their late going out, and Return, they desponded of getting Ships to carry on the Trade the succeeding Year.

Howbeit that Fleet was detain'd till the beginning of *May*, and the ill Success too well answer'd the Merchants Apprehensions; for the greatest part of the Fleet, being separated from their Convoy in their Return, were lost.

That by these and many other Hardships, the *Jamaica* Trade is brought to so low a State, that whereas at the beginning of the War, their Fleets Home, have consisted of 30 or 40 Sail, when they were

were lately inform'd by the Prince's Council, that a sufficient Convoy should be ready to depart with their Fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the Board, that they had now but two Ships in Loading.

They also said, That, without some speedy Remedy, they should be quite disabled to make any farther Efforts to carry on the hopeful Trade begun to the *Spanish West-Indies*; upon account whereof more Woollen and other *English* Manufactures were shipp'd to *Jamaica* for that Trade, than had been in several Years before.

In respect to the *Virginia* Trade; In October 1705, some Ships sail'd for *Virginia*, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, who were order'd to stay there till Reinforc'd from *England*; and the Merchants were then promis'd, That the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* should sail with the first fair Wind in January following; but those Ships did not sail till May, 1706. This Delay was the Cause they did not reach *Virginia* till August; at which time the greatest part of their Fleet had been 16 Months in their Voyage. By this length of the Voyage, their whole Freight was expended in Wages, Victuals, and other incident Charges.

Secondly, The Ships lying there almost Two whole Summers, several of their Bottoms were perished by the Worm, which in those Parts, always eats in the Summer Months.

Thirdly, To complete their Misfortune, they were forc'd to make a Winter Passage Home, and by the Badness of the Weather, &c. 16 or more Ships were sunk or foundred in the Sea, and about 8000 Hogsheads of Tobacco lost, other Ships with above 2000 Hogsheads of Tobacco more were taken and carried into *France*, and divers of the Ships were forc'd back to *America*, and since Returning without Convoy are lost, and not heard of.

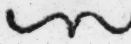
The Particulars of these Losses are annex't to the Depositions given in by the Merchants, and thereby it is alledged, That the Publick Revenue has suffer'd above One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, besides the very great Loss to the particular Persons concern'd.

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It having been the last Winter Represented by the Commissioners for Trade, That it was necessary a Convoy should go to *Virginia* in the Spring, to fetch the Ships which should be there, and that they should stay there 20 Days after their Arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of Ships which had taken Stores, &c. for *Lisbon*, upon her Majesty's Account, were thereby encouraged to go from thence to *Virginia*, and many other Ships went from *London* directly. But most of these remain'd in *Virginia* in September last, expecting this Convoy, and will now be oblig'd to come Home without Convoy in the Winter season: For though the last Spring her Majesty in Council order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, to go for *Virginia*, yet they still remain at *Portsmouth*. By this the *Virginia* Ships will be forc'd to lie all Summer in *Virginia*, and come home again in the Winter, and thereby not only the Merchants Losses and Damages will be very great, and the Revenue suffer much, but there is aboard this Fleet far greater Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture, for the Winter clothing of that Country, than has been usually sent to those Parts, which now cannot arrive till the Winter be over, and the Market past; and Necessity will justify those People for undertaking our Manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into: The ill Consequences of which the Merchants submitted to the Consideration of their Lordships.

They also said, That for some Years past there had been no Frigate appointed to take Care of the *Virginia* Coast, for want of which, many Ships had been taken, going in, and coming out, by the *French* Privateers.

These Merchants prayed their Lordships to use some Means, That the Coasts of *Virginia* may be guarded, proper Convoys appointed, and the Merchants have due Notice thereof, and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted. and that the Admiral's Protection might stand good, till the Ships were arriv'd in the proper Ports of Discharge.

 A Fourth Head of the Merchants Complaint was, the great Want of Cruisers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

Mr. *John Wood* inform'd their Lordships, That in the space of 16 Months last past, he had been concerned as Owner and Freighter of several Ships that loaded Corn in the Port of *Shoreham* in *Sussex* for *Holland* and *Lisbon*.

The *Union* Frigate was ready to sail for *Portsmouth* in *October*, 1706. but the Coast was so infested by Privateers, that she could not without apparent Danger, proceed to *Portsmouth*, though only 8 or 10 Leagues distant: Thereupon he and other Owners in like Circumstances, made frequent Application to the Prince's Council for a Man of War to convoy those Ships, but they from time to time delayed to order any Ship to call at *Shoreham*. He said, That upon one Application the Prince's Council told them, That they had only some third Rate Men of War, too large to lye on that Coast, except a Frigate of about 26 Guns, which Admiral *Mitchell* said they might have, but Admiral *Churchill* said, If she was sent, she would certainly be Taken. At last Mr. *Wood*, despairing of Assistance, after having waited six Months (the Ship lying at great Charges, and having on Board a perishing Commodity) notwithstanding the apparent Hazard, directed the Ship should sail for *Portsmouth*, but they were soon chased by three Privateers, and thereupon got under the Guns of *Bright Helmston*, but found little Protection there, the Guns being not in order, and there being no Powder to Charge them. But Night coming on, and the Weather bad, and the Privateers standing off to Sea, the *Union* Frigate, by the favour of the Night, weighed and stood for the *Downs*, and by the dawning of the Day was got up with *Beachy-Head*, but there fell in with several Privateers, who chased her under the Guns of *Hastings*, where then lay a Tender to a Man of War, with about 100 Impressed Men, which durst not stir out either for the *Downs* or *Portsmouth*, for fear of the *French* Privateers, very numerous on the Coast, and almost constantly Cruising between *Beachy Head* and *Shoreham*, without Interruption from our Men of War.

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Some days after a Convoy coming from the Westward with some Ships, the *Union* Frigate joined them, and got into the *Downs*.

The same Mr. *Wood*, in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* last, was concerned in several other Ships freighted with Corn in the same Port of *Shoreham* for *Lisbon* and *Holland*, but then also he did not dare suffer his Ships to stir out, the Coast continuing still infested with *French Privateers*. There was also at that time in the same Harbour, a Vessel laden with Timber for the Use of the Navy, which was said to have lain there 12 or 13 Months for want of Convoy to *Portsmouth*. At last, upon frequent Applications to the Prince's Council, a Convoy was sent, and the Ships went out, but soon after they had joyn'd, the Convoy run away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast, and the Ships were pursued by Privateers, and with great difficulty got to *Portsmouth*.

The Privateers continuing to infest the Coast as much as ever, Mr. *Wood* refused to be farther concerned from the Port of *Shoreham*, and has not heard of any Corn Exported since that time from that Harbour, which is a great Impoverishment to the Country thereabout, the price of Corn being there 20 or 25 per Cent. cheaper than at other places which lye nearer *Portsmouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Palmer* deposed, That within Three Years he has lost to the Enemy in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, a large part in three Running Gallies, Outward bound to the *Streights*, and in Six Weeks time, has lost as much coming home, as would have paid her Majesty some Thousand Pounds Custom.

The *Pilgrim* Galley laden with Fish, was taken in the *Soundings* by three large Privateers.

The *Providence* Galley laden with our Manufactory, and some Fish, Lead and Tin, bound to the *Streights*, worth near Ten thousand Pounds, was taken off of *Dungeness* some few hours Sail from the *Downs*, by 3 or 4 large *Dunkirkers*.

The *Mead* Galley, and *Fly* Galley, going out in *March* last, in Company of the *London* Galley, they were Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by three Privateers, who

who took the two first, the *London* narrowly escaping, as he was inform'd from *Plymouth* by the Master, who informed him in the same Letter, That a Neutral Ship put in there, had been Boarded above a Dozen times in one Day by *French Privateers*.

The 13th of the same *March*, several Merchants made a Remonstrance of their Losses to the Prince's Council, who told them, They were not to expect a Convoy for their Running Gallies: They replied, They did not, but desired Cruisers might be appointed for the *Channel* and *Soundings*, the Running Gallies being now the Vessels, which chiefly carried on Trade; and that if some better care were not taken, even the Men of War would be in Danger in the *Channel*. The Merchants were directed to leave their Remonstrance, that it might be look'd into at a full Board, but it had no effect: The same Vessel, the *London*, going out in Company of the *Handiside* and *Fleet Galley*, the *London* was taken, and the *Handiside* blown up in a Fight off of the *Lizard*, and the *Fleet Galley* only escap'd.

The *Antelope Galley* laden with Lead, Tar and Stockfish for the *Streights*, was Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by the *Lyme* and *Gosport* Men of War, under *Dutch* Colours; the Master taking them to be Enemies, made the best of his way for *Hastings*; then the Men of War hoisted *English* Colours, but the Master not trusting to Colours, unfortunately ran the Galley ashore: This accident cost above 100 *l.* to get her into *Rye*, and above twice as much since, upon the Account of loss of time, she being detained there by the swarms of *Privateers*, as appears by several of the Masters Letters of the Dates following.

The 15th of *October* there were two *Privateers* and a *Snow* off that Harbour.

The 17th two *Privateers* off that Harbour.

The 22d two Ships of 30 Guns within 3 Miles of the Harbour.

The 24th four *French* Men of War at Anchor within sight of the Town.

The 28th, a Fleet pass'd by, with which the Master would have joyn'd, but could not, because there lay three *French Privateers* between them and him, and seven more in sight.

The

The 30th, a Dutch Dogger was Chas'd in there by seven Privateers.

The 5th of November, a Sloop came into that Harbour, which had been Taken and Ransom'd coming from Lisbon, and afterwards Boarded and Plunder'd by several French Privateers in the Channel. The Master of the Sloop gave an Account that three Privateers were lying off the Isle of Wight, three off of Beachy, and five or six others off of Ry.

The 8th of November, six Sail of French Ships, and a Sloop lay in sight of Ry, and the Sloop was come within a Mile of the Harbour, right in the Channel.

The 15th, a Gentleman that rode along the Coast, saw Fourbin's Squadron, and several Privateers cruising off of Beachy.

The 17th, another Master saw eight Sail of French Ships off the Downs, who were sending their Scouts very frequently to observe what was a doing.

The Merchants desir'd to submit it to the Consideration of the House, if there be a possibility of carrying on Trade under such difficult Circumstances.

Captain Winter came in the King William Galley, the 14th of March last, from Gibraltar, in Company of the Pearl, the Hannover, and the Lodington Gallies, and at the Streights Mouth they join'd the Sea Horse and the Sunderland.

The 31st of March, they were pursued by four Sail, but escap'd them by Tacking in the Night.

Upon the 9th of April, they had sight of Beachy-Head, and soon after five Sail of Privateers, lying under the Land, bore down upon them, who all made the best of their way; but the Lodington and the Sunderland were taken, and the Hannover, and King William, were pursued within two Leagues of Dover Castle, and the Privateers would have follow'd them into the Road, had they not seen a great Ship ahead of them, standing in for that place. And though the Enemies cruise in such great Numbers, that it is very hard for any English Ships bound Homewards to Escape, yet Captain Winter said, He did not see one English Cruiser throughout his whole Voyage.

Mr.

The Appendix.

Mr. William Wood, in order to satisfy the Lordships, that few or no Cruisers have been employ'd, gave an Account of many Ships Taken and Attack'd at sundry times, some within a few hours Sail of the River Thames, viz.

Off Beachy, or Dungeness, in December 1706.

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| Dove Galley, | } taken in Com-
pany of the | Pearl Galley, | } escap'd |
| Phenix, | | Lewis, | |
| Mary Galley, | | Greyhound, | |
| Betty Galley, | | | |

Off Plymouth in December or January.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Volant, | } taken together. | Tuscan, | } escap'd |
| Hurdis, | | and | |
| George, | | Page, | |
| Berkley Galley, | | | |

Off Dungeness in January.

Trumball Galley, taken with 15000 pieces of Eight on Board.

Off Dungeness in March.

| | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Mead Galley, | } taken. | } The London at that
time escap'd. |
| Fly Galley, | | |

Off Beachy-Head in March.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Ann Galley, | } taken. | Phenix, | } escap'd. |
| Eagle, | | Mary, | |
| | | Neptune, | |
| | | Hooker, | |

In April 1707.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Sunderland, | } taken in Com-
pany of the | Sea-Horse, | } which
escap'd |
| Lodington, | | Pearl Galley, | |
| | | Hannover, | |
| | | King William, | |

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In the Year 1704. few or no Ships arrived safe for want of proper Cruisers. The *Jamaica* Traders lost 14 Ships in the Soundings and Channel.

Sir *George Blin*, and Admiral *Jennings*, in January 1704. were at Sea cruising till the October following, during which time the *English* Ships were protected, and 20 Sail of the *Enemies* Privateers and Merchant Ships were taken, but from that time till October or November 1706, very few Ships were cruising.

Then Sir *Thomas Hardy* sailed with five Men of War, which all return'd in five or six Weeks, and soon after sail'd for *Ireland*, and return'd to the Downs in February or March, since which time the Merchants have had no knowledge of any Ships cruising till September, 1707.

Mr. *Wood* told their Lordships, That the Account he gave was the best he was able to procure of the Number of Cruisers employ'd, and the time they have been in Service since October, 1705.

Thomas Pipon, Commander of the *Elizabeth* Galley, said, That being bound for *London* from *Faro*, he had sight of *Beachy* the 22d of November last, there he spied three Sail to the Eastward of him, and stood from them, but soon after seeing three more near his Wake, and having tried their sailing, and finding he could by no means escape, he being so encompass'd, he ran his Ship on shore at *East-Bourn* on the Coast of *Sussex*, in hopes of some Assistance; but two of the Privateers came and anchor'd within Pistol-shot of the Ship, and by firing forc'd the Ships Company to get on Shoar after the best Defence they could make, having first endeavour'd to disable the Ship, and put Fire to some of the Sails; but the Enemy was so near, that they soon extinguish'd the Fire, and by the help of the rising Water got off the *Elizabeth* Galley, and carried her away.

Mr. *Pipon* said, That while he stay'd at *East-Bourn*, which was Two Days, he saw six or seven Privateers cruising off and on, several very near the Shore; and was inform'd by the People of the Place, that for four or five Weeks past, they had seen French Privateers almost every Day, sometimes to the Number of 16, but mostly 8 or 10 of them, and some of good Force.

He said, By reason of their great Numbers, and cruising in the Narrow of the Channel, it is very difficult for any Ships to avoid falling into their Hands, especially since there are no good Harbours or Forts to succour them nigh that Place; and the Enemy's Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are so near, and so few *English* Cruisers in the Channel to intercept the said Privateers, and their Prizes, which makes the Ships Companies be altogether for running on Shore, to save their Liberties.

Captain *George Guillaume* told their Lordships, That in his last Voyage from *St. Ubes* to *London*, in the Ketch *Concord*, on Sunday the 16th of November last, he was forc'd, by contrary Winds, into *Falmouth* Harbour; the next Day he saw Three *French* Privateers take a *Dutch* Ship within Three Miles of *Pendennis* Castle.

On Thursday he left *Falmouth*, and on Friday he saw Two Vessels, which chas'd him into *Fresh-Water-Bay* in the *Isle of Wight*; but Night coming on, and the Weather very black, he escaped betwixt the Land and the Ships.

On Saturday 22d, he made *Beachy-Head*, and as soon as it was Day, saw a *French* Privateer under his Lee; and soon after saw Two at his Stern, and Three more at his Lee, and Two more a-breast of him, which made him resolve to run his Vessel on Shore, being very near Land.

Upon this, the Privateers put up *English* Colours, which made him forbear, for some time, to run his Ship ashore; but One of them putting all his Sails out, and coming upon him, he grounded his Vessel, and disabled her all he could, that they might not carry her off, and then went ashore at a Place called *Pevensey*, and went to the Town, and got some Assistance.

The Privateer came to an Anchor, and fired upon them, and the Shot went above half a Mile into the Country. He said, If they had had any great Guns, they might have saved their Vessel; for it was above Five Hours before the Privateer had her afloat.

The two following Days (which was the time he stay'd there) he saw from the Shore Six Privateers.

He

He affirm'd, That in his whole Passage he did not see any *English* Man of War.

The Merchants gave an Account of the vast Advantage of the *Mediterranean* Trade, which, for a considerable time, had been carried on with great Success by Nimble Gallies, without putting the Government to the Charge of Convoys.

Mr. Gould inform'd, That, beside the *Turkey*-Trade, and Trade from several other Places in the *Mediterranean*, the Customs of *Leghorn*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, did amount to about 300000 *l.* Sterling per Annum; and an Account was also given in by him in particular, of the very great Annual Exports to *Leghorn* alone, consisting of our Manufactures, Goods of our Native Growth, and other Merchandizes, which Trade had continued for many years, while our Channel was better guarded; but of late it is, in a manner, quite interrupted for want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings, and many Rich Ships taken there. He mention'd in particular the *Mazareen* Galley from *Turkey*, worth above 80000 *l.* taken in the Soundings; the *Mediterranean* Galley from *Zant*, taken off *Beachy-Head*; the *St. George* Galley taken in the Channel; The *Royal Anne* Galley, taken in the Channel, where she had made Boards for about 15 Days together, without seeing any one Cruiser to help her; the *Trumbull* Galley, Rich in Money, taken near the Downs.— He said, He declined naming more, though he could mention several others, the rather, because some of them are included in the great List of Merchants Losses given in to their Lordships, consisting of near 1160 Ships: But in order to shew the Difference when any Care was taken for Cruisers, he produced a List to their Lordships of 91 Sail of Gallies bound from *Leghorn*, which arriv'd safe without Convoys, from *September*, 1703. to *October*, 1704. whilst there were some Cruisers employed.

He said, That Foreigners did reproach our Nation for their great Neglect of the Merchants Ships; and to this purpose he produced Two Letters from his Correspondents at *Leghorn*, one Dated the 12th of *September*; in which, after taking Notice of the Loss of the *Russia* Ships, it follows; "Seeing the Enemy fall in with so many of our Convoys,

“ we begin to suspect there may be some Traytors
 “ among us. And another Letter, in which (a
 “ mongst other things) it is said ; “ They had re
 “ ceiv’d a lamentable Account of the *Lisbon Horse*
 “ Convoy ; by which they observ’d there had been
 “ strange Management in our Maritime Affairs, see
 “ ing we can suffer so much so near Home.

He also produced another Letter from *Plymouth*
 dated the 18th of *November* last, wherein it was said
 “ That the *French Privateers* are so bold as to cruise
 “ in our very Mouth : About Four Days since, two
 “ of them chas’d a *Dutch Man* from *Mounts-Bay* in
 “ to our very Harbour within *Pentec*, where there
 “ was a sharp Dispute, and some Score of Guns
 “ fired : There was, at that time, between the Island
 “ and Main, the Three *Wele*h Convoys, but ne
 “ ther of them stirr’d, having no Orders ; however
 “ the *Dutch Man* sav’d his Ship : But this is enough
 “ and too much on so melancholy a Subject.

Mr. *William Coward* said, He believed that the
 List of Eleven Hundred and odd Sail of Merchant
 Ships lost, given in to their Lordships, was very far
 short of the whole Number.

As to the Fifth Head of the Merchants Com
 plaints concerning their hard Usage, in having their
 Men impress’d out of their Ships in the *West-Indies*
 as also upon their Return Home, by the Captain
 of the Queen’s Ships, to the very great Loss and
 Danger of their Ships and Merchandize, several In
 stances were laid before their Lordships.

The *Gould Frigate*, *Josiah Dowell* Master, arriv’d in
Jamaica in *September*, 1703. and whilst he went to
 wait upon the Governour, Captain *Douglas* of the
Norwich impress’d Five of his best Seamen : The
 Master waited on the Captain, and shewed him his
 Protection ; but *Douglas* told the Master, He had
 25 Seamen, and his Orders from the Admiralty
 were to press every Fifth Man : And though the
 Master acquainted him, That some of his Men
 were sick, and that he really wanted Men to sail
 his Ship Home, yet he could only prevail but for
 One Seaman ; the Captain telling him, If he would
 he could take away all his Men, and threatned to
 stop his Ship, unless he would pay him the Wage
 of the Seamen he had so impress’d.

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Upon *Dowell's* Arrival at *Plymouth*, his Seamen were again impress'd.

This Impressing of the Seamen, and the extraordinary Charges occasion'd thereby, and the Delays of the Ship amounted to near 1000 *l.* Loss to the Owner and Merchants in that Voyage.

In a second Voyage to *Jamaica* in November, 1705. by the same Ship, *Daniel Bright* Master, several of his Men were impress'd, and the Master forc'd to hire others at an extravagant Rate, and to take French Prisoners on Board to help to sail his Ship Home: And upon his Arrival at *Plymouth*, the 5th of April, 1706. all his Men, except his Two Mates, the Carpenter, Steward, and Two Boys, were impress'd, and taken from him by one *Saunders*, a Midshipman belonging to the *Oxford*, and other Press-Gangs, so that his Ship lay in Danger; and he could not have brought her to *London*, but by the Help of a Dutch Man of War, who furnish'd him with Ten Men, after he was refused by all the Queen's Men of War, to whom he applied in every Place where he came, though in vain.

In July, 1704. the *Roundburst* Galley, *John Sampson* Master, arriv'd in *Jamaica*, where Captain *Bois*, in the *Nonfuch* Man of War, press'd Five of his Seamen, whereby he was disabled (though fully loaden) to sail in Company of a Ship of good Force, which then sail'd for *London*; and with great Difficulty, and after long Delay, (with much Damage and Danger to the Ship in the mean time) the Master got Four Seamen more, Two of his own Five before press'd from him; for which Two he was forc'd to give Captain *Bois* a Pipe of Wine, charg'd at 25 *l.* But the Ship proving leaky, by long lying, was lost in her Passage Home, in the Gulph of *Florida*; which Loss in the Ship and Goods, was computed to amount to 2500 *l.* to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beside the Losses of several other Merchants.

The *Somerset* Frigate, *John Wicksted* Master, arriv'd at *Barbadoes* in April or May, 1705. where several of his Men were impress'd, and returning to *Plymouth* the 9th of August, 1705. Captain *Johnson* of the *Valeur* Man of War, impress'd Five of his best Seamen; and the next Night in a violent Storm

the Ship and Cargo was lost; which Loss in Ship and Goods was computed at 2000 *l.* to the Owner Mr. Coward, besides the Losses of other Merchants.

The *Walthamstow* Galley, Peter Roberts Master, arriving from *Barbadoes* about the same time, tho' he had several of his Men impress'd at *Barbadoes*, and only Nine Men and Two Boys left, with himself on Board: yet Captain Roach of the *Fox*, impress'd Three of his best Men, his Boatswain being one; although the Master told him how weak he was, and that he had but one Anchor on Board: Captain Roach said to him, If he was sawcy, he would take him and all his Ship's Company aboard, and whip the Master at the Geers. Captain Roach sent him Three *Italians* who could speak no *English*, and they the next Night in a Storm, run away with the Ship's Boat, which was stav'd, and the Ship ran on Shore, and so continued about 12 Days to her Damage of 4 or 500 *l.* besides the great Prejudice to the Merchants Goods; upon which Account the Master protested at *Plymouth*, and the Protestation was delivered to their Lordships, and is laid before the House.

Their Lordships do likewise acquaint the House, That there has been offer'd to them an Information of Mr. Benjamin Way, in which he represents, in behalf of himself and other Owners and Freighters of the *London* Galley, That the said Galley sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter End of *February* last, bound for *London*, under Convoy of her Majesty's Ship *Northumberland*, Captain Roffey Commander, with whom they kept Company till the 7th of *March*. But there having been seven Men impress'd from her, before she left *Jamaica*, and being forc'd to take *French* Prisoners on Board, and to hire what other Men she could, at excessive Wages, to help to sail the Galley home, and crowding all the Sail they could, to avoid being left by the Convoy, the Galley suffer'd such Damage in her Masts, as disabled her to keep Company, and being weakly mann'd, and in great Distress they fired Guns, and made Signals, but being left by their Convoy, the Ship and Cargo perished, to the Loss of many Thousand Pounds.

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The Merchants made the following Observations to their Lordships from the Evidence given before them, That the Prince's Council were fully inform'd of the great Number of the Enemies Privateers; That the Nation had lost the Exportation of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Stores by the Delays of the Convoys; And the *Portuguese* Army is now furnish'd by the *Dutch* with Corn from the *Baltick*; And the Advantage design'd by Act of Parliament to the Land-Owner, by giving a Bounty of Five Shillings the Quarter upon Exportation, is in a manner disappointed, especially since for want of Cruisers, the Running Galleys are almost wholly discourag'd.

That the Prince's Council were so sensible of the Swarming of Privateers on the Coasts, that they declined sending One of Her Majesty's Ships of 26 Guns, lest she should be taken.

And that from *Tuesday* the 29th of *April*, 1707. when Mr. *Dawson* was told by the Prince's Council, That they had Notice the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, to *Thursday* the First of *May*, when the *Hampton-Court Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, with the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd out of the *Downs*, there was time enough to have sent Orders not only by Express, but by the Ordinary Post, to have stopp'd the Sailing of that Convoy.

The Lords Committees do also herewith present to the House the great List of Ships lost, which the Merchants did lay before them, consisting of 1146.

The Lords Committees do also beg leave to inform Your Lordships, That the Method used by them in taking the Examinations of the several Merchants was, That after they had signed their several Depositions, their Lordships requir'd them to depose, That all that was contain'd in their Papers, respectively, which was said to be of their own Knowledge, was true, and what was mention'd therein, as heard by them, or received in Writing from any other Person, they believ'd to be true.

After this Report had been made and agreed to, the House was mov'd, that it might be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral, which was readily Aſ-

presented to, and the same was transmitted accordingly, together with all the Depositions relating thereto.

On the 9th of *January* last, a Paper was laid before the House, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's Answer, viz.

Admiralty,
8 Jan. 1708.

The Lord High Admiral's Answer to the Report made to the House of Peers, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants and others, Traders for the City of London.

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having by their Order, bearing Date the 17th Day of *December* last, directed, That a Copy of the Report should be sent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the same Day, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of *London*, and of the Depositions to which the said Report doth refer; And the said Merchants having represented in their Petition, That they have of late Years sustain'd great Losses by the Insufficiency, by the Delays, and by the Unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, and the Want of Cruisers: His Royal Highness has thought it necessary, That this General Complaint, as well as the several Particulars contain'd in the aforementioned Report, should receive such Answers as may set the whole Matter in a much truer Light than their Lordships can possibly have by those Papers only, from which the Report hath been collected: And therefore it is desired that their Lordships will be refer'd to the following Particulars.

1. As to the Insufficiency of Convoys.

The Lord High Admiral does not observe any Instances given, where the Trades that usually proceed with Convoys have ever wanted a reasonable and sufficient Strength for their Security; and even the

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the last Year, the stated Convoys have been much stronger than formerly. The Misfortunes of several Convoys being attack'd by a superior Force, were no ways to have been prevented but by whole Squadrons: But it is to be observ'd, That all the Instances mention'd in their Lordships Report, happened in the latter Years of this present War. In the two first Years of Her Majesties Reign, there were not many Ships employ'd either in or towards the *Mediterranean*, and even those not long absent from our own Coasts; so that there were undoubtedly many more Ships, and those very proper too to be employ'd in the Defence of the Trade of the Nation, with respect not only to Convoys, but Cruisers: Whereas in the latter Years of her Majesties Reign, the publick Service hath requir'd the employing great Part of our Fleet abroad in the *Mediterranean*; and although several Ships have return'd from thence to *England* in the latter end of those Years, yet they have not been fit for any Service, until the time appointed, wherein it was necessary they should be sent abroad again; for they were such as were the least able to continue out, and consequently wanted the greatest Repairs.

2. As to the Merchants waiting long for Convoys after the time promis'd and fix'd for their sailing.

The many constant as well as accidental Services, which have absolutely requir'd the Use of the Queen's Ships, have often left but very little Choice of Ships for Foreign Convoys: But when Applications have been made by the Merchants, the proper Convoys have been always appointed and ordered to be got in Readiness by the time demand'd, and not afterwards diverted to other Uses; yet it hath sometimes happen'd, upon their coming in to the Dock, that they have been found, by a long and constant Use, in a much worse Condition than was hoped and expected. The necessity of fitting Ships at different Ports for the same Convoy, and contrary Winds, have often prevented their joyning at the Rendezvous, and sometimes the want of Men, and necessity of removing them from Ship to Ship, and the constant Care to Pay the Men so remov'd before they sailed, may have occasion'd the Delays complain'd

complain'd of; yet, upon a strict Enquiry, it will appear, That the Delays are as often to be imputed to the Traders, who are seldom ready to sail all together at the same time, and that the Queens Ships have as often staid for the Merchants as they for their Convoys; as their Lordships may observe from one Instance in the Paper herewith transmitted to them, mark'd A.

3. As to the want of sufficient Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

There hath every Year been a Provision made for Cruisers in the Soundings, Channel, North-Sea, and never less than 12 for the North-Seas, and 15 for the Soundings, which were as many as other necessary and pressing Services would possibly admit of; but they have been very frequently diverted from the Service of cruising, upon the Applications of the Merchants themselves, either for the Conveying up the Channel their Homeward-Bound Ships, or for fetching them from Ireland, or other Parts, and for Conveying the Trades to Archangel, the Baltic, Holland, &c. And there hath been a necessity to comply with this, because those Services could not possibly be otherwise accommodated, unless some of the few Ships had been taken off, which were at various Stations placed on the Coast, to secure the Trade from one Port to another.

4. As to the Complaint of the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of Her Majesties Ships, impressing Seamen from Merchant Ships in the West-Indies, and at their Return into the Ports of Great Britain.

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the constant and direct Orders given to the said Captains by which they are requir'd not to impress any Men from Merchant Ships in the Plantations, without applying to, and receiving the Consent of the respective Governors, and then never above One or of Five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this War. And if for the better Manning Her Majesties Fleet, any Men are taken from Merchant Ships when they arrive here, the Captains of Her Majesties Ships are strictly requir'd to supply as many good Men in their Room to bring them unto the Ports whereto they are design'd, and

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to send a careful Officer with them; and when such Men have performed those Services, they are allow'd the usual Conduct-Money to enable them to repair to their proper Ships again. But if this should be true, it must needs seem hard to their Lordships that the Merchant do impute to the Lord High Admiral, the Miscarriages of his Officers, which have never been complain'd of to him without a proper Redress.

5. As to the *Gosport's* being taken in her Passage to the *West-Indies* in June 1706. with several of her Convoys.

This was an Accident that could neither be foreseen or prevented; and these Ships being taken almost 300 Miles in the Sea, on which occasion, as the Queen's Officers did all that was possible in the Defence of the Merchant Ships, so it is hoped that their Lordships Justice and Wisdom will not make such Misfortunes Criminal. And as for the Particulars of that Action, they are contain'd in the Paper mark'd B.

6. Another Complaint is, That the *Lisbon Fleet*, under Convoy of the *Warspight* and *Swiftsure*, was attack'd in March, 1707, and 14 Merchant Ships taken in the Soundings.

This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies, which were going directly from *Brest*, to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest Chance imaginable met them in their Passage; the particulars whereof are in the Paper mark'd C.

7. It is farther alledged, That the *Newfoundland Fleet* was attack'd in April, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway* Prize.

Those two Ships did, in their Passage out of the Channel, meet with 8 Sail of the Enemies Privateers, from 30 to 20 Guns, with which they engag'd, but carried all their Convoys safe to *Newfoundland*, except Two that made sail from them, and by that means fell into the Enemies Hands.

8. It is alledged, That a Coasting-Convoy was attack'd in April, off the Lands-End.

This may be true, though this is the first Advice of it.

9. Another Complaint there is, That the *Hampden-Court*, *Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, sailing from the Downs,

Downs, the first of *May* last, were the next Day attack'd, and the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton*, and about 20 Merchants Ships taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in *Flemish Road*, notwithstanding what is sworn by Mr. *Dawson*, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the said Squadron was gone Westward; for upon the strictest Examination of all the Advices, and of the Minutes of the Office of that very Day, there does not appear any Notice of the Enemies Ships being sail'd to the West: Wherefore those Three Ships which were One of 76 Guns, and the other Two of 70 Guns each, were judg'd a sufficient Convoy between the *Downs* and *Spithead*, nor were there then any Ships within reach to have strengthened them.

10. It is also alledg'd, That the *Russia* Ships outward bound the last Year, were attack'd by the Enemy, and 16 of the Merchant Ships taken.

As to this matter, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to a Paper mark'd *D.* by which their Lordships will find a particular Account of the Affair, from the time that the Merchants did first apply for the Convoy; and that Sir *William Whetstone*, with the Squadron under his Command, did conduct them into the Latitude of 63 Degrees, and that then leaving them to their proper Convoy, none of the Merchant Ships did fall into the Enemies hands, but those whose Masters did actually leave the said Convoy, and that not till they were in the Latitude of 70 Degrees, about three Weeks after Sir *William Whetstone* parted with them.

11. Complaint is also made, That the Convoy was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, which was conducting the Ships with *Horses* for the King of *Portugal*, and the Trade to *Lisbon*.

This Convoy was her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal Oak*, *Ruby* and *Chester*, which were 2 of 80 Guns, one of 76, and 2 of 50 Guns each, which were thought to be a sufficient Convoy to *Lisbon* in the opinion of the Merchants, till the Misfortune happen'd by the accidental Junction of two *French* Squadrons: But on this occasion the Queen's Ships behav'd themselves so well, that very few of the Merchant Ships were taken, and the

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Lordships will find a particular Account of this Affair in the Paper mark'd E.

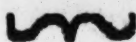
12. The Merchants also complain, That they waited long for Convoys, and of the Prejudice they receiv'd, when they return'd from foreign Parts for want of Convoys to the River *Thames*.

This Head being general, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said on this Subject in the beginning of this Paper.

13. They farther alledge, That they had Orders in *July*, 1704, to buy great quantities of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Use, and that in *July* and *August* they did the same; but that, notwithstanding their frequent Applications, they could not obtain Convoy, till the 6th of *February* following.

This seems to be somewhat extraordinary; for they say, their Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*; whereas the latter of those two Months, there were Orders given to her Majesty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Gloucester*, to convoy the Trade to *Lisbon*; and on the 6th of *September*, Sir *William Whetstone* was ordered, with the Squadron under his Command, to see them 100 Leagues South South West from *Scilly*, which he did; and why the Ships that were ready in *July* and *August* (as is alledged) did not proceed with this Convoy, their Masters, or the Owners of them, or both, can give the best account: Besides, there were several Ships of the *States General*, which call'd at *Spithead* in their way to *Lisbon* and (as it had been concerted at the *Hague*) took our Merchant Ships under their Convoy. And here it may be observ'd, that although it hath been found impossible to furnish Convoys for the Trade to *Portugal* at the immediate times the Merchants have applied for the same; yet there hath been 29 Convoys between *England* and that Kingdom, from the Month of *April* 1703. to *October* last, and some of those Convoys no less than great part of the Fleet, and at other times considerable Squadrons; and particularly in the Year 1706. there were five Convoys in one Year, which makes it very improbable that the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies have been furnish'd with Corn from the *Baltick*.

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14. They farther complain, That the Grand Fleet sail'd the 10th of *August* from *Portsmouth*, and did not take any Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

This was the Year 1706. when the Admiral of the Fleet had Instructions to proceed upon Services, not fit to be made publick, which did consequently render it impracticable for him to take Merchant Ships in his Company.

15. Another Objection they make, That there was an Embargo laid on their Trade and Convoys.

It is presumed, that by the Word *Embargo*, they mean, that there was some little Stop put to their Proceedings, until there could be a more certain Account of the Intelligence receiv'd, That there was a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships in the *Soundings*, which prov'd afterwards (as they observ'd) to be *Dutch* Homeward-bound Merchant Ships from the *West-Indies*.

It cannot be imagined, that this Caution was design'd for their Prejudice, but rather entirely for their Service, as well as for the Safety of her Majesty's Ships: And as they own that the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter* did sail with their Trade, so do they alledge, that the *Nassau* did not joyn them for want of necessary Orders, for that the Fleet did not sail till Three in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night; whereas on the contrary, the *Nassau* passed through the *Downs* the 14th of *October*, 1706. and got as far Westward as *Folkston*, but the Wind coming to the Southwest, and there being a likelihood of dirty Weather, she bore up for the *Downs* the 16th, from whence she sail'd the 18th at 6 at Night, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 20th, which was two Days after the Convoy sail'd: And their Lordships may please to take Notice, That a *Dutch* Convoy sail'd the beginning of *January*, 1705 in Company of several of her Majesty's Ships; that the 25th of *February*, Captain *Price* sail'd with Five Ships of War; That the 27th of *March* following, Sir *George Bing* sail'd thither with a Squadron; That the 18th of *June*, Four other Ships of War sail'd thither; And that in *July* the Merchants petition'd for a Convoy to go in *August*,

which was appointed; and the Reason of their being stopt, and an Account of this whole Affair, their Lordships will be inform'd of by the Paper mark'd F.

16. They farther declare, That by reason of the insufficiency of this Convoy, several Merchant Ships were taken out of the Fleet off of *Portland*, and that afterwards, meeting with bad Weather in the Bay of *Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled, and that the Trade, except some few Ships, proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only.

The Convoy appointed for the Trade, were three Ships, One of 80, One of 70, and One of 60 Guns; and as this was thought a sufficient Strength, there were there not at any time any more Ships to reinforce them; Nor could it be foreseen, that Two of the Ships would have been disabled in their Passage, though Accidents of that kind have, and frequently may happen.

17. Another Subject of their Complaint is, That great Numbers of Merchant Ships were in *Portsmouth* Harbour in the Month of *December*, 1706. and detain'd there for want of Convoy to the Downs, till the 24th of *April* following; and this, notwithstanding several of her Majesty's Ships were at *Spithead* (which they have enumerated) and that others came from the West, and did not call for them; and they particularly mention the *Suffolk* and *Bristol*.

All the Ships which the Merchants suppose lay at *Portsmouth*, during this Time, were under Orders for particular Services, as their Lordships may perceive by the Paper mark'd G.

18. Another Complaint is made, That in the Month of *October*, 1706. Mr. Coward and Mr. Jones sent their Ships to the Commissioners for Victualling, in Condition that that they should go directly to *Jamaica*; whereas they were carried from the Downs to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, from that Port to *Ireland*, and then to *Barbadoes* and *Antigua*.

It is not doubted, but these Ships were taken up by the Commissioners for Victualling, at so much Month Freight; and her Majesty finding it necessary for her Service to send a Governour to her Island

W Island of Barbadoes, and some Forces which were to be embarked in Ireland with Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Plantations of Nevis and Antigua; there was a Necessity of these Ships accompanying the Convoy which was appointed for that Service; in regard there was not any other which could be got in readiness for them; and their Owners will be paid for the Time they have been employ'd in the Service of the Publick, according to the Agreement made with them.

19. Mr. Palmer deposes, That in the Year 1706 a Ship, of which he was Part-Owner with several others, were convoy'd from the Downs to Portsmouth by the *Litchfield* Prize, but that for want of Orders she could not see them to Plymouth, where she might have joyn'd the Fleet with Sir Cloudesty Shovell, bound to Lisbon.

Their Lordships may perceive how much this Person hath forgot himself, and impos'd on them. For the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive with the Trade at Spithead until the 7th of June; and Sir Cloudesty Shovell sail'd from thence the 23d of May pass'd by Plymouth the 25th of the said Month, and was off of Lisbon the 9th of June; so that the Fleet was actually at Lisbon two Days after the time that this Gentleman says, the *Litchfield* Prize might have joyn'd them at Plymouth.

20. As a farther Evidence, the Merchants have produced to their Lordships the Gazette of the 8th of May, 1707. wherein there is the following Paragraph from *Ostend*, viz. "A Fleet of Merchant Ships which lay Five Months in the Downs, consisting of 55 Sail, arriv'd at *Ostend* this Evening, to the great Satisfaction of this place."

This Advertisement was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted in the Gazette, the Fact it being entirely wrong: For her Majesty's Ships, the *Lynn* and *Deal-Castle*, sail'd to *Ostend* the 7th of February, and there were then no more than Five Merchant Ships to accompany them; and Sir Edward Whitaker, with his Squadron, did the like the 27th of April following, and saw the Trade in that Port, and brought what was there from thence; but he carried with him not above 15 Ships and Vessels; and how that Number could swell to 55

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is somewhat strange: Besides, it doth not appear, That at any one time, from *December* to the Month of *May*, there were more than Five Merchant Ships in the *Downs* bound to *Ostend*, and above three Fourths of that time not so much as one; and yet the Advertisement in the *Gazette* says, That the 55 Ships arrived at *Ostend* from the *Downs*, and that they had lain there Five Months for a Convoy.

21. As to the general Article relating to the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said at the beginning of this Paper relating to that matter.

22. The *Virginia* Merchants alledge, That in *October*, 1705. some of their Ships sail'd from hence, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which were ordered to stay till reinforced from *England*; and that they were promis'd, the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* should sail the first fair Wind in *January* following; but that they did not sail till *May*, which occasioned their not reaching *Virginia* till *August*.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this Service, the 26th of *February*, 1705 but could not get clear from *Plymouth* till the 24th of *April*, and on the 27th they were forc'd by bad Weather into *Falmouth*; but the *Hazardous* sail'd soon after, for the *Greenwich* was disabled, and forc'd to come to *Plymouth* to refit: However, the said Ship *Greenwich* sail'd from *Plymouth* the first of *June*, and arriv'd at *Virginia* the 11th of *August*; and the 17th of *September* came from thence, with the *Hazardous*, *Woolwich* and *Advice*, and 182 Merchant Ships, and arriv'd with them in the *Channel* in *November* following.

23. The said *Virginia* Merchants have farther represented, That in hopes of Convoys proceeding from hence to *Virginia*, the last Spring, many Ships that carry'd Stores from hence to *Lisbon*, and others from *London*, proceeded to *Virginia*, but remain'd there till *September* last, expecting Convoy, and must now come home without in the Winter-season. and altho' the last Spring her Majesty in Coun-

~ cil order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, yet the said Convoy remains at *Portsmouth*.

The Delays and Misfortunes which have hap- pen'd this Year to the *Virginia* Traders, are in a great measure to be attributed to the different In- terests and Opinions of the Merchants and Plan- ters concern'd in that Trade; to the frequent Westerly Winds which have hindred their Depart- ure; and to the Delays occasion'd by several Mer- chants letting their Ships to the *Portugal* Convoy for transporting Horses to *Lisbon*; which will be more particularly explained to their Lordships by the Paper mark'd *H*.

24. They farther declare, That for some Years past there hath not been a Frigate appointed to take care of the *Virginia* Coast; for want of which, many Ships have been taken going in, and coming out.

The Men of War which convoy the *Virginia* Ships, have usually Orders to cruise between the Capes while the Trade is loading: The *Stromboli* had those particular Orders; and the *Gosport*, which was taken in her Passage, (and which may occasion this Complaint) had the same; and the *Guardian* is now upon that Service; and the Ships going to *Virginia* have the same Directions.

25. Complaint is made by Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties he met with in *September*, 1706. and some time after, in getting a Ship of his, called, *The Union Frigate*, to *Portsmouth*.

This Ship took in her Loading of Corn at *Shoreham*, one of the most difficult Ports along the Coast to get out from; But when the Ships of War are ordered, either Eastward from *Portsmouth* or Westward from the *Downs*, they have always Directions to call at the several Ports in their way and several have been unsuccessfully appointed, to get the Ships and Vessels out of this Harbour.

26. The said *Wood* does also affirm, That in the Months of *April*, *May*, and *June* last, he had several Ships freighted with Corn at *Shoreham*, which could not proceed to *Spithead*, by reason of the Enemy's Privateers: That at last there was a Convoy appointed, but soon after ran away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast.

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The Convoy here meant, was the *Charles Galley* and *Gosport*, though several others were before appointed to get those Vessels out of the Harbour: However, the afore said Two Ships did do it about the 19th of *June*, 1707. and being on their Way towards *Spithead*, they received an Express from the Mayor of *Hastings*, with an Account, that there were 18 Sail of *French Men of War* coming from the Eastward, with all the Sail they could make; which Advice, although it proved false, was not safely to be neglected: But so far were her Majesty's Ships from Running from the Trade, upon this Intelligence, (as is falsely and maliciously insinuated) that they kept them Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* gave an Account, in his Letter of the 20th of *June*, 1707. and those Ships which occasion'd the Alarm, were her Majesty's Ships the *Defiance* and *Advice*, with their Convoys, from the Downs.

27. Mr. *Winter* deposes, That he came from *Gibraltar* the 14th of *March* last, in Company of the *Pearl*, *Hannover*, and *Lodington Gallies*, and off of *Beachy-Head* two of them were taken by *French Privateers*.

These Ships were all Runners (or at least called so) and had they put into *Portsmouth*, until an Opportunity of Convoy had presented, the Person who complains of these Losses would not have run the Hazard he did. Nor can it be thought, that these Ships, which the Merchants call Gallies, can, when they are laden and foul, sail much better than other Ships, not under that Denomination; and therefore are consequently as much subject to Misfortunes, by going without Convoy; and it is very reasonable to believe, that till this Trading by Gallies or Runners grew so much in fashion, the Losses were much less; and so, it is to be hoped, will be again, when the Merchants will learn to alter their way of Trading, as the Enemy hath alter'd their Method of carrying on the War by Sea.

The remaining Part of their Lordships Report, relates chiefly to (viz.)

1. Our Merchant Ships being chased off of *Beachy*, and the Parts thereabouts, by the Enemy's Privateers.

2. The Advantages to the *Mediterranean Trade*, by carrying it on with Gallies; but the Hazards they run in their Return Home, for want of Cruisers in the *Soundings and Channel*.

3. A *French Privateer* her chasing a *Dutch Ship* into *Plymouth*, on or about the 14th of *November* last, whilst *Three Welch Convoys* rid fast for want of Orders.

4. That the List of 1146 Sail of Merchant Ships lost, was far short of the real Number.

5. The Inconveniencies by pressing Men in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return.

6. The Complaint of Mr. *Benjamin Way*, That the Captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his Ship called, *The London Galley*, which sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of *February* last.

As to the 1st, 2d, and 5th of these Articles, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said.

Then as to the 3d, which relates to the chasing of a *Dutch Dogger*, it seems not at all material, only to swell a Complaint; But as to what is insinuated, That the Three Men of War did not stir for want of Orders; It is well known, that when her Majesty's Ships get sight of an Enemy, they stand in need of no particular Orders to attack them; for their General Instructions annexed to their Commissions, do sufficiently require that of them; but this happening at Five a Clock in the Evening, in the Month of *November*, it was impossible for any of the Three Ships aforementioned, to have come up with the Privateer; and the *Dutch Ship* was secure under the Guns of the Fortification.

The Lord High Admiral cannot, without great Concern, take notice of the List of 1146 Ships, said to be lost during this War: Although it is possible great part of that Number consists of Gallies or Runners: That some part of this Loss may be attributed to the inevitable Fate of War; and some hath arisen from the Wilfulness or Negligence of Masters of Merchant Ships, who, when sufficient Convoys have been granted them, have deserted that Protection, and exposed themselves a Prey to the Enemy, of which frequent Complaints have been made.

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Lastly, As to the 6th Article, which is the Complaint of Mr. Way, That Care was not taken of his Ship from the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to the Copies of Two Letters herewith transmitted to them, mark'd L. and K. the one from Sir John Fennings, and the other from the Captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular Account of that matter, which was not complain'd at the Admiralty-Office, before it was brought to their Lordships.

Thus much being said to the Report of the Lords Committees, grounded upon the Depositions of the Merchants, which are partly what they say of their own Knowledge, and the rest what they have gather'd from others; The Lord High Admiral thinks it necessary to lay before their Lordships some farther Observations, under the following Heads, to explain some Papers which have been demanded by their Lordships from the Admiralty-Office.

1. That notwithstanding almost the continual Use of her Majesty's Ships, the Loss sustain'd by Storms (particularly in the violent Tempest in the Year 1703.) and the many Hazards they have been expos'd unto in this extensive War; the Number of Ships of the Royal Navy, is so far from being diminish'd, since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, that it is increas'd by 10 Ships of War, although the Parliament hath not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for building of Ships; and that the last War there was about Four Millions given for that, and other extraordinary Services; and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

2. That the Number of Ships of the Navy of France, which have been taken or destroy'd by her Majesty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as will plainly appear by the Two Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention made of the French Ships which have been taken or destroy'd by the Ships of the *States-General*.

3. That during the present War, there hath been 175 of the Enemy's Privateers taken, and many of them of considerable Force.

4. That in the last War, which was declar'd the 7th of *May*, 1689. and ended the 10th of *September*, 1697, the whole Number of the Enemy's Ships taken and condemn'd, were 1296. whereas in the present War, which was declar'd the 4th of *May*, 1702. unto the first of *December*, 1707. the Number of Ships taken from the Enemy, and condemn'd, is 1346. which carries with it no little Disproportion.

5. That the Re-Captures by her Majesty's Ships of War, from the 4th of *May*, 1702. to the 1st of *December*, 1707. are 108, which amounted, by Appraisalment, to above the Sum of 82975 *l.* and the Re-Captures by Privateers within that time, 38054 *l.* both which Sums amount unto 121030 *l.* exclusive of Customs.

6. That in the last War the Trading Part of the Nation had the Misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships, whereas in this War themselves have given an Account of 1146, and it were to be wished, that even that Loss could have been prevented. But here it may be observ'd, That during the last War we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, always open to secure our Merchant Ships and Vessels, not only from the Enemy but from bad Weather: Whereas during the whole Course of this War, our Trade hath been entirely debarr'd from that so essential a Countenance and Protection.

7. Besides, whilst her Majesty has yearly fitted her Royal Navy for carrying on the War abroad, the Enemy hath ever since the Battle off of *Malaga* totally alter'd their Methods of carrying on their Naval War; and instead of sending forth great Fleets, they fill the Seas with Privateers, and with Squadrons of their nimble Ships, and by that means watch all Opportunities of seizing upon our Trade for which the Situation of their Ports gives them but too good Opportunities, and yet our Merchants (who cannot but be sensible of this Danger) carry on their Trade in a very great Degree in defenceless Ships call'd *Runners*; and they being oblig'd by Charter-Party to go without Convoys are thereby but too often exposed to the Enemy who lie in wait for them.

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Lastly, The Lord High Admiral desires their Lordships to do him so much Justice, as to believe, That no Man is more sensibly affected than he is, with the great Losses and Misfortunes which have happen'd to the Merchants; and he is so much more sensible of them, because in the Way those Gentlemen carry on their Trades by single defenceless Ships, and by the Method the Enemy now takes, whilst the *French King* himself, and so great Part of his Subjects, imploy so many Ships and Men only to make War upon the Merchants, such Misfortunes will still happen; yet his Royal Highness does hope their Lordships will believe that the Queen's Fleet has not been Useless and Unemploy'd, during this War, which cannot be carried on agreeable to the declar'd Sense of their Lordships, but by supporting a Superiority at Sea, upon the Coasts of *Portugal, Spain, and Italy*; in all which Places the Queen's Fleet hath done great Services the last Four Years, and attempted some things which might have secured *Britain*, for one Age, from all the Naval Power of *France*.

THE House took this Answer into their most serious Consideration, and finding several Facts stated therein very differently from what had been asserted by the Merchants, upon their Oaths, (who had therefore, according to the Methods of Justice, a Right to be farther heard by way of Reply) and finding several other things alledged in the Answer, which at first sight seem'd to be plain Mistakes, We thought it necessary, for our fuller Information and Satisfaction, to appoint a Committee to hear the Merchants, and also to make such Observations upon the Answer, as they should think proper.

The Committee having perfected their Report, and laid it before the House, the same was agreed to, and we think our selves obliged humbly to present this second Report to Your Majesty.

Die Martis 17 Februarii, 1707.

IN relation to the First Head of the Answer, which is conceived in general Terms, without being applied to any of the Particulars in the Merchants Complaints, some things seem proper to be taken notice of.

1. The Answer says, That all the Instances mentioned in the Report, are in the latter Years of her Majesty's Reign.

The Lords Committees observe, That an Address of the House of Lords, presented to her Majesty in the Year 1704. did lay before her the heavy Losses of the Merchants, which had happened for want of Cruisers and Convoys for the Home-Trade.

Soon after the presenting of that Address, Sir George Bing, and Sir John Jennings were sent out to cruise, and continued cruising till the October following; during which time the *English* Ships were well protected, and many of the Enemy's Privateers taken; and the Lords hoped there would have been no farther Occasion of Complaints from the Merchants: And all the Losses contain'd in the Report, now before the House, have happen'd since that Care was laid aside.

2^{ly}. It does appear by the Papers sent to the House from the Lord High Admiral, That in the Year 1706. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd in the *Mediterranean* (supposing them mann'd to that Compliment) did not exceed 17373 Men; and in the Year 1707. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd there, did amount only to 15590 Men. And therefore, notwithstanding that Part of the Fleet which was made use of there, in both those Years, yet about 23000 Men of the Numbers provided for by Parliament, remained for the necessary Service of guarding and protecting the Coasts and Trade; so that it seems not possible, that the keeping those Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, could be the Occasion of the Cruisers and Convoys being so weak and few, and the Coast so ill-guarded.

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3dly, The strength of Convoys is to be proportioned to the present Circumstances of the Enemy, as far as Intelligence can be had, and the many Instances mentioned by the Merchants of Convoys attacked to our Disadvantage, shew by Experience, that most of our Convoys have been too weak.

The second Head of the Answer is also general, but the Lords Committees observe, That the great Ships are the strength of the Line of Battle, and if more First and Second Rates had been employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, instead of so many Third and Fourth Rates, and smaller Ships, a much greater Number of Ships proper for Convoys and Cruisers for the Protection of Trade in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, would have remained free for those Services; Or if there was found to be a real want of such Ships, timely and proper Application might have been made to the Parliament, who have ever been forward in providing for the Security of Trade. And in the mean time, Ships might have been hired, as has been often done, rather than the whole Coast should continue in a manner besieged by the Enemies Men of War and Privateers, without Interruption.

2. The want of Seamen is too well known, which proceeds principally from the many hardships they suffer. The constant Practice now in use in turning-over, or removing them from Ship to Ship, is of all others the greatest Discouragement, and tho' the paying them at the same time they are turned over, may have a fair Appearance, yet that being generally done when they are aboard, it tempts the Seamen to extravagant Expences, and proves in Conclusion the utter Ruin of their Families.

3. Many of the Inconveniencies mention'd in this Paragraph of the Answer, could hardly ever happen, in case an early Distribution was made of proper Ships for Convoys, and the time of their Departure fixt, whereas very frequently Ships are appointed when they are at Sea, and it is unknown in what condition they will return. The Merchants say, That this Year one of the Convoys named for the *Jamaica Trade* was at that time in the *Sound*.

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The Answer says, The Queens Ships have as often stay'd for the Merchants, as they for their Convoys; of which one Instance is given in the Paper marked A. The Fact may be so sometimes, but the case mentioned in the Paper is not of that sort; for there the Merchant Ships were lying in the Downs, together with the *Assistance* and *Dunkirk* Prize, two of the Ships of Captain Kerr's Squadron, and were ready to sail, and did sail with them to Spithead, where the rest of the Squadron lay. And tho' it be asserted, That Mr. Kerr's Ships were ready the 18th of February at Spithead, yet it appears that his Instructions do not bear Date till the 3d of March, 1706.

As to the third Head relating to the want of Cruisers. The Lords Committees observ'd, That it is not the appointing Cruisers yearly which will protect Trade, but the careful and strict Observation, that the Ships appointed for that purpose do cruise accordingly.

Whereas it appears in the account of the Disposition of the Fleet laid before the House of Lords, That no Ship was cruising in the Soundings and Channel in the Months of June, July, August and September last, in which almost all the Gallies and homeward-bound Ships, whose loss is so heavily complain'd of by the Merchants, were taken or destroy'd.

In relation to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queens Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*, as also upon their Return to the Ports of *Great Britain*, the fourth Paragraph of the Answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to Orders, and has never been complain'd of without a proper Redress. Upon reading this Passage, the Lords Committees summon'd Mr. Coward (to whose Complaint principally that part of the Answer related) who attending, and being examin'd as to the matter of Fact, made Oath, That he had often complain'd to the Prince's Council of these great hardships, and begg'd Relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; That he could mention many other Instances of the ill Usage he had suffered in the same kind.

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That Year after Year, from the beginning of the War, not one of his Ships had escaped, having Men press'd out of them both at *Jamaica*, and upon their Return (if there then was a Press) except such as had run through all Danger into the *Downs*, and so got to *London*.

In particular he swore, That he had complain'd to the Prince's Council of Captain *Johnson's* impressing his Men out of the *Somerset* Frigate, and Captain *Roche's* impressing his Men out of the *Walthamstow* Galley, as also of the taking away his Men out of the *Gold* Frigate, and produced to the Prince's Council the Evidence he had of these several Facts, but could not learn that any of the Captains were punished or censured, or so much as once called to an Account for their Violences.

He also swore, That all the Captains he had employ'd to the *West-Indies* have declar'd to him, That they who impress'd his Men at *Jamaica*, never shew'd any Authority or Consent from the Governor for so doing; and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many Captains who would swear the same thing.

He said, If such Orders are given as is asserted in the Answer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent Complaints of him and others, they are not observ'd either at *Jamaica*, or at home.

In the sixth Paragraph of the Answer, which relates to the loss of the *Lisbon* Fleet, under the Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, it is stated in this manner: "This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies which were going directly from *Brest* to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest chance imaginable met them in their Passage.

And in the Paper mark'd C. (to which the Paragraph refers) after reciting an Account given by the Captain of the *Swiftsure* of this Action, and that most of the Merchant Ships escaped, the Paper C. proceeds thus: "That as there was not any previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies Ships, so if greater strength had been added to this Convoy (which was not then to be had) it would have been but of little Advantage against such a number of the Enemies Ships.

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This seems so strange a Representation of this Affair, that it is necessary to lay before the House, the true matter of Fact, as it appears upon a careful Examination of it by the Lords Committees.

First, As to the Assertion, That there was no previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies.

The Lords Committees refer to the Advices concerning the *French* shipping sent to the Admiralty from the Secretaries of State the last Year, (which Advices are now lying before the House) particularly to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, dated at *Rotterdam* the 7th of February, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the 1st of February, O. S. giving an account of the Squadron of Ships then lying at *Brest*, and another from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office, dated at *Paris* the 4th of February, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the same 1st of February, O. S. As also to another Letter from *Brest* of the 3d of February, N. S. sent from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office to the Admiralty the 14th of February, O. S. giving a particular Account of the same Squadron, and the strength of it, and that it was ready to sail, and to another dated at *Brest* of the 14th of February, N. S. sent from Secretary *Harley* to the Prince's Council the 14th of February, O. S. to the same Effect.

Secondly, As to the Assertion, That there was then no greater strength to be had, it is to be observ'd, that a *Dutch* Fleet of Nine Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *Vandergoes*, had lain for some time at *Portsmouth*, and sailed from thence the very same Day that Captain *Griffiths*, who commanded this Convoy, sailed in the *Swiftsure* from the same Place.

If Orders had been given, to Captain *Griffiths* to have kept Company with the *Dutch* Squadron, there had been a sufficient strength to have saved all the Ships under his Convoy. But it appeared by the Examination of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, Mr. *William Wood*, Captain *Francis Cook*, and Captain *Edward Smith*, two Masters of the Merchant Ships which went under his Convoy; and also by a Letter of Captain *John Hunt*, another Master, dated from

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Dinant, where he was then a Prisoner; That Captain *Griffiths* was guilty of divers most unaccountable Delays off of *Plymouth*, and thereby lost the Advantage of keeping the *Dutch* Fleet Company.

On the 22d of *February*, Captain *Griffiths* made a Signal of seeing 7 Ships, and afterwards of seeing 17; but instead of making the best of his way from them, he lay by with an easie Sail (not suffering any of the Merchants to go ahead of him) till those Ships came within Gun-shot, (altho' he could not but discern them not to be *English* Ships long before, and if they had been *English*, he had no occasion to speak with them.) When those Ships were come so near, they put out *French* Colours; and thereupon the Two Men of War, the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, made all the sail away they possibly could, leaving the Merchants Ships, and Ships with Provisions for *Spain* and *Portugal*, which Captain *Griffiths* had under his Care, to shift for themselves, and of 18 Merchant Ships that were in the Company; 13 were taken, so that most of them did not escape, as is asserted in the Answer.

It was also proved, That these *French* Ships were cruising, and not going directly to the *West-Indies*, as the Answer asserts, and that they kept cruising all together about Nine Days after this Action, and then sent their Prizes with five of their Men of War into *Brest*; and the rest of the Men of War continued cruising about 14 Days longer, and then they also return'd to *Brest*.

It was farther proved, That the Letter wrote from *Dinant* by Captain *John Hunt*, complaining of Captain *Griffiths* Behaviour, was by Sir *Edmund Harrison* and Mr. *Henckell* laid before the Prince's Council, who told them, they had been inform'd of the matter before, and were sending Directions to *Lisbon* to have Capt. *Griffiths* try'd; to which Sir *Edmund Harrison* then objected, That such a Trial must signify very little, since no Evidence could be had against him at that place.

Notwithstanding there was an Order sent in *April* last, for trying Captain *Griffiths* at *Lisbon*, at a Court-Martial. The Lords Committees having desired to know what was done upon that Order, have

have been since informed by a Paper dated from the Admiralty-Office to this Effect, that he was try'd accordingly; and it is presumed he was acquitted, because he was continued in his Command: But the Result of the Court-Martial is not sent to that Office; and he who acted as Judge-Advocate at the Trial is since drowned. The same Paper goes on to say, That the Trial was at the Desire of the Merchants, because there was no Evidence against him at home.

Whereas it is observ'd before, That Sir Edmund Harrison told the Prince's Council, there would be no Evidence against him if he were try'd at Lisbon.

The Ninth Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Loss of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton* Men of War, which, together with the *Royal Oak*, and the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd from the Downs the First of May last.

The Answer affirms, That notwithstanding what Mr. Dawson swore before the Lords, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the 29th of April last, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward; yet there was no Notice at that time of the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in the *Flemish-Road*: Wherefore the Three Men of War, One of 76, and the other Two each of 70 Guns, were judged a sufficient Convoy from the Downs to *Spithead*.

Mr. Dawson being ordered to attend the Lords, and acquainted with what was charg'd upon him, did again affirm upon Oath, That the Governor and Committee of the *Musevin* Company, of which he was one, attended the Prince's Council on Tuesday the 29th of April last, to know what Convoy was appointed for that Trade; and being told by the Prince's Council, That one Fourth and Two Fifth Rates would be their Convoy, the Governor and Committee represented their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but were then told from the Board, They need be under no Apprehension on that score, for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone to the Westward.

He also mentioned many Circumstances, which made him so very positive as to the time; and observ'd, That if the Committee had been told at the Board,

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Board, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was then in *Flemish Road*, it was so far from being an Argument to persuade them to acquiesce with so small a Convoy, that it must have increased their Fears, that Station being equally proper for the Squadron to sail, either to the Northward or Westward.

Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Governor of the *Muscovia* Company, and Five of the Committee of the same Company (*viz.*) Mr. *Randolph Knipe*, Mr. *Henry Phill*, Mr. *Josiah Wadsworth*, Mr. *Thomas Stiles*, and Mr. *Samuel Heathcot*, did also severally depose, That they did attend the Prince's Council the 29th Day of *April* last, and then were told from the Board, That the Three Ships designed for them were sufficient for their Security, because the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, and Four of them (*viz.*) Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Mr. *Wadsworth*, Mr. *Stiles*, Mr. *Phill* swore, They believed Admiral *Churchill* was the Person that told them so, but as to that Particular they were not so positive.

This Matter of Fact being directly proved by so many Persons of unquestionable Credit, the Lords Committees think, That by the reasoning used in the Answer, the Prince's Council could not judge the Three Men of War a sufficient Convoy, and consequently ought not to have suffered them to Sail Westward on the First of *May*; Especially considering, that from time to time Notice had been sent to the Admiralty Office, from both the Secretaries of State, of the Strength of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and when it is so fully proved, that they owned they had Notice, that the Squadron was gone Westward.

The 10th Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Complaint of the Merchants touching the *Russia* Ships.

The Instructions to Sir *William Whetstone*, of the 10th of *June* last, take Notice, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Northward, and that there was reason to believe they were designed for the Coast of *Norway*; and that they would look out for, and endeavour to intercept the Fleet bound to *Russia* for Naval Stores; which made it absolutely necessary, that the Convoys to that Trade, should be strengthened; and he is thereby directed to proceed with all the Merchant Ships under his Convoy, as for

far as the Northermost Part of the Isle of *Shetland*, and there to leave them to prosecute their Voyage with their proper Convoy.

The Lords make this Observation, That after such Intelligence, it appears very reasonable, that Sir *William Whetstone's* Orders should have been to see a Fleet of such Consequence out of Danger, before he left them.

The Lords Committees do think it necessary to inform the House, that Captain *Nenyon Masters*, Commander of the Ship *Nenyon* and *Benjamin*, made Oath, That on or about the Ninth Day of *July* last, his Ship, together with about Eleven or more *English* Ships, were unfortunately taken in their Voyage to *Archangel* by the Chevalier *Fourbin's* Squadron, consisting of 7 *French* Ships of War; That his Ship was the first taken, and he was immediately carried on Board Monsieur *Fourbin*, who demanded of him, What Number of Convoys the *English* Fleet bound for *Archangel* had with them. He answered, Twelve Sail: To which *Fourbin* replied, He spake what was false, for there were only Three Ships of War Convoy to the *English* Fleet; *Fourbin* then declaring, That he knew Admiral *Whetstone* with his Squadron came with the Fleet no farther than the Isle of *Shetland*, and then returned back again.

As to the 11th Head of the Answer, respecting the Merchants Complaint of the Weakness of the Convoy sent for, conducting the King of *Portugal's* Horses, and the Trade to *Lisbon*, the Lords Committees do only make this Observation, That the Fleet having lain at *Spithead* for many Months, whereby the Enemy had an Opportunity of knowing the Value and Consequence of it, and Notice being taken in the Orders to Captain *Edwards* of the 7th of *September*, 1707. of a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships cruising betwixt *Scilly* and *Ushant*, and Notice being also taken in the Orders of the 6th of *October* to Sir *John Leake*, That Monsieur *Fourbin* was sailed from *Brest* with several Ships, and was to be joined with others, it seems very Unaccountable, That at last such a Fleet should be suffered to sail without a greater Strength.

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The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Paragraphs of the Answer, relating principally to the former Deposition of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, the Lords Committees ordered him to attend again; and he was farther examined in relation to the Facts mentioned in the Answer.

He desired to observe, That the 13th Paragraph made him say what was not in his Deposition; for he did not say, the Corn-Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*, but, that a great Quantity of Corn was bought in those Months.

If any thing was concerted at the *Hague*, That the Ships of the *States General* should call at *Spithead* to take our Merchant Ships under their Convoy, it was strange no Notice should be given of so good an Agreement, that so the Merchants might have disposed their Affairs for taking the benefit of it, especially when he and other Corn-Merchants, very frequently applied to the Prince's Council, to know when they might expect a Convoy.

As to what is said of the great Number of Convoys which have gone between *England* and *Portugal*, since *April*, 1703. Whereas the *Dutch* have seldom sent above one Convoy in a Year, and the Inference made from thence, that therefore it is not probable the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies should be furnish'd from *Holland*.

Mr. *Henckell* still affirmed the Fact to be so, as he had formerly sworn, and that at the very time of his Examination, the *Portuguese* have great Quantities of Corn shipped in *Holland*, and though the *Dutch* have not sent so many Convoys as have gone from *England*, yet they go at certain and proper times, by reason whereof their Corn arrives in a good condition; whereas the unaccountable Delays and Uncertainties of the *English* Convoys, have been the occasion of great Losses to our Merchants, and great Disappointments to the *Portuguese*.

He also took Notice, That of the many Convoys enumerated in the Answer, several of them were Fleets or Squadrons of Men of War, of which the Merchants had no Notice, nor were allowed to have any Benefit, as appeared by the 14th head of the Answer, relating to the Fleet that sail'd with Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*.

In the 14th Head of the Answer, much weight seems to be laid upon this, That the *Nassau* did not arrive at *Spithead* till the 20th of *October*, whereas *Mr. Henckell* in his Complaint had sworn, the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* the 18th at Night, the same Day the Convoy failed from thence. To clear himself, *Mr. Henckell* produced two original Letters, signed by *Cornelius Collies*, his Captain, written from *Portsmouth*, the one dated the 19th of *October*, which says, the *Nassau* came too late for the Convoy, but was at that time at *Spithead*; and the other dated the 25th, which says expressly, the *Nassau* came to *St. Helens* the same Night the *Lisbon* Fleet sail'd. *Mr. Henckell* affirm'd also, That he had other Advices which fully verified what he had said in his former Deposition, as to the *Nassau's* arriving the 18th at *Spithead*.

Mr. Henckell farther said, That the Convoy mention'd in that Paragraph of the Answer, consisting of four Ships of War, which is there said to have sail'd the 18th of *June*, does appear by the Paper mark'd F. (to which the Paragraph refers) to be a Convoy that sail'd from *Portugal* that Day, and so does not contradict what the Merchants had insisted on in their Complaint, That there was no Convoy for *Portugal* between *March* and *October*, a homeward bound Convoy being mistaken in the Answer for an outward bound Convoy, and consequently it was no contradiction to what the Merchants had affirmed: And though in the 16th Paragraph of the Answer it be asserted, that the three Ships appointed for Convoy to the *Portugal* Fleet, were at that time thought a sufficient Convoy, *Mr. Henckell* swears, the Prince's Council (by the reasoning of the Merchants before them) was convinced of the contrary, at the time the Convoy was sent, and did then pretend no other reason for their not strengthening it, but want of Ships. And he desired to refer particularly to the Remonstrance of the 10th of *October* last, which was delivered at that time by the Merchants to the Prince's Council, and is now lying before the House; whereby, in very strong Terms, they represented their many Solicitations, without effect, the great Delays they had met with, and their great sense of Danger, if

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The 17th Head of the Answer says, That the Ships which the Merchants supposed lay idle at *Portsmouth* so long, were under Orders for particular Services, as appears by the Paper marked G.

Upon Consideration of this Paragraph, and of the Paper marked G. to which it refers, the Matters of Fact, whereof the Merchants did complain, seem, in effect, to be admitted to be true; and the Services for which it is alledged the Ships were designed, do not appear so pressing, but that some of them might have been employed to help the Merchants in their great Extremity.

As to the 18th Head, which relates to Mr. Coward's Complaint of the long detaining of his Ships let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling; the Answer says, It is not doubted they were taken up at so much a Month Freight, and the Owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the Agreement made with them.

Mr. Coward deposed, That his Ships were not taken by the Month (as the Answer alledged) but the Contract was at Three Pounds a Tun, directly for *Jamaica*, which might have been performed in 7 or 8 Weeks: Whereas, by means of the Deviations complained of, they have been detained ever since the 15th of November, 1706. and were yet in *Ireland* at the time of the Complaint, whereby the Ships are ruin'd, and he left at Mercy, as to any Satisfaction.

The 19th Paragraph of the Answer takes notice, how far Mr. Palmer had forgot himself, and imposed upon the Lords in his Deposition, for that the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive at *Portsmouth* till the 7th of June; whereas Sir Cloudestly Shovell was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of June; and therefore it was not possible that the *Litchfield* Prize should have joyn'd him at *Plymouth*.

Mr. Palmer being examined as to this Particular, said, That in this Complaint it was alledged, The *Litchfield* Prize came to *Spithead* the 7th of July, not of June, as it is repeated in the Answer; but he owned his Mistake in saying, If the *Litchfield* Prize

might have proceeded to *Plymouth*, the Corn-Ships might have joyn'd Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell's* Fleet; where, as he meant to have ſaid, The Transport-Fleet, which at that time lay at *Plymouth* bound to *Portugal*.

To ſhew that it was a meer Miſtake, he produced to the Lords Three Original Letters from *Portsmouth*, wrote by his Maſter *Samuel Riccard*, dated the 7th, 12th, and 28th of *July*, which mention the Transport-Fleet, which had lain for a conſiderable while at *Plymouth*, and (as thoſe Letters ſay) failed for *Portugal* about that time.

The 20th Paragraph affirming, That the Article in the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707, which the Merchants had produced, was very ignorantly and unadviſedly inserted, the Fact being entirely wrong; the Lords Committees thought fit to be informed, how that Paſſage came to be put into the *Gazette*; and upon Examination it appear'd, That Mr. *Stepney* the 12th of *May*, New Style, wrote a Letter from *Antwerp* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the Solicitations of ſome conſiderable Traders there, repreſenting the Hardſhips they lay under for want of a Convoy from *Oſtend*, (though it had been promiſed, and ſeveral times notified on the *Exchange* of *London*) to their great Loſs and Diſcouragement, and what was like to have an ill Influence on that Trade, which was in a way of being better eſtabliſh'd than ever; and that afterward, upon the Arrival of that Fleet at *Oſtend*, Mr. *Stepney* wrote another Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 14th of *May*, New Style, the very Words of which ſecond Letter, are thoſe tranſcrib'd into the *Gazette*.

The Complaint of the Merchants in relation to the *Virginia* Trade, conſiſted of many Particulars; none of which ſeem to the Lords Committees to be answered, or excuſed, by what is alledged in the 22d, 23d, and 24th Paragraphs of the Answer, nor by the Paper mark'd *H.* to which the 23d Paragraph does refer.

The 25th and 26th Paragraphs of the Answer, which relate to the Complaint of Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties and Delays he met with in getting his Veſſels, loaden with Corn, to *Portsmouth*, containing nothing in particular, beſides one Mat-

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ter of Fact, viz. That the *Charles Galley* and the *Gosport*, the Two Convoys for the Corn-Ships to *Spithead*, were so far from Running from the Trade, (as was falsly and maliciously insinuated by Mr. *Wood*) that they kept the Merchant Ships Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* informed the Prince's Council by Letter.

Mr. *John Wood* being sent for, and charged with this matter, produced two Letters, which he made Oath were sent to him from *Portsmouth*, by Captain *Edward Friend*, the Master of one of the Corn-Ships; the first dated the 21st, and the other the 22d of *June* last, wherein it is expressly affirmed, That about Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Commander of the Convoy sent his Boat aboard the Merchants to tell them the News, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was at Sea, and at the same time to let them know, that the Convoy will take no farther Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and the Merchants must shift for themselves.

Captain *John Falkner*, the Master of the *Mary*, another of the Ships from *Shoreham*, made Oath, That the Commander of the Convoy, sent his Boat aboard the Merchants, to tell them, That he had Advice of a *French* Squadron, and that they must shift for themselves, for they would take no Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*; and he swore the Convoy was as good as their Words, and made away with all the Sail they could, and got in thither a considerable time before the Merchants, who were in very great Danger of being taken, having been chased at least 8 Hours by a *French Privateer*.

The same Captain did, upon his Oath, confirm what Mr. *Wood* had before alledged, That for full Six Months, while he lay at *Shoreham*, the *French Privateers* did continually cruise on the Coast in considerable Numbers, but in all that time he could never see, or be inform'd of any Man of War cruising to prevent or intercept them.

As to what is said in the Answer, That the Men of War who sail Eastward or Westward, have always Directions to call at the several Ports in the

way; Mr. Wood added to what he had said before, That if they had such Orders, it was strange no one of them should ever appear off of that Harbour in 6 Months time.

The 27th Paragraph of the Answer, relates to Merchants Complaints of the many and great Losses of Ships off of *Beachy*, and upon the *English* Coast in their Return home.

What this Paragraph says, is, That these Ships were Runners, and should have put into *Portsmouth* till they had an Opportunity of Convoy; and when the Merchants shall leave off trading in these Gallies or Runners, (which are subject to many Misfortunes by going without Convoy) it is to be hoped their Losses will be less.

Their Lordships cannot think it strange, if the Merchants are very unwilling to put into *Portsmouth*, in hopes of Convoy, after the Instances given by them of their Ships lying there many Months, in vain Expectation of Men of War to convoy them.

As to the Proposal for the Merchants leaving off to trade in Gallies, in Expectation of Convoys: The Lords Committees observe, That the Use of this kind of Vessels, was taken up during the late War, and has been continued ever since with very great Success, till within Two Years last, during which time there has been, in a manner, a total Neglect of having any Cruisers in the *Channel* or *Soundings*, or any Man of War to guard the Coasts.

These Ships are built for sailing, and also to row with Oars, and carry no more Goods than are proper for sailing, and carry twice the Number of Men to a common sailing Ship, and are of Force from 16 to 40 Guns.

There is no Convoy granted to any Trade within the *Streights*, but to *Turkey* only, which is never above once in the Year, and must be acknowledged to be too seldom to answer the Occasions of the Traders to *Leghorn*, *Genoa*, *Venice*, and other Places in those Seas.

If therefore the Use of Gallies, or single Ships, be laid down, (for if any single Ships be used in Trading, it will be granted, the Gallies are better Sailors;

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Sailors, and have the Advantage of any common-built Ships) and all the *Mediterranean* Trade is to be carried on by Convoys, that whole Trade will be, in a manner, lost to *England*, especially in respect to Fish, and other perishable Commodities ; and would be soon felt, in a very heavy manner, in all Parts of the Nation, the great Consequence of that Trade fully appearing by the Merchants Proofs set down in the Report made upon their Petition.

It is necessary for the Safety and Honour of the Kingdom, and of all manner of Trade whatsoever, that the *Channel* and *Soundings* be well guarded ; and if this be done, the Traders in Gallies own they have no reason to complain.

The Enemy have not altered their Way of making War by Sea : They always endeavour'd to infest our Trade by their Privateers to as great a Degree as they could ; but it must be owned, that of late they have had greater Success than ever, and the great Encouragement they met with, (the Sea, in effect, being left open to them) it is too probable will soon increase their Numbers.

The Merchants do insist, That the List of Eleven Hundred Forty Six Ships, given in by them, does not contain all their Losses during this War, but, in a manner, such only as have been taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, within two or three Years last, and principally such as did belong to the Port of *London*.

They have already had an Account of 34 Ships taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, since they made their Complaint to the House of Lords ; of which Ships they delivered a List to the Committee, and affirmed, That the Loss of those Ships, by a modest Computation, amounted to above 170000 *l*. They affirmed, That besides those named in that List, several other rich Ships are missing, and many of them, they fear, have met with the same Fate, the *Channel* and *Soundings* being infested with the Enemy's Men of War and Privateers as much as ever. The Neutral Ships which come into the Ports of *Britain*, declaring that they have been boarded by them in those Places several times in a Day.

The Answer (as to what concerns Mr. Benjamin Way) says expressly, That Matter was not complained of at the Admiralty-Office before it was brought to the Lords.

This seems very strange, for it appears plainly by the two Letters mark'd J. and K. referred to in the Answer it self, and sent therewith to the Lords, that both of them were written upon Occasion of a Complain made by Way to the Admiralty, and are only Copies of the very same Letters which were annex'd to Way's Complaint to the Lords, and were sent together with the Lords Report to the Lord High Admiral.

This is what the Lords Committees have humbly to offer to your Lordships, in relation to so much of the Answer as concerns the Merchants Complaints.

The remaining Part of it seems entirely foreign to the Subject of the Report, containing only an unnecessary Comparison of the Management of the Naval Affairs in this, and the late War; since any Faults or Errors which might have happen'd at that time, would not lessen the Misfortunes of the Merchants, or justify any wrong Conduct at present. But the Lords Committees think themselves obliged to lay before your Lordships, several very plain Mistakes which they find in this part of the Paper.

In the *first* Observation it is asserted, That the Parliament has not, in this Reign. given one Farthing of Money for the Building of Ships; and that in the last War there was about Four Millions given for that and other extraordinary Services, and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

This is so far from being a right State of the Case, that in this Observation there appears, at first sight, a Mistake of no less than Three Millions in Four, the whole Sums given for Building of Ships in the last War not amounting to One Million.

This, in effect, was afterwards confessed in a second Paper sent from the Admiralty-Office, of the 28th of January, 1707, by way of Explanation of

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a former Paper delivered to the Lords Committees from that Office.

In this second Paper, Notice is taken of the Numbers and Rates of Ships provided for by Parliament, and the Days are set down when the Money was voted for them, but the Sums are omitted, which would too plainly have contradicted the Assertion, that Four Millions were granted.

The true state of that matter, will appear by the forementioned second Paper, if the Sums be added, as the same are set down in the first of those Papers from the Admiralty Office, and is as follows.

There was given for Building Ships:

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 10 October, 1690. | of the 3d Rate N ^o . 3. | | 88008 | 10 | 00 |
| 24 Decemb. 1690. | of the { 3d } Rates { 17. } | | 570000 | 00 | 00 |
| | { 4th } | | | | |
| 2 Decemb. 1692. | of the 4th Rate | 8. | 79308 | 00 | 00 |
| 30 Novemb. 1694. | } of the 2d. Rate | 4. | 70000 | 00 | 00 |
| 6 Decemb. 1695. | | | 138424 | 00 | 00 |
| 6 Decemb. 1695. | of the { 3d } Rates { 4. } | | 65835 | 18 | 11 |
| | { 4th } | | | | |
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Memorandum, That the $\frac{1}{2}$ Excise which was given for 570000 *l.* did produce but 842617 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* of which there has been paid for building the 27 Ships 453591 *l.* 19 *s.* and to other Uses 29025 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

These were all the Sums granted by Parliament for building Ships during that whole War: The other Sums set down in the first Paper, which makes the whole amount to 4579571 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* were either for the ordinary and current Services of the Navy, as Seamen's Wages, Victualling, &c. or for such particular Uses as had no relation to the building of Ships, such as the Payment of Marine Officers, Register of Seamen, &c.

The

The second mistake in this Observation is, That the Royal Navy, instead of being less at the end of the late War by 20 Ships, than it was at the beginning, was increased by 113 Ships and Vessels, of which 39 were of the Line of Battle, besides 21 Ships which were building on the 30th of September, 1697, whereof 13 were of the Line of Battle.

And though in the same Observation it be alleged, That nothing has been given in this Reign for building of Ships, yet the Provision for the Navy in general, has been much larger in this War, than in the last; for in this Reign there has been granted for the Use of the Navy, (including the Ordnance for Sea-Service, and the Sums voted for the Service of the Year, 1708.) the sum of 15366867*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Whereas all the Sums received by the Treasurers of the Navy, between the 5th of November, 1688. and the 30th of September, 1697, (including the Money given for building Ships) only amounted to the Sum of 15136898*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

It may be also observed, That in the Year, 1698, there were 105 Ships of the Line of Battle in thorough Repair; whereas it appears that on the 6th of December, 1707. three First Rates, eight Second Rates, six Third Rates, and two Fourth Rates wanted rebuilding or great Repairs, which considering the Nature of the Ships, makes a great part of the strength of the Line of Battle.

The Second Observation takes Notice, That the Number of the Ships of the Navy of France, taken or destroyed by her Majesties Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as appears by the Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention of the French Ships destroyed by the Ships of the States General.

The Lords Committees take Notice, that by the Paper L. it appears the greatest number of the Enemies Ships, and those of the greatest Consequence, were taken or destroyed in the Harbours of Vigo, Gibraltar and Ostend, at the two first of which Places the Ships of the States General assisted.

And that during the War, only 25 Ships of all sorts have been taken or destroyed by cruising Ships at Sea, and of that Number only five Ships from 30 to 60 Guns.

By the Paper mark'd M. it appears that the Number of her Majesties Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed by the Enemies, during the present War, are thirty five, thirteen whereof are Ships of the Line of Battle from 50 to 80 Guns.

The *Sixth* Observation is, That in the last War, the Trade of the Nation had the misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships.

This appeared so very strange to the Lords Committees, that they sent to the Admiralty Office to be informed, if there was any List of those Ships, or what grounds they had for making that Assertion.

The Answer sent in return to this Message, was a printed Paper, without any Name of the Author or Printer, in which are these words: "It is generally allowed, that the number of Ships and Vessels miscarried since the War, does not fall short of 4000."

Upon consideration of the Paper, it appeared to be a Libel, written as a pretended Answer, to an Account published by Authority in the Year, 1695, of what Men of War and Privateers had been taken from the *French* from the beginning of that War; and it contains in it not only scandalous Reflections upon the Parliaments of that Reign, but notoriously false Representations of Matters of Fact, which might have easily been known to be so at the Admiralty Office; and therefore it seems very strange, that such a Libel should be offered as a Proof to the Lords, in an Answer which is supposed to come from that Office.

But as an Evidence that there can be no Foundation of Truth for this Assertion, the Lords Committees offer to your Lordships Consideration, That the number of *English* Prisoners who have been returned from *France*, from the beginning of this War to *December* last, amounted to 18011. and there then remained in *France* 2000 more, whereas the number of *English* Prisoners returned from *France*, from the beginning of the late War, until the

the 24th Day of June, 1698. did amount to no more than 15250.

And it is not probable that the Ships taken in the former War, should be so many more than those taken in the present (as is pretended) when the Prisoners are so remarkably fewer.

To the latter part of this *Sixth* Observation, That during the last War, we had the Ports of Spain, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, open to secure our Ships, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather.

The Lords Committees say two things: *First*, That till now, they never heard that the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*, were at any time to secure *English* Men of War or Merchant Ships.

Secondly, That the many great Losses complained of by the Merchants, appear to have been in the Channel and Soundings, and consequently the *Spanish* Ports, though open, would have been no very essential Countenance and Protection to them.

May it please Your Majesty,

We having thus performed what we take ourselves to be indispensibly obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciously accepted by your Majesty, as coming from most dutiful Subjects, who sincerely wish they may never have occasion hereafter of making Addresses to Your Majesty, but to Congratulate Your Successes, or to return our humble Acknowledgments for the blessings of Your Reign.

We beseech Your Majesty to believe, That none of Your Subjects do exceed us in true Respect to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral; his great personal Virtues require it, and his near Relation to Your Majesty makes it our Duty: And as we do not mean that any thing in this Address should in the least reflect upon him, so we are very well assured, his Royal Highness will never suffer other Persons to protect themselves under his Name, from a just Pursuit of such Faults or Neglects, as immediately tend to the Ruin of Trade, and the Destruction of Britain.

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There cannot be a plainer Proof, that some Persons employ'd by the Lord High Admiral, have made the worst Use imaginable of the Trust he Honours them with, than in their presuming to lay such an Answer before the House of Lords in his Name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the second Report have been already laid before Your Majesty) throughout the whole Paper, there is not the least hopes given, that for the future, any better Care shall be taken of the Trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the Answer seems to be intended for exposing the Complaints of the Merchants, rather than pitying their Losses. We are sure nothing can be more Remote from the Goodness and Compassion of the Lord High Admiral's Temper, and the tender Regard he has always shewn for Your Majesties Subjects.

May it please Your Majesty,

It is a most undoubted Maxim, That the Honour, Security and Wealth of this Kingdom, does depend upon the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, and the improving and right managing the Naval Strength. Other Nations who were formerly great and powerful at Sea, have by negligence and mismanagement lost their Trade, and seen their Maritime Strength entirely ruin'd. Therefore we do in the most earnest manner beseech Your Majesty, that the Sea Affairs may always be your First and most peculiar Care. We humbly hope that it shall be Your Majesties chief and constant Instruction to all, who shall have the Honour to be employ'd in Your Councils, and in the Administration of Affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the Trade and Fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know it is his particular Charge to take care that the Seamen be encouraged, the Trade protected, Discipline restored, and a new Spirit and Vigour put into the whole Administration of the Navy.

Her MAJESTIES most Gracious Answer
to the Address.

My LORDS,

I Will take Care to make the most useful Observations
on the several Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in
Your Address.

It was always My Opinion, That the Encouragement
of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the
Navy, are of the greatest Importance to the Prosperity of
this Kingdom.

And therefore you may be Assured, I will use My
utmost Endeavours to Encourage all those whose Duty it
is effectually to perform those Services.

A LIST

The Appendix.

143

Admiralty Office,
7 January, 1707.

A LIST of what Ships and Vessels of War have been Taken from the Enemy, or Destroy'd by Her Majesty's Ships, during this War; with their Force, where they have been Taken or Destroyed, and how.

| Time. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where taken. | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ships. |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| July 11. 1702. | 18 | Rocheſter Prize | Le Houge | — | By Capt. Owen in the Rocheſter. |
| Sept. 3. 1702. | 10 | Roſſilion Prize | Coaſt of Scotl. | — | By Capt. Butler in the Worcester. |
| Oct. 1702. | 76 | Le Prompt | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | By the Fleet Commanded by Sir
George Rooke. |
| | 70 | Le Firme | | | |
| | 66 | L' Assurance | | | |
| | 50 | Vigo | | | |
| | 50 | Tyton | | | |
| | 60 | Moderate | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | By the Fleet Commanded by Sir
George Rooke. |
| | | Force Fireſſ | | | |
| | | Scouts three | | | |
| | | Galeons ſix | | | |
| | 76 | Le Fort | | | |
| | 56 | Le Solid | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | By the Fleet Commanded by Sir
George Rooke. |
| | 62 | Le Prudent | | | |
| | 46 | Le Dauphine | | | |
| | 64 | L' Orſanne | | | |
| | 46 | Volontiere | | | |
| | 70 | L' Eſperience | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | In the Harbour
of Vigo. | By the Fleet Commanded by Sir
George Rooke. |
| | 70 | La Superbe | | | |
| | 70 | Jeſus Maria 30-
ſepb | | | |

Time

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Queen of Spain
At Ojend
By a Squadron of Ships under Com-
mand of Sir Stafford Forbes

The Appendix.

| Time. | Guns. | Ships Names | Where taken. | Where destroy'd. | By whom or what Ships. |
|----------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mar. 21. 1703. | 8 | Chaquane | Coast of France | | By Capt. Beckenham in the Chatham. |
| June 19. 1703. | 36 | Litchfield Prize | Soundings | | By my Lord Dursley in the Litchfield |
| July 6. 1703. | 8 | Orford Prize | Soundings | | By Capt. Norris in the Orford. |
| Aug. 1703. | 14 | Name unknown | | | |
| | 14 | Joyeuse | | | |
| | 18 | Royeuse | | | |
| | 8 | Victorie | | | |
| | 5 | Name unknown | | | |
| | | Belides 41 Mer-
chant Ships. | | Burnt or De-
stroy'd near
Granville | By a Squadron of Ships under Com-
mand of Sir Thomas Dilks |
| Dec. 8. 1703. | 54 | Harzardous | Soundings | | By the Orford, Capt. Norris. |
| | | | | | Marpight, Capt. Loads. |
| | | | | | Litchfield, Lord Dursley. |
| Mar. 3. 1704. | 30 | Tryton Prize | Off Scilly | | Tryton, Capt. Taylor. |
| 14. | 32 | Swallow Prize | Streights | | Swallow Capt. Hadlock. |
| | 60 | Porta Cali | Taken and | | By a Squadron of Ships Comman-
ded by Sir Thomas Dilks. |
| | 60 | Santa Theresa | carried to | | |
| | 24 | Sr. Nicholas | Lisbon | | |
| | 6 | Nottingham Prize | | | Nottingham, Capt. Winitaker. |

The Appendix.

| Time. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where taken. | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ship. |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 145 | | | | | |
| June 19. | 18 | Advice Prize | Soundings | --- | Advice, Capt. Morris. |
| July 4. | 22 | Sun Prize | Off Dunkirk | --- | Litchfield, Capt. Billingsley. |
| August 24. | 54 | Faulkland Prize | Coming from Virginia | --- | Faulkland, Capt. Underdown. |
| 28 | 60 | August | Soundings | --- | Dreadnought, Evans. |
| Sept. 6. | 28 | Madway Prize | Soundings | --- | Fow, Capt. Browne. |
| Novemb. | 34 | Names unknown. | --- | --- | Chatham, Capt. Pickenham. |
| | 34 | | --- | --- | Madway, Capt. Littleton. |
| | 12 | | --- | --- | |
| Feb. 1. 1704-5 | 14 | A Fireship | Off Beachy | In the Bay of Gibraltar | Surpriz'd there by Sir John Leake, and Burnt. |
| March 1705. | 84 | Worcester Prize | --- | --- | Worcester, Capt. Bulter. |
| | 86 | Magnanime | --- | --- | Burnt by a Squadron Commanded by Sir John Leake. |
| May 19. | 24 | Le Lis | Soundings | Near Gibraltar | Tyton, Capt. Taylor. |
| June 5. | 24 | Fox | Soundings | --- | Tyton, Capt. Taylor. |
| | 24 | Cruiser | Soundings | --- | Tyton, Capt. Taylor. |
| | 24 | Enterprise | Soundings | --- | Worcester, Capt. Canning. |
| | 24 | Valeur | Soundings | --- | Sir John Leake. |
| Oct. 3. | 60 | Arrogant | Off Gibraltar | --- | Dunkirk, Capt. Greville. |
| Nov. 15. | 24 | Dunkirk Prize | --- | --- | |
| July 5. 1706. | 70 | St. Maria | At Osend | --- | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir Staffard Parkhurst. |
| | 50 | Flandria | --- | --- | |
| | 40 | Queen of Spain | --- | --- | |

Time.

Guns.

Ships Names

Where taken.

Where destroy'd.
In the Harbour

By whom or what Ships.
By the Fleet commanded by Sir

| Time. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where taken. | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ships. |
|----------------|-------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 24 | Neptune | At Ostend | — | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir Stafford Fairborne. |
| | 22 | Moll Catt | | | |
| | 16 | Katherine | | | |
| | 14 | St. Maria | | | |
| | 14 | Lady of Clare | | | |
| | 14 | King of Spain | | — | |
| | 10 | Unknown | | | |
| | | Besides above 50 Sail of Merchant Ships. | | | |
| July 10. 1706. | 24 | Childs Play | Coming from Hamburg | — | Tartar, Capt. Leake.
Adventure, Capt. Hicks. |
| May 1707. | 30 | Graad Canary | At Newfoundland | — | By her Majesties Ships commanded by Capt. Underdown. |
| | 20 | Equeliere | | | |
| | 32 | Mariana | | | |
| | 26 | Margaret | Soundings | — | By the Kent, Sir Tho. Hardy, Dover,
Cap. Matthews, under the Command of C. Evans of the Burford. |
| | 20 | Palme | | | |
| Nov. 26. 1707. | 26 | Aime | | — | |

Memorandum, As to the Ships in this List said to be Taken at Ostend, they were Rescued from Continuing in the Enemies Service, by Her Majesties Ships being off of that Port, and Facilitating the Taking of it.

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Galley

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of the

ABSTRACT.

Taken.

Destroy'd.

Guns. Numb.

Guns. Numb.

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70 2
66 1
60 5
54 2
50 3
36 1
32 2
30 2
28 1
26 2
24 8
22 2
20 2
18 2
16 1
14 4
10 2
8 2
6 1

86 1
84 1
76 1
70 3
64 1
62 1
60 1
56 1
54 1
46 2
34 2
22 1
18 1
14 2
12 1
8 2
6 1

Fire Ship ——— 1

Fire Ship ——— 1
Scouts ——— 3
Galeons ——— 6

No. of Guns 1056 | 56

1014 | 24

Of which 840 | 14
of the Line of Battle

752 | 11

Admiralty Office, 7th
January, 1707.

A LIST of her Majesties Ships and Vessels which have been Taken by the Enemy,
or Destroy'd, during this War, with their Force, where they have been Taken or De-
stroy'd, and how.

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The Appendix.

| Time. | Rate. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where taken. | By what Accident. |
|------------------|-------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Nov. 12. 1705. | 3 | 70 | Elizabeth | Sward of Scilly. | By Four French Ships of War. |
| May 1. 1707. | 3 | 70 | Grafton | Off of Beachy | Dunkirk Squadron. |
| | 3 | 70 | Hambroon Court | In the Soundings | By a Squadron of the Enemies Ships. |
| Octob. 20. 1707. | 3 | 80 | Cumberland | Coming from Hol-
land | By Four French Ships of War, and
Three Privateers. |
| April 10 1703. | 4 | 50 | Salisbury | 60 Leagues West
of Scilly | Three of the Enemies Ships of War. |
| July 24. 1704. | 4 | 50. | Century | 15 Leagues South
from Scilly | By Six French Men of War. |
| Aug. 4. 1704. | 4 | 50 | Falmouth | Coming from
Fleckerly. | By a Squadron of French Ships. |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 4 | 50 | Blackwall | In the Soundings | By a Squadron of French Ships. |
| | 4 | 50. | Pendennis | Going to Holland | By Two French Ships of War. |
| 10. 1707. | 4 | 50 | Chester | Near Scilly | By Seven of the Enemies Ships. |
| Feb. 16 1703. | 5 | 32 | Ruby | Coming from
Fleckerly | By a Squadron of French Ships. |
| Augst. 4 1704. | 5 | 32 | Ludlow | Off Hastings | By Four Ships and a Snow. |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 5 | 32 | Fowey | | |
| June 6. 1706. | 5 | 23 | Sorlings | | |
| | | | Winchelsea | | |

Time

The Appendix.

| Time. | Rate. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where Taken. | By what Accident. |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| July 28. 1706. | 5 | 32 | Gjfort | Going to Jamaica. | By a French Ship of 52 Guns. |
| Sept. 21. 1703. | 6 | 24 | Squirrel | Between the Downs and Falkstone. | By Five Privateers. |
| Octob. 10. 1705. | 6 | 24 | Flamborough | Off of Cape Spardel | A French Ship of 54 Guns. |
| July 3. 1706. | 6 | 24 | Deal Castle | Near Ostend | By Three French Ships. |
| July 7. 1706. | 6 | 24 | Squirrel | Off of Calais | By several French Ships. |
| Aug. 1707. | 6 | 24 | Nightingale | Near Harwich | By the Enemies Gallies. |
| Nov. 24. 1705. | F. S. | 8 | Lightning | Coming from the Sreighits | By a Privateer of 44 Guns. |
| Octob. 15. 1703. | | 4 | Serpent Bomb | In her Return from the Indies. | By a Privateer of 24 Guns. |
| Octob. 17. 1704. | | 4 | Terror Bomb | Bay of Gibraltar. | By Eleven French Boats. |
| Octob. 10. 1706. | | 4 | Comet Bomb | Going to Lisbon. | By several French Ships. |
| April 31. 1703. | | 10 | Martin Ketch | Near Jersey | By two French Ships. |
| Aug. 14. 1702. | Sloop. | 2 F
4 P } | Prohibition | Between the Lands end and Scilly | By a French Privateer. |
| Aug. 18. 1702. | D° | 10 | Swift | Coming from New England. | By a French Privateer of 18 Guns. |
| Mar. 29. 1703. | Sloop. | 2 F
4 P } | Shark | Off the Ile of Wight | By a French Ship of 46 Guns. |
| April 19. 1703. | D° | | Swallow | Off the Coast of Holland | By some Ships of the Enemy. |

Time.

Time.

By Four Ships and a Snow.

By Four Ships and a Snow.

By Four Ships and a Snow.

32

5

9011 9 guns

5011 02 9030

| Time. | Rate. | Guns. | Ships Names. | Where taken. | By what Accident. |
|----------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| June 24. 1704. | D° | 6 | Wolf | Off Diblington | { By a French Privateer of much greater Force. |
| May 23. 1706. | D° | 10 | Ferrett | Off Gravelin. | By the Enemies Gallies. |
| June 1. 1702. | | 2 F
6 P } | Post Boy Bri-
gantine } | Off Beachy | By a French Privateer. |

Where Destroy'd.

| March 12. 1708. | 3 | 70 | Resolution | { On the Coast of
Italy } | Burnt to avoid falling into the Enemies Hands. |
|------------------|---|----|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Octob. 10. 1707. | 3 | 80 | Devonshire | { In the Soundings } | Blown up when Engaged with the Squadron of the Enemies Ships. |

A B-

ABSTRACT.

| Taken. | | Destruct'd. | |
|--------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Guns. | Number. | Guns. | Number. |
| 80 | 2 | 70 | 2 |
| 70 | 2 | | |
| 60 | 1 | | |
| 50 | 6 | | |
| 32 | 5 | | |
| 24 | 5 | | |
| 10 | 3 | | |
| 8 | 2 | | |
| 6 | 1 | | |
| 4 | 6 | | |
| 1014 | 33 | 70 | 2 |

Of which of the Line of Battle 660 11 140 2

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N. B. The Sheets Q and R being, by the Printer's Mistake, folio'd with the same Numbers; We have distinguish'd the latter thus, (R).

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